

IOWA COMMISSION

LOUISIANA PURCHASE
EXPOSITION



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OFFICIAL DONATION.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Robert R. Livingston, statesman, was born in New York City November 27, 1746; died February 26, 1813, at Clermont, New York. He was Minister to France from 1801 to 1805 and negotiated the treaty with Napoleon for the purchase of the Louisiana Territory; member New York Provincial Assembly and Continental Congress; on committee with Jefferson to draw up the Declaration of Independence; Chancellor of New York; administered oath of office to President Washington; Secretary of Foreign Affairs; interested with Robert Fulton in the manufacture of the steamboat, "Clermont;" agriculturist, and introduced gypsum as fertilizer, and Merino sheep in New York. Called by Benjamin Franklin "the Cicero of America."

"The praise for this magnificent accomplishment [the Louisiana Purchase] is more due to Robert R. Livingston than to any other American; and some city or county in every state formed out of this imperial purchase should bear his name in commemoration of his courageous statesmanship."—John A. Kasson, at dedication of Floyd Monument, Sioux City, May 30, 1901. (*Annals of Iowa*, Vol. V, No. 3, page 189.)



ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Statue by Aug. Lu Keman.
Statesman. Negotiated the Treaty for the Purchase of Louisiana Territory.

REPORT
OF THE
IOWA COMMISSION
TO THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
EXPOSITION
ST. LOUIS
1904

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
THE SECRETARY
FREEMAN R. CONAWAY



The Register and Leader Company
Des Moines

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Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

APPOINTMENTS MADE APRIL 29, 1902, BY HON. A. B. CUMMINS,
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Commissioners at Large—

William LarrabeeClermont
W. W. WitmerDes Moines

District Commissioners—

First District, Leroy A. PalmerMt. Pleasant
Second District, George M. CurtisClinton
Third District, W. F. HarrimanHampton
Fourth District, Thos. UpdegraffMcGregor
Fifth District, J. H. TrewinCedar Rapids
Sixth District, S. S. CarruthersBloomfield
Seventh District, S. M. LeachAdel
Eight District, *S. Bailey, M. D.Mt. Ayr
Ninth District, W. T. ShepherdHarlan
Tenth District, C. J. A. EricsonBoone
Eleventh District, W. C. WhitingWhiting

Executive Committee—

W. W. Witmer, Chairman; S. M. Leach, Leroy A. Palmer, J. H. Tre-
win, Geo. M. Curtis; Wm. Larrabee, honorary member.

F. R. Conaway, Secretary, Des Moines; elected by the Iowa Commission,
October 7, 1902.

*Appointed by Governor Cummins, December 18, 1902, to succeed P.
L. Prentis, M. D. of Ringgold County, resigned.

25 JAN 1906
D. of D.

Table of Contents

PART I.

Robert R. Livingston, biography	1
Title Page	3
Iowa Commission	4
William Larrabee, biography	10
Letters of Transmittal—	
By the President	9
By the Executive Committee.....	11
By the Secretary	17
Report of Preliminary Commission	20
Thomas Jefferson, biography	26
Laws Governing Iowa's Participation	27
Rules of Iowa Commission	29
Proclamations	33
Governor A. B. Cummins, biography	34
Official Utterances	36
Iowa at the World's Fair, address by President Francis	41
General Awards by Iowa Exhibitors	44
Some World's Fair Figures, by Secretary Stevens	45
Departments and Employes	49
Proceedings of the Iowa Commission	51

PART II—DEPARTMENTS.

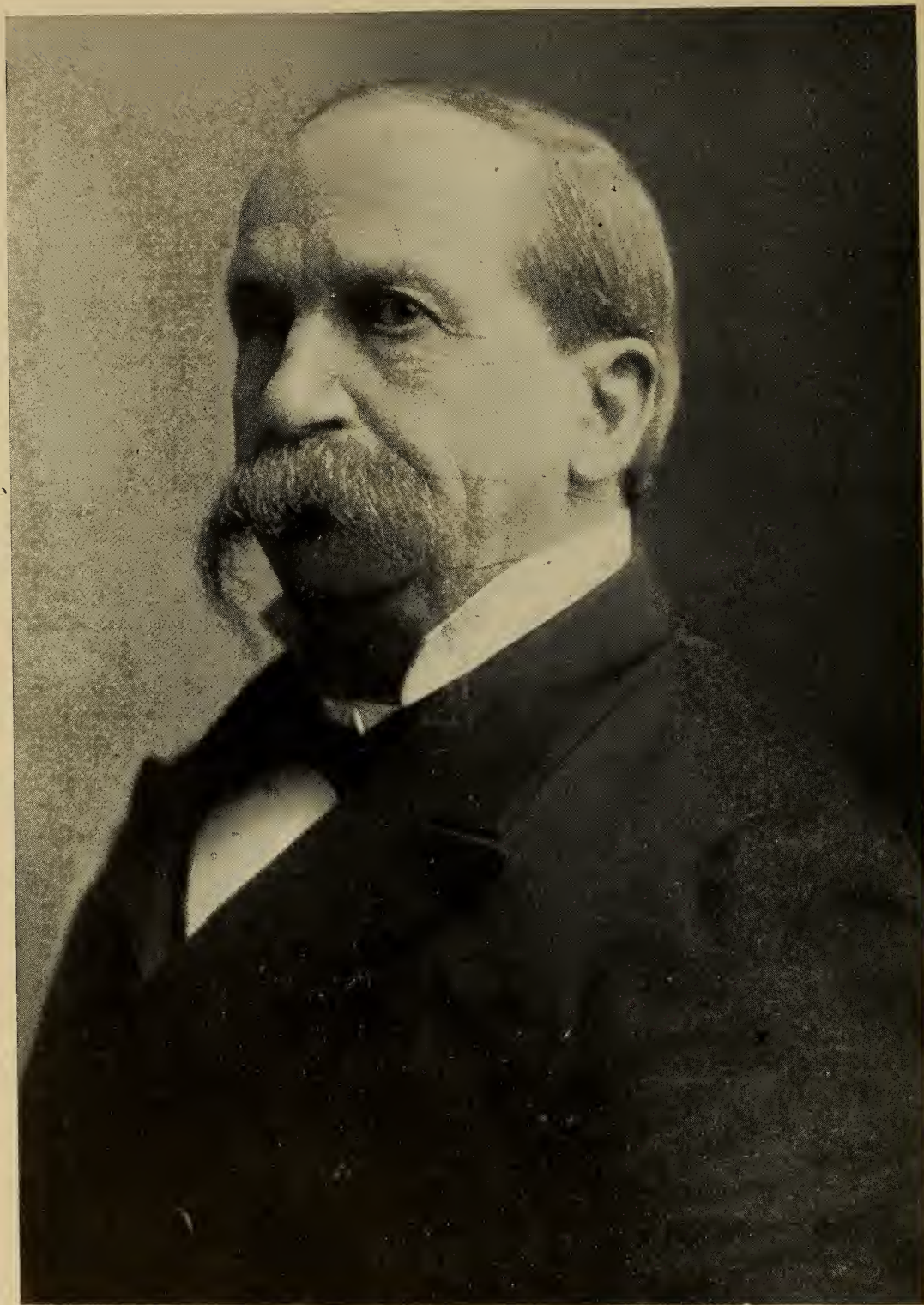
Department of Construction—	
Report of Commissioner W. T. Shepherd	107
Report of Salvage—Board of Control	115
Department of Education—	
Report of Comm'ssioner James H. Trewin	121
Report of Superintendent Sessions	124
Awards	128
Iowa State College, Ames	130
The Iowa State University Museum	134
Department of Anthropology and History—	
Report of Commissioner Thomas Updegraff	137
Report of Curator Aldrich	139
Awards	141
Deposited for Reference	142
Chronology of Iowa at the World's Fair	145
Iowa and Expositions	146
Iowa Days at Expositions	148
Exposition and Historical References	149
Department of Woman's Work—	
Report of Commissioner George M. Curtis	153
Report of Auxilliary Committee	155
Exhibits and Value	156
Iowa Authors	160
Iowa Composers	161

Press and Exploitation—	
Report of Commissioner W. W. Witmer	162
Newspaper Exhibit	163
General Assembly Exploits Exposition	168
Addresses by Representatives B. F. Cummings, M. L. Temple, Will C. Whiting, Senator L. W. Lewis	168
Department of Live Stock—	
Report of Commissioner W. F. Harriman	171
Report of Superintendent White	172
Exhibitors	173
Awards	174
Department of Agriculture—	
Report of Commissioner Will C. Whiting	185
Report of Superintendent Forest	188
Value of Farm Products	190
Awards	191
Report of Superintendent Clute	194
Department of Apiary—	
Report of Commissioner C. J. A. Ericson	195
Awards	197
Department of Dairy—	
Report of Commissioner C. J. A. Ericson	199
Address of Dairy Commissioner H. R. Wright	200
Address of Professor G. L. McKay	201
Address of S. B. Shilling	203
Awards	205
Dairy Cow Demonstrations	208
Department of Horticulture—	
Report of Commissioner Samuel Bailey	211
Awards	214
Department of Manufactures and Machinery—	
Report of Commissioner S. M. Leach	217
Report of Superintendent Hutchins	222
Individual Exhibitors and Awards	228
Department of Mines and Mining—	
Report of Commissioner S. S. Carruthers	239
Report of Superintendent Platt	241
Awards	245

PART III—CEREMONIES.

Allottment of Iowa Site—	
Addresses by President D. R. Francis, President William Larra- bee and Commissioner L. A. Palmer	249
The Louisiana Purchase, Address by Commissioner J. H. Trewin.....	257
Corner Stake Driving—	
Prayer by Richard C. Barrett	260
Address by Governor A. B. Cummins	261
Address by Frederick W. Lehmann	262
Address by Lafayette Young	263
Exposition Buildings Dedicated	265
Iowa's Flag Raising—	
Address by Commissioner W. T. Shepherd	267
Address by President D. R. Francis	269
Louisiana Purchase Day Address, by President A. B. Storms.....	271
Iowa Building Dedicated	279
Prayer by Frederick M. Smith	280
Address by Commissioner Witmer	280

Addresses by President D. R. Francis and Frederick W. Lehmann	281
Louisiana Purchase Flag Day	282
Address by Hon. Henry Sabin	284
Opening Day Ceremonies	289
Memorial Day	293
Iowa Day	295
Discovery of Iowa, June 17, 1673, Historical	295
Prayer by Rev. Jesse Cole	303
Address by President William Larrabee	304
Address by President D. R. Francis	306
Address by Governor A. B. Cummins	308
Address by Thomas D. Healy	310
Address by Commissioner L. A. Palmer	319
Fourth of July	328
Addresses by Commissioner J. H. Trewin, N. Graham Thwaites..	329
Poem by George F. Rinehart	330
Address by President Francis	331
American Boy Day	333
Poem by Angus M. Berry	333
Iowa Cities' Day	335
Addresses by Colonel and Mrs. A. W. Swalm, Senator Harsh and Senator Samuel Harper	335
Addresses by President Larrabee and Chief F. W. Taylor.....	336
Address by President D. R. Francis	337
Thanksgiving Day	338
Addresses by Commissioner S. S. Carruthers and Mrs. Noble Prentis	338
Address by Mrs. Henry J. Howe and Charles M. Sessions.....	339
Address by John Cownie	341
Address by President Larrabee	342
Sunday Sacred Concerts	342
Address by Col. A. H. Winchester	344
Address by Mrs. William Larrabee	345
President's Day	347
Closing Day	347
Executive Commissioners' Association	349
Address by President Yerrington	349
Address by Charles M. Reeves	353
Addresses by Col. R. H. Henry and Col. J. A. Filcher.....	356
Exposition Management	360
Iowa Building	363
Functions of a State Pavilion	363
Building Plans	365
Location, Architecture and Arrangement	367
Service and Lunches	371
Interior Decorations	374
Academy of Music	377
The Organ	380
State Songs	381
Musical Entertainments	382
Hospitality Extended	384
Addresses at Sunday Service	384
Conventions and Reunions	385
Social Features	386
The Hostesses	388
Iowa People in Positions	391
Iowa People Connected Officially with the Exposition	392
Iowa People on Exposition Programs	394
The Visitors' Register	396
Attendance from Iowa	397
Index	401



WILLIAM LARRABEE,
President of the Iowa Commission.

Iowa Commission
Louisiana Purchase Exposition
Executive Office

Clumville, Iowa
Dec 28/1905

Hon. A. B. Cummings
Governor of Iowa
Your Commission
to the Louisiana Purchase
Exposition has the honor
to transmit herewith
its report in accordance
with the requirements
of law -

Respectfully submitted
W. L. Lantabae
President

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

William Larrabee was born January 20, 1832, in Ledyard, Conn. He was a son of Capt. Adam Larrabee, a distinguished soldier of the War of 1812 and a graduate of West Point. Both grandfathers were heroes of the Revolutionary War. Captain Larrabee was a member of the Connecticut legislature, state Railroad Commissioner, and a presidential elector for William Henry Harrison.

William Larrabee came to Clermont, Iowa, in 1853. He had received a common school education and had taught school in Connecticut, following this avocation for a time at Hardin, Allamakee County. He became foreman of the large farm of Judge Williams in Clayton County. In 1856 he commenced the manufacture of flour and later of brick and tile. Subsequently he added banking to the varied industries occupying his attention. In 1861, when the war broke out, he assisted in the organization of a company, and was appointed lieutenant, but owing to the injury to his eye was not accepted into service. He has erected monuments to perpetuate the memory of the nation's heroes, the one he has taken the greatest pride in being the Lincoln monument at Clermont, which gives representation to the first Clermont company and the figure of Thomas Henderson, a brother of Col. David B. Henderson, the first Clermont soldier to be killed in battle.

Mr. Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, to Miss Ann M. Appelman of Clermont, who was born August 13, 1842, at Ledyard, Conn. She was a daughter of Capt. Gustavus A. Appelman, formerly of Connecticut. Their family consists of Charles and Frederick, of Fort Dodge; William, Jr., and Miss Anna, Clermont; Mrs. Julia Love, Lincoln, Neb., and Mrs. Helen Robbins, Cedar Rapids. Their daughter, Augusta, wife of Mr. Victor Dolliver, died March 14, 1897.

Mr. Larrabee was elected to the state senate in 1867 and occupied the position continuously for eighteen years, and almost the entire time as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He resigned when nominated for Governor. He was elected Governor in 1885 and re-elected in 1887. In 1898 he was appointed chairman of the Board of Control of State Institutions, and after the new system was well established on a business basis he resigned in February, 1900. He was appointed Commissioner at Large of the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and elected president. "The Railroad Question," of which he is the author, is widely known throughout the United States.

By the Executive Committee

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

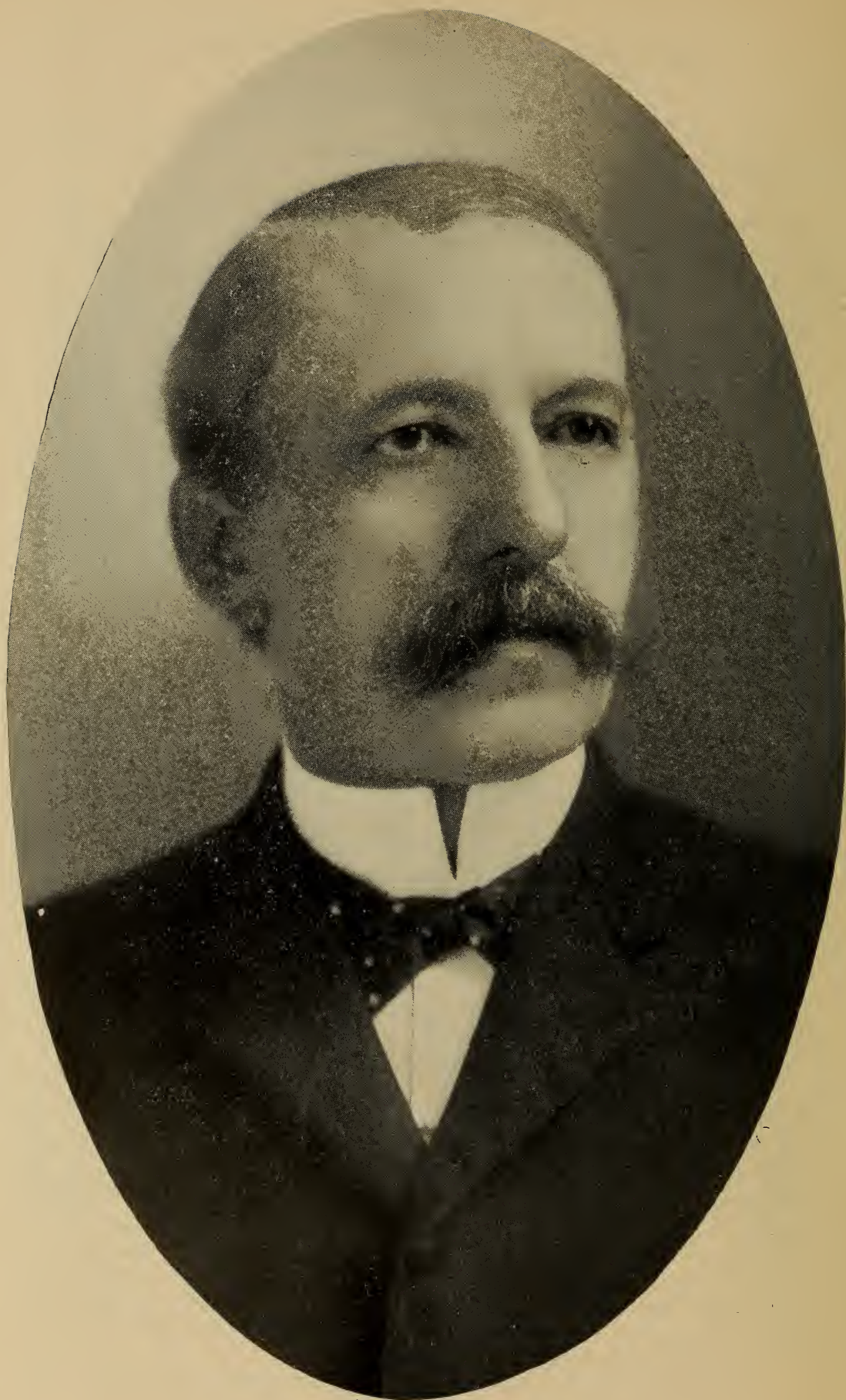
Dear Sir—Among other duties delegated by the Commission to the executive committee was that of preparing for submission to the Governor a statement of the doings of the Commission, including a showing of all exhibits made by the state of Iowa, or the citizens thereof, and the awards made on such exhibits and such other matter as the Commission might deem valuable to the people of the state of Iowa.

The work of the Commission appointed to represent Iowa at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition covers a period of over two-years and a half. The purpose of the General Assembly in providing for the appointment of the Commission and in making the appropriation was to give expression to the desires of the people for a suitable exhibition of resources and the advantages of the state in comparison with other states and countries. The pride of our state is justly found not alone in the admitted excellence of material resources, but also in the high character of its citizenship. The Commission early concluded to exert all its powers to maintain the reputation of Iowa as the first state in the Louisiana Purchase, and second to none in the Union—with what success may be judged in a measure by a careful perusal of this book. It seems a duty to record some of the many flattering utterances made for our splendid commonwealth by chosen representatives, by our state officials, and by high officials of the great exposition, and, indeed, by many others whose friendship was gained through association made possible only at such periods in a nation's life.

The carefully prepared reports of the heads of the several departments will prove interesting to the reader, for he will be able to get in condensed form what could only be seen, and hardly remembered, and seen only in a maze of wonderful exhibits. The student of history in years hence will even more greatly appreciate these reports. In the years to come is there to be growth, improvement and development along material and moral lines, or is there to be decay? These records will furnish opportunity for comparison. It was a wonderful exposition. It was, indeed, a mark of the time, a great mark, a mark recorded not only in the memories of those who saw it, but one recorded in every published paper and almost every public record of the period.

Promotion.—The very first duty of the Commission was the promotion of the exposition and the event it celebrated among the people of the state. The Preliminary Commissioners appointed by Governor Shaw spent much time and labor in an investigation of the subject. While this Preliminary Commission was an honorary one, it was made up of representative citizens, many of whom had had exposition experience at Chicago and Omaha. After much deliberation that Commission recommended a larger appropriation than the legislature believed advisable. During the public discussions of the matters the people became interested and educated in this great event, making the work of the Permanent Commission in promotion very much lighter.

In the organization of the Commission the policy was adopted of



W. W. WITMER.
Chairman Executive Committee.

dividing the work into departments, with one Commissioner at the head of each, and to place the responsibility in each department upon one head. This required much time and intelligent labor, particularly for those Commissioners in charge of the larger departments. But the co-operation of the entire Commission, with the efficient aid rendered by the secretary, the interest shown by state officials and departments, and by civic and industrial associations, made the work of promotion easier and saved expenses to an extent impossible to estimate. The time given to the service of the state by the individual members of the Commission during nearly two years prior to the opening of the fair is not noted anywhere except in the minds of the members themselves. That labor was done cheerfully and with the same enthusiasm and interest as if liberally rewarded in pecuniary compensation. Commissioners were early called upon to attend association meetings and to make addresses. At their homes they conducted voluminous correspondence, giving information to those who became interested.

Education.—The purpose of the exposition was to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana Territory. Through the educational department a universal celebration was arranged of this centennial on the day of transfer in the schools of Iowa, December, 1903. This was the most effective work undertaken, and was so recognized by exposition officials, who regretted that similar movements had not been inaugurated in other states. So general was this event celebrated in Iowa that a new patriotism was aroused and an active interest in Iowa's part in the exposition manifested.

School teachers and school children sought and received instruction through the educational department of the Commission, and also from state officials. This information was not confined strictly to the purpose and value of the great exposition to be held at our very doors, but included the history of our country, so that the impressions of the period are left upon a generation to follow the close of this great event.

The live stock department is an example of results accomplished with long preparations prior to as well as with faithful management at the fair. World's Fair prize blood will flow in the veins of Iowa live stock for centuries, and with increasing value. Pedigree records will honor and preserve the credit of the men who thus, with this opportunity, earned enduring and cumulative wealth to the state. The prizes won are not profit and only slight recompense for a year and more of time, labor and scrutiny devoted to the animals placed on exhibition. That profit will follow is to be wished by an unselfish people. So it should be borne in mind always that the work of promotion for months and years prior to the exhibition was of first importance, and this Commission did not and could not, except in its own experiences, fully realize the great importance of this early work.

The State Building.—The Commission, at its first meeting, decided to make the Iowa Building a strong feature. To accomplish its purpose, Commissioners were delegated to proceed at once to St. Louis to make an early selection of a site. Success followed with an exceptionally desirable location. The Commission then proceeded promptly with the construction

of the building and its practical completion in November, 1903, five months before the opening of the fair, gave economical results of which the Commissioners are justly proud. Mr. W. T. Shepherd, head of the building department, fortunately had had experience with building operations, and by pushing the work escaped the congestion which followed. The Iowa building was completed before the strikes and lockouts and extortionate prices became obstacles to the completion of building operations. The location of the Iowa Building at the head of the Plateau of States, on high ground, kept it in view to practically every visitor to the fair, and thousands passed and repassed it every day. It was the sense of all Iowa visitors as well as the judgment of strangers that the money expended upon the Iowa Building was productive of most satisfactory results. A house is not a home. A home is often found in a more modest dwelling. It was the purpose of the Commission to have a beautiful house in a beautiful spot, and to make within it a place of hospitality and comfort which would evidence the character of Iowa people. The Commission and the state were favored and fortunate in having at its head an honored citizen who contributed wisely and liberally of his own time and means toward making the building and its administration so successful.

Music.—The splendid pipe organ which was installed by Governor Larrabee for use during the fair made it possible to provide entertainment for guests who daily thronged the great rooms of the Iowa Building. In the beginning the Commission set apart \$5,000 for music and other states spent as much and more. On account of this generous gift, Iowa was enabled to provide more and better music than any other state or nation.

Receipts and Disbursements.—The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.

Appropriation 29th General Assembly.....	\$125,000.00	
Appropriation 30th General Assembly.....	20,000.00	\$145,000.00

Disbursements.

Administration and General—

Contingent Expenses	18,516.49	
Wm. Larrabee, Expenses	273.41	
P. L. Prentiss, Expenses	70.40	18,860.30
Agricultural Department, Expenses	9,343.20	
W. C. Whiting, Expenses	699.47	10,042.67
Building and Grounds, Exterior—		
Building	40,147.02	
Plumbing	3,176.99	
Sidewalks and Grounds	1,238.00	
W. T. Shepherd, Expenses	860.49	45,422.50
Building, Interior—		
Fixtures	1,378.03	
Furniture	4,582.70	
Decorations	2,795.85	
L. A. Palmer, Expenses	1,166.29	9,922.87
Dairy and Apiary Department Expenses.....	1,894.31	
C. J. A. Ericson, Expenses	367.61	2,261.92
Education Department Expenses	7,173.08	
James H. Trewin, Expenses	318.63	7,491.71
Insurance		1,077.32

Historical Department Expenses	69.75	
Thomas Updegraff, Expenses	157.65	227.40
Horticulture Department Expenses	6,480.32	
Dr. S. Bailey, Expenses	1,017.22	7,497.54
Live Stock Department Expenses	10,890.44	
W. F. Harriman, Expenses	206.14	11,096.58
Manufactures Department Expenses	3,487.80	
S. M. Leach, Expenses	513.43	4,001.23
Mines and Mining Department Expenses.....	2,687.59	
S. S. Carruthers, Expenses	360.68	3,048.27
Music		1,273.49
Press and Exploitation Department Expenses....	1,280.98	
W. W. Witmer, Expenses	308.90	1,589.88
Woman's Work Department Expenses	728.97	
George M. Curtis, Expenses	269.25	998.22
Expenses of Final Report—		
Printing, Engraving and Binding	1,849.64	
Postage, Express, Wrapping and Cartage....	315.75	
Secretary's Services	750.00	2,915.39
		<hr/>
		\$127,727.29
Balance Unexpended		17,272.71
		<hr/>
Total		\$145,000.00

The rule adopted in the beginning provided that the money should be drawn from the state treasury from time to time as needed and disbursements made only on accounts rendered and sworn to. All accounts were audited by a committee of three Commissioners and paid by check issued with the joint signature of the president and secretary of the Commission. At stated periods the itemized disbursements were reported to the State Executive Council, and the same are published in detail in the reports of the Executive Council of Iowa, and will be found on pages 364 to 372 for 1903 and pages 478 to 516 for 1905. Every expenditure is shown in these reports as provided by law. Because of unexpected necessities impossible to anticipate, it was found necessary at times to make readjustments and reapportionments in order to prevent the appropriations from becoming exhausted. Expenses were held under control from beginning to end. Weekly statements of bills incurred were required from every department, and weekly estimates made as well of bills to be incurred. With such strict rules and a careful scrutiny of current affairs, the Commission was enabled to close its business without drawing upon the appropriation made by the Thirtieth General Assembly except for the cost of the publication of this book. All vouchers and account books are deposited with the Governor. It was the desire of some of the Commissioners to submit only a simple typewritten report. After discussion among themselves, however, and after consultation with members of the Executive Council, and with their approval, it was decided to publish this report for distribution to members of the Legislature, state officials and public libraries and newspapers.

Administration.—A perusal of the condensed report of the meetings held by the Commission and by the executive committee will show attendance with reasonable regularity. Each one appreciated his duty. The work assigned to some of the Commissioners required more time and

travel than others. None of them shrank from their responsibility. The law specified that Commissioners should serve without compensation, though actual expenses were provided for. Economy was practiced and the administration of affairs was managed as business men would manage their own affairs.

The Commission was fortunate in its appointments of officials and executive officers to conduct its affairs during the exposition. The secretary, as custodian, with his estimable wife as hostess, and their children, took up their home in the Iowa Building and made it for all who entered a house full of cheer and generous hospitality. Light, order, music and friends were to be found always in the Iowa Building.

The executive committee, speaking for the Commission, acknowledges the great service rendered to the state by Governor and Mrs. Larrabee for giving their time almost the entire summer at their own personal expense to the affairs of the Commission. The duties of the executive committee were simplified because of the active work of the president of the Commission.

The condensed reports of the meetings of the Commission give only the general results of the deliberations. The Commission was harmonious but made so by a full and frequently vigorous discussion of matters under consideration. Every member had an opinion upon every subject. Debate was useful for open minds, and the work is concluded with harmony unbroken and with friendships established which will be treasured while life lasts. To be one of such a Commission, chosen for such a purpose, for such a service, to a state of such grandeur as the state of Iowa, and with results so clean and beneficial, is an honor.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. WITMER, Chairman.

JAMES H. TREWIN.

S. M. LEACH.

GEORGE M. CURTIS.

L. A. PALMER.

Executive Committee.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

By the Secretary

To Hon. William Larrabee, President of the Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dear Sir—I herewith present for your consideration a compilation of the work assigned to the Secretary and Custodian, including a general financial report and the reports of ceremonies, music and entertainment.



F. R. CONAWAY, Des Moines,
Secretary Iowa Commission.

The performance of the duties assigned has brought me in close association with you, Mr. President, and also the chairman of the Executive Committee, Hon. W. W. Witmer, and to both I desire to express my hearty appreciation of the consideration shown me, as well as to every other member of the Commission in the work of general administration and conduct of their several departments. Because of the hearty co-operation in the Commission, the comprehensive policy in the administration of its affairs, organized and operated in a thoughtful, business-like manner, the duties of the secretary have been a pleasure and the experience one always to be cherished.

Governor Cummins, in making his appointments for the Iowa Commission, placed the selection above a partisan basis. Ability, fitness and qualification for the duties being the only consideration. The wisdom of his selections has already been proven. Each commissioner was not only strong in the particular department work assigned, but was considerate in the administration of the work as a whole, and to these men who have devoted their time without remuneration, understanding the sacrifices that had to be made to give the state conscientious service for the honor bestowed, the secretary has noted with pleasure the hearty approval and appreciation of the people of Iowa for the work performed by the members of the Iowa Commission.

It is an honor and a pleasure to have been selected to serve such a commission as its secretary.

To Governor Cummins for his ready response at all times in giving aid to the Commission in its work, and especially for the many courtesies shown in the departments assigned to the secretary;

To the state officers and those connected with the various departments at the state house and in the several institutions, for the consideration and assistance given the plans of the Commission;

To the Department of Agriculture for its courtesy in sharing office room at the state house with the Iowa Commission during the preliminary work and previous to the removal of its office to St. Louis; to the

secretary, Mr. John C. Simpson, especially, for the many kind attentions and acts of courtesy;

To each and every one of these it is the desire of the secretary to express the gratitude which is felt by every member of the Commission.

In the departments assigned the secretary I desire to thank the members of the Women's Auxiliary Committee and Mrs. Larrabee, and the ladies and families of the Commission for their tireless energy and valuable assistance in the entertainments and ceremonies at the Iowa Building; the superintendents of departments for their generous services and the aid they have given to the secretary's office; to the assistants in the secretary's office and in the Iowa Building for the loyal support rendered and the uniform courtesy extended. Not a state at the Exposition had a more competent force, and their conscientious work in the discharge of their duties was the subject of meritorious comment by many visitors to the building associated with other state and foreign buildings and exhibits. To the organists, vocalists, pianists, instrumentalists and those assisting in the many entertainments, I desire to express the hearty thanks and appreciation of the Commission for their valuable aid in making these functions at the Iowa State Building so representative of the life, character and talents of a fair and favored state.

The Commission desires to express its appreciation of the friendly co-operation of the individual exhibitors from the state who entered heartily into the general plan of the Commission in exploiting Iowa's resources, and also those from Iowa serving the Exposition in other capacities, for their friendly offices;

To President Francis for his ready responses to appear at the Iowa Building upon all occasions to assist in ceremonies;

To Secretary W. B. Stevens for the many favors and attentions that were shown in his department;

To Charles M. Reeves, chief of the Department of Domestic Exploitation, whose work naturally brought him in close touch with state commissioners, for his efforts to adjust matters and provide for the execution of plans previously promised and guaranteed by the Exposition Company;

To Director Isaac S. Taylor of the Division of Works for his prompt efforts to expedite the work of construction;

To Mr. W. A. Kelsoe, superintendent of the Press Bureau, and his assistants, and to Mr. J. C. Thompson, Jr., secretary to the president, for many favors shown;

To the chiefs, superintendents and assistants at the Administration Building and exhibit palaces for their courteous consideration of matters brought to them for adjustment;

To Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, Mr. C. H. Huttig, Mr. James Hagerman, Gen. John W. Noble, and many other former Iowa residents, now honored citizens of St. Louis, for the many contributions in time and in labor to make Iowa all that it should be at such an exposition.

Through the activity and careful supervision of the State Board of Control, the furniture and fixtures from the representation of Iowa at the Exposition have been removed and distributed to the various state insti-

tutions, the state realizing salvage to the extent of dollar for dollar on the investment.

The beautiful building, the pride of every Iowan who visited the Exposition, has been leveled to the ground and practically every foot of lumber saved and distributed among the state institutions.

All that remains of the splendid representation made by Iowa at the Exposition to preserve for future generations is the report here made, with accompanying views of the building and exhibits.

Such a report is valuable not only as an historical record, but, in a way, will serve as a guide to those charged with similar responsibilities in the future, not for duplication, but as a means of information concerning a multitude of subjects which always arise.

The most excellent reports compiled by former commissions, notably the compilations of the veteran commission secretary, Hon. F. N. Chase, and the commission statistician, Hon. Chas. Ashton, have been of inestimable value to the Iowa Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in the preliminary and actual work.

In the preparation of this report, it has been the policy of the Commission to prevent duplication and to eliminate such features as the laws governing the work of the Commission and the detailed expenditures, which may be found in the Session Laws and reports of the Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. CONAWAY, Secretary and Custodian.



MAP OF ST. LOUIS.

Preliminary Commission

January 6, 1899, Governor Leslie M. Shaw appointed and commissioned the following named gentlemen to represent the state of Iowa at a convention of representatives of the states in the "Louisiana Purchase," to be held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in the month of January, 1899:

Samuel B. Evans, of Wapello County; Charles M. Junkin, of Jefferson County; S. B. Ziegler, of Fayette County; Charles A. Stanton, of Appanoose County; A. B. Funk, of Dickinson County; James C. Milliman, of Harrison County; Edward H. Hunter, of Polk County; Lafayette Young, of Polk County; Edward P. Heizer, of Woodbury County; John L. Waite, of Des Moines County; David Brant, of Clinton County; Charles J. A. Ericson, of Boone County; Wm. E. Fuller, of Fayette County; Samuel M. Leach, of Dallas County; Joseph Wallace, of Hardin County; W. C. Hayward, of Scott County; Wm. H. Dildine, of Woodbury County.

The above commission organized by selecting Hon. J. C. Milliman, Lieutenant Governor, as chairman. The commission visited St. Louis and participated in the convention of delegates from all the states carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, which was presided over by Captain Milliman. The report to the Governor follows:

STATE OF IOWA,
TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Rooms of the Lieutenant Governor.

Des Moines, Iowa, January 24, 1902.

Hon. A. B. Cummins, Governor, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—Complying with the instructions of the commission for Iowa appointed by your predecessor to arrange the preliminaries for our representation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903, I have the honor to lay before you the estimates in detail of the amount required to suitably accomplish such purpose.

The estimates herewith submitted are the result of careful labor and thought of a sub-committee, of which Mr. S. M. Leach, of Adel, is chairman, and I need not assure you that, while the sum is large, the committee has not been more enthusiastic than the great opportunity now presented to fairly exhibit our wonderful advantages and resources fully warrants. In fact, as such commission has considered the matters properly before them, the future greatness of Iowa has grown in our minds and the opportunity to reap for our sowing so impressed the commission that, without a dissenting vote, \$250,000 should be recommended was adopted as its judgment. The commission has labored without compensation, expenses paid by the membership, and submit this report of its doings in the hope that its work may be helpful.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. MILLIMAN, Chairman.

Hon. A. B. Cummins, Governor, Des Moines, Iowa.

Your immediate predecessor appointed commissioners for Iowa for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1903. At

their meeting, held on the 17th day of January, 1902, at Des Moines, a report was ordered made which should include an estimate of the necessary amount of money which your commissioners are of the opinion should be provided, and which it is hoped the present General Assembly will appropriate.

The first meeting of the Commission was held in the city of St. Louis, in January, 1899, which was merely of an introductory and social character.

The next meeting was held in Des Moines, in 1901, at which time a chairman and secretary were elected and a committee was appointed to go to St. Louis to look over the grounds where the exposition is to be held and to confer with the principal officers and promoters of the enterprise. This committee reported to the Commission on its findings as to the requirements of Iowa, and it is of the opinion that the opportunity which this great enterprise will give to us if we shall do our part is beyond computation in dollars.

The subjoined report of the requirements of the money for Iowa's part is hereby submitted as follows:

(Estimate.)

Preliminary promotion	\$ 5,000
Building and plumbing	100,000
Architect	5,000
Commissioners	9,900
Superintendents and employes	20,000
Secretary, bookkeepers and stenographers	3,000
Telegraph, telephone and express	2,200
Printing, stationery and postage	1,500
Postoffice and mail carrier	1,500
Collecting exhibits	6,000
Agricultural and horticultural	16,000
Dairy	4,000
Apiary	1,000
Forestry and minerals	3,000
Manufactures and machinery	6,000
Fine arts	1,500
Educational	6,000
Historical and women's department	6,000
Press	1,000
Dedication exercises and special days	7,000
Music	4,000
Illustrated printing for the state	5,000
Sundries, contingent and publicity	12,500
Decorating grounds, grades, walks, etc.	5,000
Furniture, fixtures, heat and wiring building	8,000
Bureau of information	3,000
Live stock	15,000
Total	\$258,100

Your Commission is not unmindful of the fact that the various amounts in the general estimate may be too high in some places and too low in others, but, in view of the fact that it has for its basis the expenditures made at Chicago in 1893 and in Omaha in 1898, it may be accepted as approximately correct.

It is the intention of the management at St. Louis to group in a village the buildings of the states that have been made out of the Louisiana Purchase, and to reserve for them the most commanding locations; therefore it is important that the Iowa Building be of such proportions and of such style and finish as shall suitably reflect the culture, advancement and prosperity of our people.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. MILLIMAN, Chairman.

Following these recommendations, the Preliminary Commission submitted the following:

The Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia covered 236 acres of ground; the Paris Exposition, 336 acres; the Chicago Exposition, 633 acres; the Pan-American at Buffalo, 350 acres. The St. Louis association has secured for its World's Fair and will occupy 1,200 acres.

The construction cost of the Paris Exposition was \$9,000,000; that of the Chicago Exposition, \$18,322,000, and that of the Pan-American at Buffalo, \$10,000,000. The estimated cost of the St. Louis Exposition is \$30,000,000, which may be exceeded.

Congress has appropriated the sum of \$5,000,000 for the enterprise; St. Louis as a municipality has appropriated \$5,000,000, and the citizens of St. Louis have raised \$5,000,000 by private subscription. States and territories have already made partial appropriations and more are anticipated. Besides the above, the people of St. Louis, by popular vote, have so amended their city charter as to enable the municipality to expend \$10,000,000 in street paving and other public improvements.

What part should Iowa take in this Exposition? There is no better state in the Union, and no state in better financial condition or with a lower tax levy. It would seem that the pride of our people would demand that the state be fairly and creditably represented, or not at all.

Everything is higher now, at least in the line of building material and labor, than when previous expositions have been held, and it will require more money, or some difference in expenditure, or both, to make the same show. What is especially needed, in addition to an appropriation by the state, is a commission of business men with a strong executive head, that will handle the enterprise as a business proposition, and make every dollar count for something besides a soft snap for a small army of favorites.

The amount appropriated by the Iowa legislature for the Chicago Exposition was \$135,000. This was supplemented by an appropriation of some \$6,000 more by the Executive Council. For the Omaha Exposition \$35,000 was appropriated. For the Pan-American at Buffalo not anything; the state was not represented.

The Iowa Commission for the Chicago Exposition reported the expenditure of appropriations provided as follows:

Publicity and promotion	\$ 5,000.00
State building	30,504.24
Fixtures and furniture	3,881.21
Administration	16,881.86
Salaries and employes	13,844.43
Archaeological, historical and statistical	3,504.15
Dedication ceremonies of opening and state days.....	6,592.34
Music, Iowa State Band, six months.....	16,500.00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams	1,918.88
Lights, fuel and insurance	1,859.94
Contingent expenses	2,195.23
Collective exhibit and decoration	11,380.46
Live stock	7,241.92
Agriculture and dairy	8,045.05
Horticulture	1,834.75
Mineral and geology	2,292.94
Press	759.78
Woman's work	1,291.41
Manufactures and machinery	11.39
Education and liberal arts	5,322.64
Forestry	146.50

Total\$141,009.12

It may be noted that something was saved in cost of a state building by leasing a park building on the exhibition grounds, to which an addition was built.

The Iowa Commission for the Omaha Exposition reported the expenditures under their administration as follows:

(Expenses at Omaha.)

Building	\$ 8,682.82	
Architect	312.02	
Plumbing	503.68	
Insurance	176.50	\$ 9,675.02
Decorating		2,480.15
Commissioners, including secretary		5,250.12
Stenographers		320.50
Telegraph and telephone		117.09
Express		90.46
Printing and stationery		536.52
Freight		275.16
Furniture		870.32
Live stock exhibit		1,476.52
Agricultural exhibit		418.89
Fruit		390.31
Postage		315.95
Sundries		1,900.53
Paid to individuals, only partly itemized		841.39
Gathering exhibits		376.75
Employees (weekly payrolls)		3,320.72
Agricultural College cadets		450.00
Tapestry painting		250.00
Souvenir buttons		263.00
Caterer		442.95
Office rent at hotel		50.00
Typewriter supplies		12.76
Carriages		78.00
Bookkeeper		78.00
Music		442.00
Typewriter machine		90.00
Total		\$ 30,813.11

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. MILLIMAN, Chairman.

Hon. Charles Ashton, now deceased, a member of the Iowa Commission to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, submitted the following:

Guthrie Center, Iowa, March 16, 1903.

Secretary Iowa Commission, Des Moines Iowa.

Dear Sir—I mail you today a copy of the Lohrville Enterprise, published by my son, J. C. Ashton, with marked article on the needs for the work of your Commission. My experience in the Columbian Commission convinces me that your Commission needs more funds than are now appropriated for its use in order to make such an exhibit in the pending exposition as the position and honor of our state demands. The question meets you, How will you get the means you should have for your work? I thought an article on the subject, even in so small a paper as the Enterprise, might be of some benefit to the good work, and so I wrote the article published in the Enterprise.

You may notice that I made the statement that the Iowa Columbian Commission had about \$180,000 for its work. I know some will tell you it had but \$125,000, but the legislature first gave it \$5,000, then \$125,000, then it received \$5,000 for the model capitol concession, then it received \$12,500 from the Executive Council for the support of the state band; it received upwards of \$800 from the dairy exhibit for butter donated; something more than \$500 from the women of Iowa, and the

Iowa Horticultural Society contributed \$2,000. It received \$17,200 for services of the Iowa Band from the board of management of the World's Columbian Exposition. Then it had the advantage of several thousand dollars through the use of the old Shelter, which saved the Iowa Commission that much cash in the construction of the Iowa Building. Then there were considerable amounts of individual donations, as the gift of a piano by Geo. H. Bent, advantages that your Commission may not find. It cannot have the use of a building already constructed to its hand in the St. Louis park, as did our Commission. I see that your contract for the construction of a building for Iowa exceeds the contract price of the Iowa Building at the World's Fair, Chicago, some \$10,000.

I am earnestly desirous of the success of your Commission in the St. Louis fair. I know you cannot succeed without money. I hope the next General Assembly will vote your commission a liberal appropriation.

Recapitulation of Means in Hand of Iowa Columbian Commission.	
State appropriation	\$130,000
Appropriation by Executive Council	12,500
Advantages in use of old building on the fair grounds...	10,000
Dairy donations, butter	800
Donations by ladies' organizations	500
Donation, piano, Geo. H. Bent	300
Earnings of Iowa Band during fair	17,200
Concession to place model of Iowa Capitol in Iowa Bldg..	5,000
Contributed by Horticultural Society	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$178,300
Other contributions, unknown value	1,763
	<hr/>

Total\$180,063

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES ASHTON.

In addition to the above the expense to the state for Iowa troops at the dedication, October 16-23, 1892, was \$20,704.53. (Adj. Gen. Rept., 1893, p. 62.)

Total Iowa expenditure, Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892-3, \$200,767.53.



IOWA BUILDING, COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.



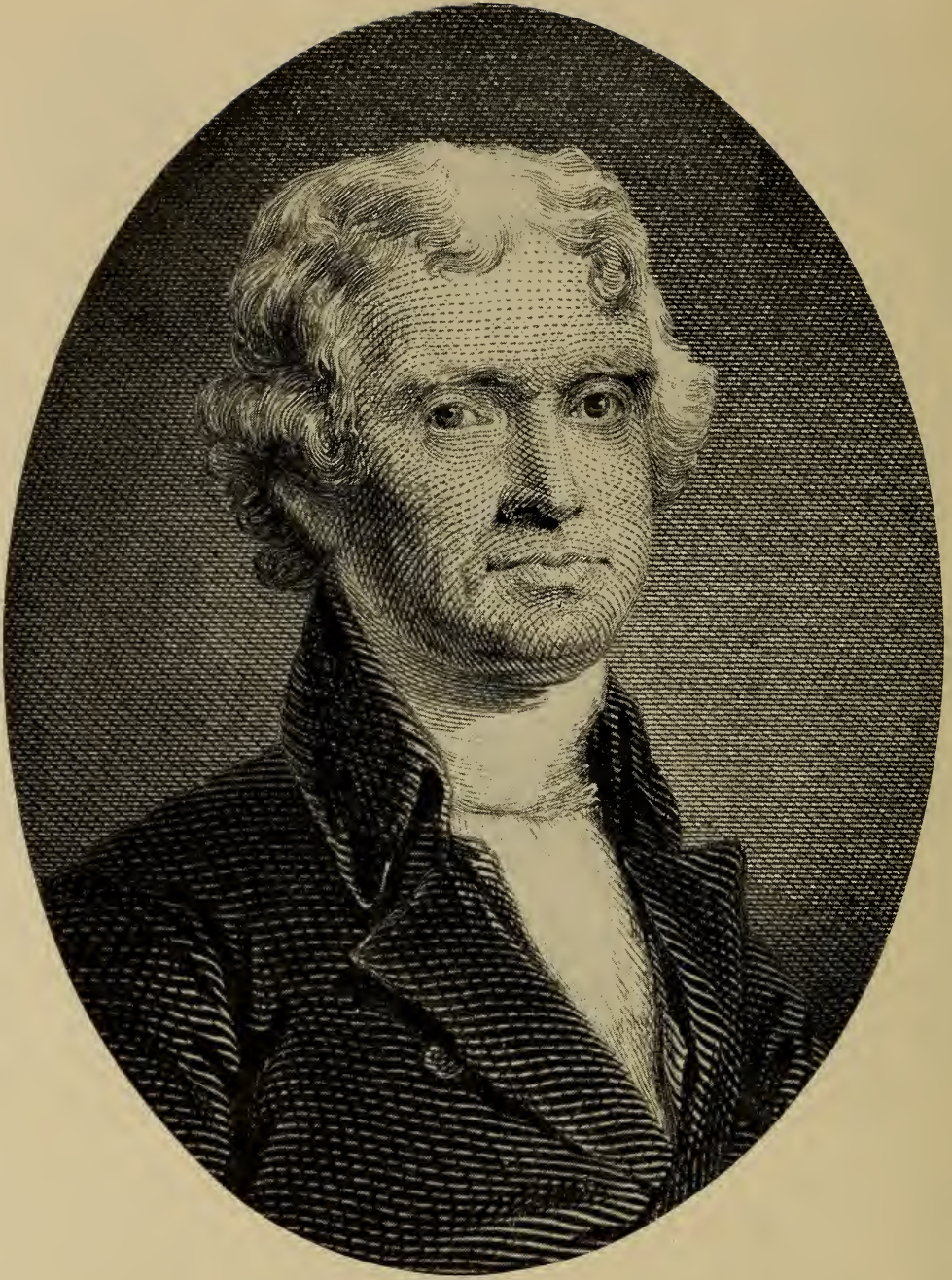
IOWA STATE OFFICERS.

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Central group, Executive Council. Albert B. Cummins, Governor; W. B. Martin, Secretary of State; B. F. Carroll, Auditor; G. S. Gilbertson, Treasurer. On left, C. W. Mullan, Attorney General; Wesley Green, Sec'y State Horticulture Society; Fletcher Howard, (now deceased) Pharmacy Commissioner; D. N. Lewis, Sec'y Railroad Commission; P. J. Palmer, Railroad Commissioner; B. Murphy, State Printer; Howard Tedford, State Binder. At right, John F. Riggs, Supt. Public Instruction; A. H. Davison, Sec'y Executive Council; H. R. Wright, Dairy Commissioner; E. A. Dawson, Railroad Commissioner; Charles Aldrich, Curator; J. C. Simpson, Sec'y Department of Agriculture; Johnson Brigham, Librarian.

John Cownie, G. S. Robinson, L. G. Kinne, Board of Control of State Institutions; John Herriott, Lieutenant Governor; Prof. Samuel Calvin, State Geologist; W. W. Cornwall, Supreme Court Reporter; Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Sec'y Board of Health.

Bottom row, Supreme Court, S. M. Weaver, S. M. Ladd, John C. Sherwin, H. E. Deemer, Emlin McClain, C. A. Bishop and Clerk of the Supreme Court, J. C. Crockett.



THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States at the time of the Purchase of Louisiana.

Thomas Jefferson was born April 2, 1743, in Virginia, and died July 4, 1826, fifty years after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, of which he was the author. Elected to Colonial Congress, 1775; chairman of committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence, 1776; succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia, 1779; elected to Congress, 1783; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France, 1785; Secretary of State in Washington's Cabine, 1789; Vice President of the United States, 1797-1801; President of the United States, 1801-1809.

Laws and Rules Governing Iowa's Participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

Chapter 195, Laws of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.—An act to provide for an exhibit of the arts, industries and resources of the state of Iowa at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, and making appropriation therefor. Approved April 12, 1902. Appropriation, \$125,000.

Concurrent Resolution No. 16, Twenty-ninth General Assembly.—Concurrent Resolution relative to the transfer of the Iowa Buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the Board of Control. Adopted April 11, 1902.

Chapter 165, Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly.—An act to provide for the disposition of the property of the state used at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and to appropriate money for that purpose. Approved March 22, 1904.

Concurrent Resolution No. 9, Thirtieth General Assembly.—Concurrent resolution relative to a historical exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Adopted April 8, 1904.

Chapter 146, Section 34, Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly.—For the purchase of the Huebinger Map of Iowa by the Executive Council, said map to be loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, the sum of one thousand, eight hundred (\$1,800) dollars. Approved April 13, 1904.

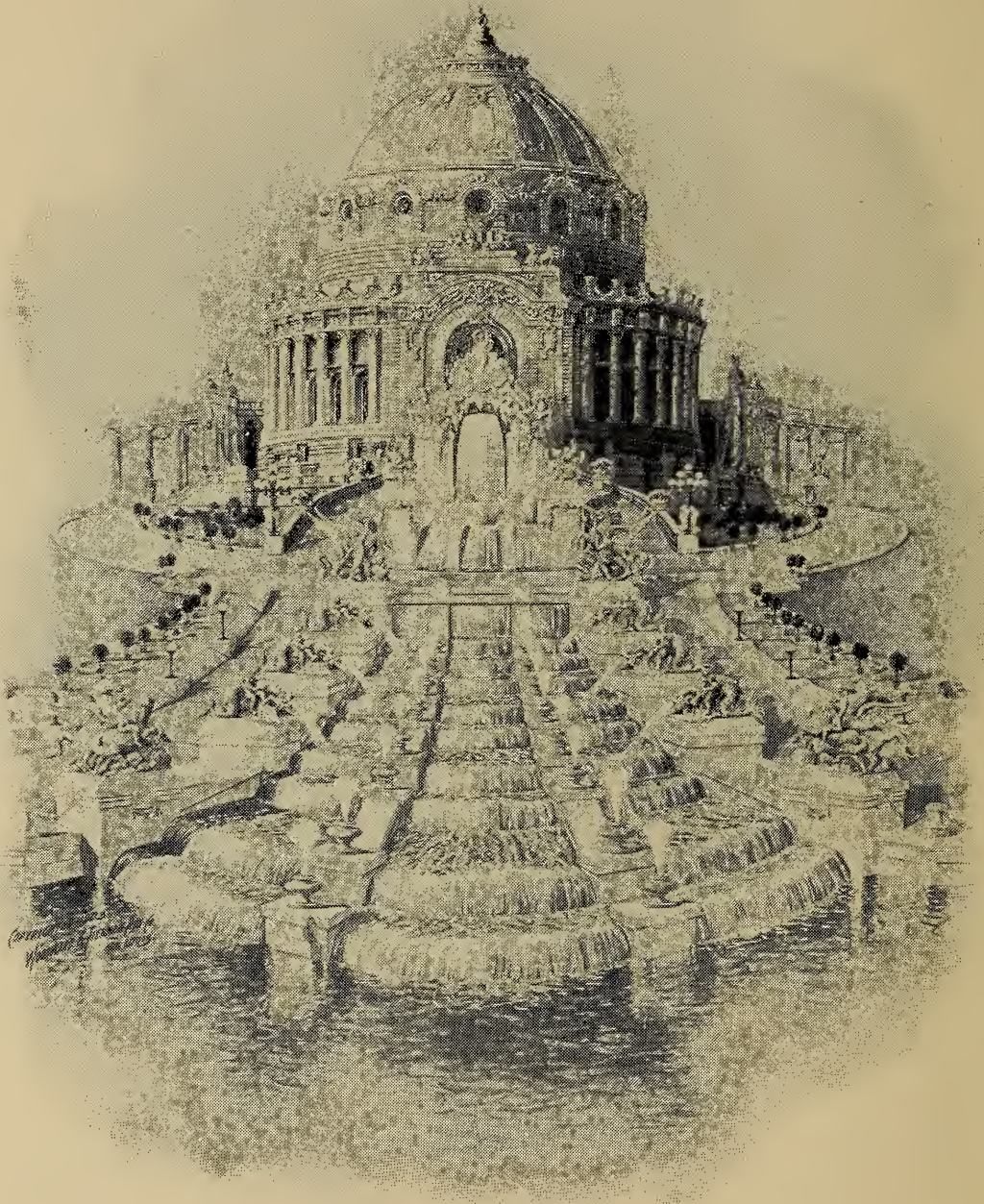
Chapter 145, Section 1, Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly.—Appropriates three hundred twenty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents (\$328.85) to the members of the Joint Legislative Committee, appointed to visit the Iowa Building at St. Louis and to inspect the work of the Iowa Commission. Approved April 13, 1904.

Chapter 164, Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly.—An act making twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) additional appropriation for the Iowa exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and amendatory of the law as it appears in chapter one hundred and ninety-five (195) of the acts of the Twenty-ninth (29th) General Assembly. Approved March 22, 1904.

Expenses incurred at dedicatory ceremonies and corner stake driving as follows—

Dedication, April 28 to May 2, 1903—

Governor and party	\$ 205.15
Adjutant General and Staff	464.55
Fifty-fourth Infantry, pay, subsistence, transportation	6,430.58
	<hr/>
	\$7,100.28



FESTIVAL HALL AND CASCADES.

Iowa Day, June 16-17, 1904—

Governor and party	\$ 238.86
Adjutant General and Staff	279.15
Adjutant General and Staff, transportation	121.86
Ames Cadets	200.00
Mentzer Drill Team (Marion)	300.00

\$1,139.87

Expense of shipment, installation and return of historical exhibit at the Exposition	\$ 268.79
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TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

Rules of Order

(Adopted October 7, 1902.)

(1) Officers.—The officers of the Commission shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer.

(2) Committees.—The Commission shall appoint an executive committee, consisting of five members, and such other special and standing committees as shall be necessary from time to time to carry out the objects of its creation.

(3) President.—The president shall preside at all meetings of the Commission when present, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him from time to time by the Commission.

(4) Vice President and President Pro Tem.—In the absence or inability of the president to act, the vice president shall perform the duties of president, and, in the absence of both, the Commission shall appoint a president pro tem.

(5) Secretary—Duties.—The secretary shall take and subscribe an oath of office and shall give bond in the sum of \$2,000, to be approved by the Commission, for the faithful performance of his duties; shall be secretary of the executive committee; shall keep a separate record of all the proceedings thereof; shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Commission; shall conduct its correspondence; shall keep and have charge of its books of accounts, and see that proper vouchers are returned for all disbursements made, and that the same are distributed to their proper accounts as provided by law, and, after such distribution, that the same are carefully filed and preserved; shall sign all warrants as provided by law, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Commission or executive committee. His compensation shall be fixed by, and he shall hold office during the pleasure of the commission.

(a) Ceremonies, Music, Entertainment.—Resolved, That all matters in regard to ceremonies, music and entertainment be placed in charge of the executive committee, and that it be the duty of the secretary to arrange all such matters and have general charge thereof under the direction of the said committee. Adopted April 30, 1903.

(b) Custodian.—Resolved, That the additional duty of custodian of the Iowa Building be imposed upon the secretary. Adopted March 2, 1904.

(c) Powers.—Resolved, That the custodian be authorized to discharge employes in and about the Iowa Building for inefficiency or misconduct, subject to the approval of at least one Commissioner. Adopted March 2, 1904.

(6) Treasurer.—The treasurer shall take and subscribe an oath of office and shall give bonds as required by law; shall receive such funds as may, by law, be appropriated for the purposes of the Commission, and drawn from the state treasury upon its request; shall keep an account thereof, and shall make such payments as shall be ordered by the commission upon warrants signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary, and shall perform such duties as may be required by the Commission.

(7) Bills—Auditing Committee.—All bills and claims shall be itemized and verified as required by law, and, before being allowed by the Commission, shall be referred to an auditing committee of three members, to be appointed by the president of the Commission, and warrants shall not be drawn therefor until the same shall be audited by said committee and allowed by the Commission, (a) (amended December 19, 1902) except the compensation of the secretary and typewriter, which may be paid on the approval of a committee consisting of the president and treasurer of the commission and the chairman of the executive committee, (b) (amended March 4, 1903) provided, however, that all bills on account of construction, plumbing, decorations and furnishings of the Iowa Building may be audited and allowed by three members of the executive committee after the same have been approved by the superintendent of construction; (c) (amended September 2, 1903) provided, further, that bills necessarily incurred by the chairmen of the various departments may be audited and allowed by three members of the executive committee after the same have been approved by the chairmen of such departments.

(d) Resolved, That hereafter the auditing committee shall be composed of any three members of the executive committee. Adopted September 7, 1904.

(e) Payroll.—Resolved, That the payroll for the employes of the Commission, including those engaged in the work of the several departments, be made out weekly on blanks similar to those used by the State Board of Control, giving the names, the amount due and authorized by the Commission or executive committee to be paid, the actual rendition of the services being certified by the superintendent of the department or secretary of the Commission, and when such blanks are made and each employe has receipted for the same on the line on which the name appears, or receipt for the amount is attached to the payroll sheet and verified by the secretary, may be paid on the approval of an auditing com-

mittee consisting of the president, treasurer and one member of the executive committee, and the secretary is hereby authorized to draw check for the full amount and present to the president or vice president of the Commission or chairman of the executive committee, who are hereby authorized to sign the same and deliver to the secretary to disburse the several amounts to said employes as shown on the payroll sheet. Adopted April 30, 1904.

(8) Executive Committee and Powers.—The executive committee shall perform such duties and execute such plans as may be directed or ordered by the Commission (a) [and shall have general charge and supervision of the work of the Commission]. (Words in brackets stricken out December 19, 1902.

(b) Resolved, That there is hereby delegated to the executive committee of this Commission authority and power to execute all or any plans that may have been devised or ordered by this Commission. Such authority is conclusive in the administration of current affairs and is subject to rules and regulations made and that may be made by this Commission. Adopted April 29, 1904.

(c) Resolved, That there is hereby delegated to the executive committee the duty and power to execute all and any plans which may have been devised or ordered by this Commission, granting said committee discretionary and full authority to complete the work of the Commission and to deliver the building and other property to the Board of Control, and at the close of the fair the executive committee shall prepare a report of the finances, including the amount drawn from the state treasurer and expended, the same to be submitted to the Commission at its meeting to be held December 7th. Adopted September 7, 1904.

(d) Resolved, That the Commission authorizes the executive committee to place unexpended funds and unnecessary balances in any department or fund in the contingent fund and to use same for the benefit of any other department or purposes. Adopted September 7, 1904.

(e) Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby directed and empowered to execute all matters relating to the final business of this Commission, receive reports, arrange and devise plans for the publication of a suitable final report as provided by law to the state of Iowa, to audit unpaid bills, and to do whatever may be necessary in the final closing up of the affairs of the Commission. It is authorized to call a meeting of the Commission, whenever it may deem it to be necessary, through the president of the Commission. Adopted December 7, 1904.

(9) Cushing's Manual.—Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice shall govern the proceedings of the Commission and its committees, excepted as otherwise provided by these rules.

(10) Quorum.—A majority of all the members of the Commission and of the committees shall constitute a quorum.

(11) Amendments of Rules—Any of these rules may be repealed or amended at any meeting of the Commission by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Commission.

(12) Order of Business.—The order of business at all meetings of the commission, unless otherwise ordered, shall be as follows: 1. Roll

call; 2. Reading and approval of the minutes of previous meetings; 3. Communications; 4. Report of the executive committee; 5. Reports of officers; 6. Reports of standing committees; 7. Reports of special committees; 8. Unfinished business; 9. New business.

(13) Reports and Motions in Writing.—All reports of committees shall be in writing and motions shall be reduced to writing when required by the president.

(14) Regular and Called Meetings.—The Commission shall hold regular meetings each year, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the first Wednesday in December, on the first Wednesday in March, on the first Wednesday in June, on the first Wednesday in September, and such special meetings as may be provided by the Commission or called by the president. It shall be the duty of the president to call a special meeting whenever requested so to do by the executive committee, or by any five members of the Commission.

(15) Ayes and Nays.—The ayes and nays shall be called upon the request of any member and a record thereof made.

(16) Employes.—All employes of the Commission shall hold their positions at the pleasure of the Commission.

(a) Resolved, that all assistants in and about the Iowa Building be under the control and direction of the custodian, subject to the control of the Commission. Adopted March 2, 1904.

(b) Resolved, That employes shall be assigned by the secretary and custodian to any other duties and work which may be required in connection with the work of the Commission or the maintenance of the building. Adopted by the executive committee April 6 and approved by the Commission April 29, 1904.

(17) Superintendents of Departments.—Resolved, That each Commissioner be authorized to appoint his own superintendent and assistants where deemed necessary, and fix their compensation, and that each head of department organize for his exhibit within the amount allowed thereto, provided that the compensation of all employes shall be subject to the approval of the Commission. Adopted March 4, 1903.

(a) Expenditures.—Resolved, That no expenditure by heads of departments or other employes shall be incurred after the opening of the fair without the approval of the Commission or the executive committee, except as heretofore ordered, and that all superintendents of departments be required to submit to the secretary on Saturday of each week an itemized statement of all expenditures and liabilities for the current week, and that the secretary is hereby directed to send to each Commissioner each week a copy of the expenses for the current week. Adopted by the executive committee April 6 and approved by the Commission April 29, 1904.

(18) Commissioners' Expenses.—Resolved, That the expenses of the Commissioners be charged to the departments which they represent where they have funds to their credit, and that this be retroactive. Adopted April 30, 1904.

(a) Resolved, That the expenditures for personal expenses of Commissioners in attendance at the fair be limited to an average of thirty days, except when otherwise ordered by the Commission or the executive committee, from and after May 2, 1904. Adopted by the executive committee April 6 and approved by the Commission April 29, 1904.

Proclamations and Official Utterances

Invitation to all Nations

By the President of the United States: Whereas, Notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Acts of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled, "An act to provide for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings, for the uses provided for in the said act of Congress;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three [extended to 1904], and will be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter. And in the name of the government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of August, one thousand, nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

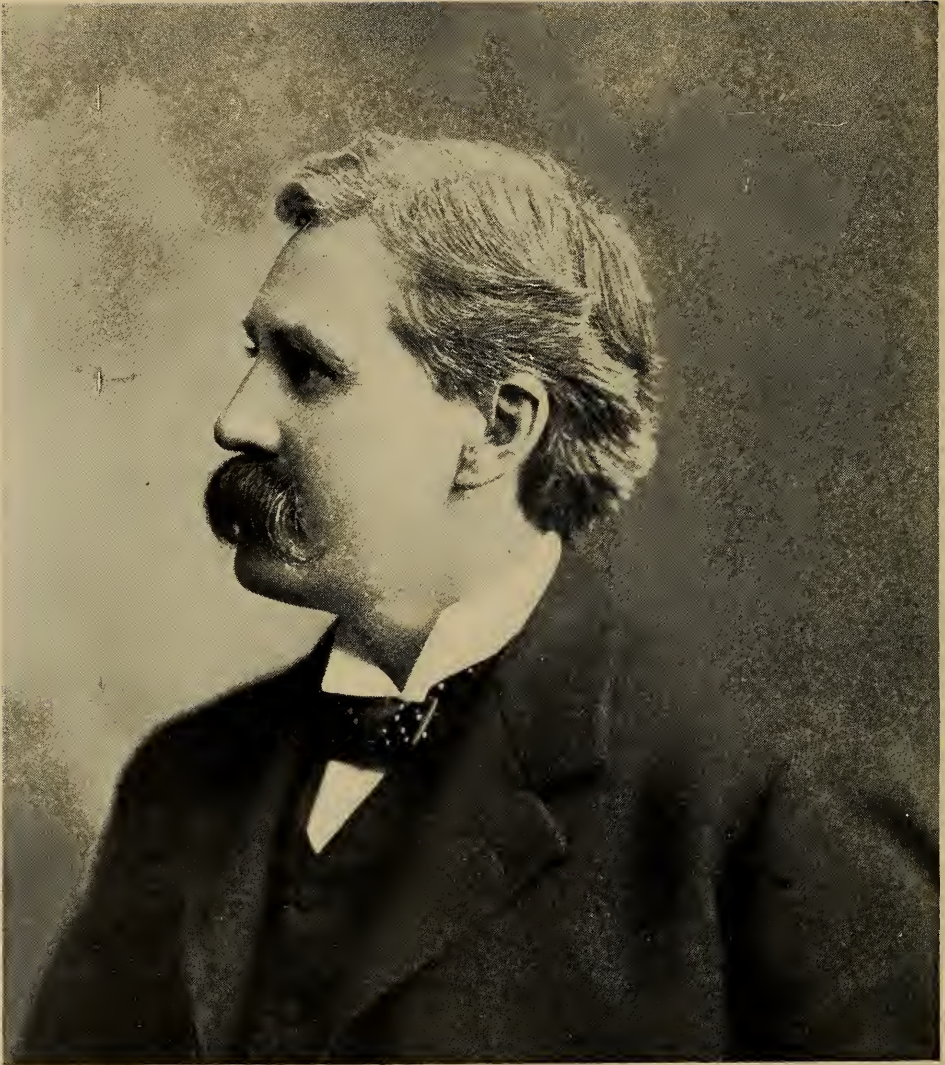
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

(Seal.)

By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

Louisiana Purchase Flag Day

By the Governor: Saturday, December 20th, will be the ninety-ninth anniversary of the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana territory. Of all the states which now form parts of the vast and eventful



ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS,
Governor of Iowa.

Albert Baird Cummins was born February 15, 1850, in Greene County, Pa.; graduated at Waynesburg College, 1869; located same year at Elka-der, Clayton County, Iowa. Worked as a carpenter, clerk in the County Recorder's office, express messenger between McGregor and St. Paul, civil engineer in Indiana and Michigan. Studied law in Chicago; admitted to the bar, 1875. Came to Des Moines, 1878. Elected to the General Assembly in 1887, serving two years. Republican presidential elector-at-large, 1892. Served as Iowa member of the Republican ational Committee, 1896-1900. Elected Governor of Iowa, 1901; re-elected, 1903. Married to Miss Ida L. Gallery, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., January 24, 1874. They have one daughter, Mrs. Hollis Rawson, of Des Moines.

addition to the area of the republic, none has greater reason to commemorate the day than Iowa. The ordinary significance of the event is intensified at the present because there is in preparation at St. Louis an exposition which is to convey to the world the impressive message of the progress, development, and capacity of the great territory then dedicated to free institutions. In this exposition the people of Iowa have and will continue to have a profound interest, for it must be second to no other state in the celebration about to occur.

Therefore, I, Albert B. Cummins, Governor of the state of Iowa, to the end that there may be vividly brought before our minds not only the Louisiana acquisition, but the exposition through which it is to be shortly celebrated, do earnestly recommend that the day aforesaid, to-wit, Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1902, be designated as "Louisiana Purchase Flag Day," and that it be observed by a display of the national colors upon all public buildings and, insofar as practicable, upon our business houses and dwellings.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state, this 15th day of December, 1902.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

(Seal.)

By the Governor: W. B. MARTIN, Secretary of State.

Iowa Day at the Exposition

By the Governor: The Universal Exposition, commemorating the acquisition by the United States of the vast territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, is now in progress at St. Louis. The event sought to be emphasized is not only one of the most important in the history of governments, but the exposition itself is the greatest and most complete exhibition of the achievements of the human race ever brought together. Of all the states which occupy the territory so acquired, Iowa, by common consent, stands first, and therefore her interest in the exposition is not surpassed by any of her sister commonwealths.

Each state will have a "day," during which the exposition will be peculiarly her own. Iowa has chosen June 17th as her "day." The choice has been wisely made, for it is the day above all others upon which the men and women of Iowa can most fittingly celebrate the transfer of the Louisiana territory from the empire of France to the republic of the United States. It is the anniversary of the most important day in the history of our people, for on June 17, 1673, the eyes of civilized man first rested on the beautiful shores of our beloved state.

Iowa will, therefore, take possession of the exposition on June 17th, and by appropriate ceremonies will signalize the two mighty events.

It is the earnest hope of the chief executive that as many of our loyal citizens as can make it convenient to do so will attend at St. Louis upon the day aforesaid and thus give dignity and enthusiasm to a celebration which will be full of pleasure and overrunning with instruction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 7th day of June, 1904.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

(Seal.)

By the Governor: W. B. MARTIN, Secretary of State.

Official Utterances

By the President of the United States.

In his address at the Pan-American Exposition, held at Buffalo, 1901, William McKinley, President of the United States, said:

"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress."

In his message to Congress, 1903, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, said:

"I trust that Congress will continue to favor in all proper ways the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This exposition commemorates the Louisiana Purchase, which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental nation.

By the Governor.

From the biennial message of Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of Iowa, January, 1902:

"I am of the opinion that the people of this commonwealth will approve such provision for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition as will leave no doubt in the minds of visitors that Iowa constitutes an important part of that priceless acquisition. Something worthy of the state, or nothing, should be our motto. Certainly there ought not to be created a commission with such limited means to belie our prosperity and libel our resources."

From the inaugural address of Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, January 16, 1902:

"There will occur next year at St. Louis the celebration of an event of greater significance to the people of Iowa than any other in the history of America. * * * We may not be able to pass into the treasury the dividends which will, from time to time, be declared upon the investment we make in this memorial; but I am sure that abundant returns will come to us in a more devoted and enlightened citizenship, and in a truer conception of the greatness and growth of our splendid commonwealth."

From the biennial message of Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, January, 1904:

"The work of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission is fairly under way. Our state building is practically complete, and will not suffer in comparison with any other. Under the law creating the Commission and making the appropriation, one-half of the sum appropriated is not payable until June 30, 1904. The exposition begins May 1, 1904, and it is clear that the fund is needed between now and the opening. I therefore recommend that the law be amended so as to enable the last half of the appropriation to be drawn whenever required by the needs of the Commission.

"I am advised that the members of the Commission believe that an additional appropriation ought to be made. Upon this phase of the matter my information is not sufficiently definite to warrant specific recommendation. I can only repeat what I have so often said respecting the importance of the occasion. It is obvious that the Commission should know at once what sum is to be expended."

By Political Parties.

From the Democratic state platform, adopted June 24, 1903:

"We point with pride to the 100th anniversary of the achievement of that great diplomat and democratic statesman, Thomas Jefferson, under whose administration the Louisiana territory, of which Iowa was a part, was secured from a foreign power in a peaceful and civilized way, without the loss of life, yet with the consent of the governed. In the great exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904, to properly commemorate this event, the people of Iowa should take a prominent part and make a creditable exhibit of the products of the soil and the work of the crafts."

From the Republican state platform, adopted July 1, 1903:

"Believing, with the late President McKinley, in his last public utterance, that 'expositions are the time-keepers of progress,' we take pride in endorsing the exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904, celebrating the Louisiana Purchase, and approve of the liberal appropriations therefor. We commend to the careful consideration of the General Assembly of the state the needs of Iowa in making a creditable exhibit."

By the Press Associations.

The Iowa Press Association, at a meeting held April 12, 1903, adopted the following:

"Be It Resolved, That we extend to the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and to the Iowa Commission, through its secretary, F. R. Conaway, our congratulations at the public interest that is being taken in the centennial celebration of the acquisition of a great territory, the promise present conditions give to it of unparalleled success, and we pledge ourselves to aid in every possible way in bringing to its highest perfection this marvelous exhibition of a nation's greatness."

The Upper Des Moines Editorial Association, which held its winter meeting at Fort Dodge, on February 6, 1903, passed strong resolutions in favor of liberal appropriations by the Iowa General Assembly for the support and maintenance of exhibits in every department of Iowa's industries and expressed its approval of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Northeastern Iowa editors, at a meeting held at Osage, February 20, 1903, endorsed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and promised the support of all newspapers in that district to assist in every way possible

the Iowa Commission charged with the responsibility of collecting and maintaining exhibits in all lines at the exposition.

By Industrial Organizations.

The Commercial Exchange of Des Moines, at their annual meeting, December 4, 1902, passed the following resolution regarding the exposition:

"Resolved, by the Commercial Exchange of the city of Des Moines, at their annual meeting, that we look with favor upon Iowa making an extensive manufacturing exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, with the object in view of showing up the boundless resources for manufacturing, Iowa's many and superior advantages in a commercial way, her transportation facilities, her markets and her unlimited coal supply; that the finished products of Iowa from packing houses, creameries, mills, foundries, machine shops and manufacturing establishments should be shown in such a way that the people of the world may learn of the greatness of the state and the possibilities for the investment of capital with profit within her borders.

"Resolved, That the Commercial Exchange organization be hereby tendered to the Iowa Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, to be used in any way the Commission may see fit, to assist in promoting the collection of exhibits, facts and statistics concerning the same and its territory."

The Iowa State Manufacturers Association, at the first annual meeting, held at Des Moines, August 27, 1903, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association gives its hearty approval to the plans of the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in urging the necessity of an exhibit in all lines of manufacturing at the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis in 1904, and we pledge our hearty support and co-operation in assisting the Iowa Commission and especially the Iowa department of manufactures and machinery, under the direction of Commissioner S. M. Leach."

At a meeting of the State Federation of Labor, held at Davenport, May 14, 1903, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, by the Iowa State Federation of Labor, That the thanks of this organization are due to the Iowa Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the recognition of Iowa and union labor in the construction of the Iowa Building at St. Louis, and their efforts to show up a creditable exhibit of Iowa's manufactories at the World's Fair.

"Resolved, That the influence of the Iowa Federation of Labor be extended to the Iowa Commission and that the officers and committees are hereby empowered to co-operate in securing an exhibit at St. Louis that will show the industrial progress of the state and the superior advantages offered for the investment of capital and the establishment of manufacturing industries."

By the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture for the state of Iowa co-operated officially with the Iowa Commission. The president, Mr. W. W. Morrow, the vice president, Mr. C. E. Cameron, and the secretary, Mr. J. C. Simpson, were selected as a special committee with power to act in conjunction with the Commission in making an exhibit of the agricultural resources of the state. In his report to the Department of Agriculture. Sec-

retary Simpson calls special attention to the importance of the agriculturists of the state making a creditable exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

By the Improved Stock Breeders.

At the meeting of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders Association, held at Newton, January 21, 1903, Hon. W. F. Harriman, Commissioner in charge of live stock, was selected as president of the association. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we approve the action of the Commissioners of Iowa to the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition in their efforts to make a creditable showing for the state of Iowa, and hereby pledge them our support, and will use all means at our command to assist in carrying out the same.

"Resolved, That we favor a much larger appropriation by the legislature than has been made, in order that we make a showing in keeping with our position as compared with other states."

By the State Dairymen.

At a meeting of the Iowa State Dairy Association, held at Cedar Rapids, February 3, 4 and 5, 1903, a committee consisting of the president, Mr. S. B. Shilling, and State Dairy Commissioner H. R. Wright were selected to co-operate with the Iowa Commission. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Iowa Dairy Association urges upon the Iowa World's Fair Commission the importance of setting aside a fund sufficient to make a creditable exhibit of the dairy interests of this state at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

The following resolution was adopted by the State Dairy Convention held at Waterloo, November 18-20, 1903:

"Whereas, The state of Iowa occupies a prominent and conspicuous position in the galaxy of our Union, and the importance of her great and varied interests demand that she shall be second to none in the part she shall take in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to the end that the just pride and ambition of her people be fully realized; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly urge the next General Assembly to make a full, liberal additional appropriation, to the end that the educational, industrial and agricultural interests of this state may be fully represented at the exposition, and that the Iowa Commission may not be embarrassed and hindered in their work."

By the State Horticulturists.

The State Horticultural Society, at their meeting in 1902, endorsed the exposition and recommended the selection of Silas Wilson for superintendent of the horticulture exhibit. At their meeting, January, 1903, the president, M. J. Wragg, in his address urged the necessity of an elaborate exhibit from Iowa. (Page 21, Trans. Iowa Hort. Soc., 1902.)

By Iowa Educators.

At the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, held at Des Moines, December 30, 1902 to January 2, 1903, State Superintendent R. C. Barrett, in his annual address, said:

"The influence of the Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago a decade ago, is still felt and noted in the schools of our state. I bespeak for the

Commissioners your co-operation in all their endeavors to make Iowa's exhibit among the first. Any exertions upon our part will be so much seed sown which in good time will bring forth bountiful harvests. Any half-heartedness on our part may mean failure, and in turn deepest humility. Iowa, which was completely within the limits of the Louisiana Purchase, should endeavor to maintain her exalted position in the sisterhood of states at the coming exposition."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the teachers of this state are hereby urged to an active interest in the great educational exhibit to be held at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, and to a hearty co-operation with the committee appointed by this association to assist the state department in organizing and arranging the school from this state."

At the annual meeting held in December, 1903, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we appreciate the efforts of the Iowa Louisiana Purchase Commission to provide for an exhibit of Iowa educational interests at the St. Louis Fair, and that we approve of the plans of the Commissioners and the superintendent of the Iowa educational exhibit in providing for a suitable presentation of the educational work of the state at this great exposition.

"Resolved, That it is our judgment that the state legislature should promptly provide a large appropriation of funds for the great cause at the exposition."

An address was made by Frank J. Sessions, superintendent of the Iowa educational exhibit. (See Proc. 49th Session Iowa State Teachers' Assn., p. 31.)

At a meeting of the State Library Association, held at Grinnell in 1903, a committee was named to co-operate with the educational department in making a showing of the library work of the state at the exposition.

By Other Organizations.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs of Iowa, held in 1903, after endorsing the exposition, elected a committee to confer with the Commission regarding the selection of an auxiliary committee to co-operate with the Iowa Commission in having representation from women as individuals and as clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Brick and Tile Association, held at Ames in 1903, the organization endorsed the idea of making a showing of the brick and tile industry in the state of Iowa at the exposition and selected a committee to co-operate with the Iowa Commission.

Iowa at the World's Fair

A TRIBUTE TO THE HAWKEYE STATE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



PRES. DAVID R. FRANCIS.

President of the Exposition Co. Former
Mayor of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri,
Member of President Cleveland's Cabinet.

Iowa was the first state to dedicate its building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This it did on November 14, 1903, five and one-half months before the opening of the World's Fair. The ceremonies on this occasion were in charge of Chairman W. W. Witmer and Secretary F. R. Conaway, representing the Executive and Press and Exploitation committees of the Iowa Commission. The guests were the Southern Iowa Editorial Association and the exposition officials.

In his address upon this occasion, President David Rowland Francis said:



"When St. Louis citizens sought for a method to celebrate the purchase of the Louisiana territory, it was an Iowa man, Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, now an eminent attorney in St. Louis, who insisted and finally established the idea that an exposition should be the means employed to that end.



"The congress which was held to discuss the plan, and which was attended by representatives appointed by the executives of all the states carved out of this territory, was presided over by an Iowa man, Lieutenant Governor J. C. Milliman, of Logan.



"Iowa's Legislature was the first to memorialize and urge the national Congress to establish an exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase.

"Iowa was among the first states to make an appropriation for an exhibit, and provide for representation at the exposition.



"An Iowa Congressman, Hon. Joseph R. Lane, of the second district, introduced the bill in Congress authorizing the holding of the fair and making an appropriation for its establishment and support.



"An Iowa man, the Speaker of the House, Colonel David B. Henderson, who heartily approved the measure, made it possible for the bill to go through the House.



"An Iowa man, Senator William B. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and earnestly in favor of this celebration, had charge of the measure in the Senate.



"An Iowa man, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, inspected the fair and released the government appropriation, after first satisfying himself that St. Louis and the exposition management had fulfilled its obligations.



"An Iowa man, Director of the Mints George E. Roberts, has charge of the coinage of the exposition souvenir gold dollars and the souvenir medals.



"An Iowa man, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert Burns Armstrong, has immediate charge of government funds and of the customs department in connection with foreign exhibits.



"An Iowa man, Mr. Robert Fullerton, has charge of the disbursements of the national fund for the exposition under the Treasury Department.



"The Iowa State Building was the first state building contracted for and the application for a permit was made before our printed forms were issued. Iowa has building permit No. 1.



"Governor Albert B. Cummins of Iowa was the first state official to drive the corner stake for a state building, May 2, 1903, after the lumber was on the ground and the contractors ready to proceed with their work.



"The Iowa Building was the first to be completed and to fly the stars and stripes from the staff on its dome, these ceremonies occurring August 25, 1903, in charge of Commissioner Shepherd.



"The Iowa Commission at this dedication of your state building is the first to extend the hospitality of a commonwealth to the exposition officials and to its own people. I wish I were able Mr. Witmer, to give expression of my appreciation to you and to Mr. Conaway for what you have done for the exposition today.



"An Iowa man, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, provides the scientific features in agriculture, fruit and grain growing for the exposition in interior exhibits and landscape."

President Francis, in an address made at the Iowa Building, October 15, 1904, 'celebrating Iowa Cities' Day, said:



"To you, Governor Larrabee, and members of the Iowa Commission, I desire now to extend my profound thanks for the important part you have so cheerfully taken in this exposition. I want to say what I have said before in this beautiful building, that Iowa has been first in everything pertaining to the establishment and support of the exposition.

"Your building and exhibits in the various palaces were among the few which were ready for visitors on the opening day.

"When it was found an impossibility to finish the work on the great organ in Festival Hall in time for the first concerts as scheduled, it was you who came to our relief, generously tendering the use of the magnificent organ, the gift of your illustrious president, ex-Governor Larrabee, which occupies such a prominent place in your building, furnishing concerts every day, having been dedicated on the first Sunday, May 2d, and continuing every day without interruption up to this time, and I have no doubt will continue until the close of the fair. These concerts have given your state building a standing not reached by any other building save Festival Hall. You have not only provided for the entertainment of your visitors on week days, but yours has been the one building on the grounds where a service has been maintained every Sunday for those remaining in the grounds during the period of the fair.

"The doors of your building have been open from the first day of the fair, and the hospitality of your Commissioners and those in charge has not been excelled by any state, territory or foreign nation.

"Your hearty co-operation and readiness to do everything that would be of benefit to the fair has been a source of great inspiration to the exposition management.

"In grasping the meaning of a state building at a World's Fair and providing for the entertainment and comfort of the thousands of visitors who have been guests in your building, you have brought Iowa into prominence throughout every nation on the globe.

"This exposition is the world itself. When this great fair closes its doors, those who have been here in an official capacity, representing their people, or as sightseers, will scatter to the uttermost parts of the earth and will carry with them the impressions they received while here.

"Iowa has certainly done her part well and I know it has not been done in vain.

"I am sorry Governor Cummins is not here today; I would like to personally thank him for his generous support at all times. I ask you to convey my thanks to him, to the state officers, the members of your General Assembly, and to the people of Iowa for the important part each has taken in celebrating the greatest event in American history since the issuance of the Declaration of Independence.

"Iowa has had much to do with the great exposition now nearing its close. Instead of following, Iowa has at all times anticipated and led."

Awards

Iowa received from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition 13 grand prizes, 53 gold medals, 111 silver medals, 383 bronze medals, 263 premiums, 45 commemorative medals, making 560 diplomas, as follows:

Education.—Three grand prizes, 12 gold medals, 7 silver medals, 7 bronze medals.

Historical.—One grand prize, 1 gold medal, 1 silver medal, 1 bronze medal.

Dairy.—Five gold medals, 30 silver medals, 8 bronze medals.

Apiary.—One silver medal.

Agriculture.—Three grand prizes, 13 gold medals, 11 silver medals, 23 bronze medals.

Horticulture.—Two grand prizes, 8 gold medals, 42 silver medals, 32 bronze medals.

Manufactures and Machinery.—Four grand prizes, 11 gold medals, 10 silver medals, 4 bronze medals.

Mines and Metallurgy.—Three gold medals, 9 silver medals, 8 bronze medals.

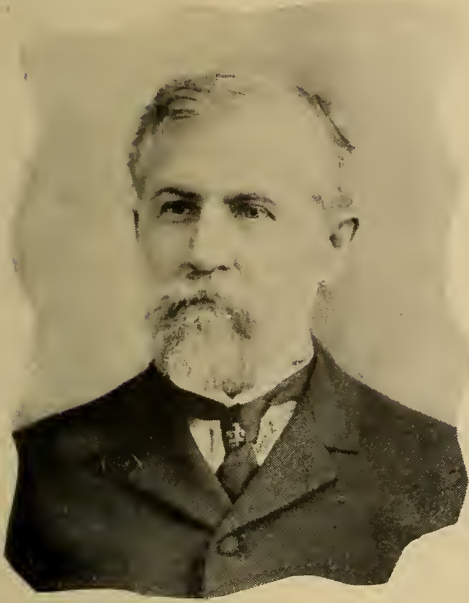
Live Stock Premiums.—Sixty-four first, 57 second, 40 third, 31 fourth, 42 fifth, 17 sixth, 10 seventh; \$11,054 from the Exposition Company and \$9,727.52 from the Iowa Commission.

Dairy Cow Demonstration.—Second and tenth premiums.

Individuals.—Forty-five commemorative diplomas and medals.

Some World's Fair Figures

BY WALTER B. STEVENS, SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR OF EXPLOITATION, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



W. B. STEVENS,
Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

During the one hundred and eighty-four days of the exposition's existence there passed through the turnstiles and were counted 19,694,855 persons. These figures do not comprise the census of the exposition's population. A site far exceeding any preceding World's Fair encouraged conditions which were without precedent. A hotel within the grounds having hundreds of employes and thousands of guests was one of the unusual features. The collection of Filipino villages and camps housed a permanent community equal to a small city. The colonies of primitive people spread over many acres and numbered several hundreds of persons. Within their camps the British and Boers dwelt in harmony by night as well

as by day. The Jefferson Guard and the Fire Department were intramural contingents having no occasion to pass the gates when off duty. Military camps and barracks accommodated visiting bodies numbering at times several thousand uniformed men. The Pike was an avenue of a mile on which communities from all parts of the world had their abiding places for the exposition period. There were other elements of this permanent population. Many of the buildings erected by foreign governments, states and territories had their sleeping and living rooms as well as public accommodations. Commissioners, officers and employes seldom left the grounds.

Financial results of this Universal Exposition were satisfactory. It has come to be the accepted condition of these enterprises that they do not return dividends in cash. Expositions are "Timekeepers of Progress," "Milestones of Civilization"—not money-makers. The capital invested looks to indirect but not to inadequate returns. If any exposition pays its way in operation, makes to the greatest good of the greatest number, then the individual, the corporation, the municipality, the government, consider the trial balance satisfactory. So judged, the Universal Exposition of 1904 passes into history as having been eminently successful.

The capital was \$15,000,000, contributed in thirds by the United States government, by the municipality of St. Louis and by individual and corporation stockholders forming the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. This capital was invested permanently. It was the endowment of a great institution for the public benefit.

The revenue from various sources amounted to \$11,500,000, the chief of these yielding as follows:

Admission collections	\$ 6,250,000
Concession collections	3,000,000
Intramural Railroad fares	627,473
Service, power and light receipts	600,000
Interest on deposits	125,000
Transportation department collections	165,000
Music department receipts	82,871
Premiums on souvenir coins	67,000

The expenditures of the management to the close of the exposition aggregated \$25,000,000, leaving a surplus sufficient to meet the necessities of the post-exposition period, economically administered. The principal disbursements were classified as follows:

Construction, grounds and buildings	\$17,177,864
Maintenance and rents	1,729,249
Division of exhibits	2,086,580
Division of exploitation	1,305,792
Protection, police, fire, insurance	1,014,220
Division of concessions and admissions	544,650
Executive and administrative	402,441
Division of transportation	260,446

Four-fifths of the expenditures of the exposition were for the buildings and grounds. Of the \$11,000,000 earned, the sum of \$9,500,000 was from admissions and concessions. The cost of the collection of this revenue barely exceeded \$500,000. The handling of the revenues was a model in methods of economy and exactness for all expositions to come.

This financial showing does not take into consideration one of the largest items of receipts and of corresponding outgo. To the receipts should be added a loan of \$4,600,000 by the United States government advanced in addition to the original \$5,000,000 appropriated. To the disbursements must be added the return of this exact amount to the government from the revenues of the exposition period in strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the act of Congress.

Expansion of the United States found expression in participation by forty-three states, by five territories and by all territorial possessions save Hawaii. This participation cost \$9,346,677. Ten years ago forty-one states and two territories expended on a World's Fair \$5,539,428, and the United States was proud of the showing.

Respect for a world power showed itself in the presence at this exposition of sixty-two foreign nations and colonies, and in the expenditure of \$8,134,500. This expenditure does not take into consideration that of private exhibitors from foreign countries, but only the amounts expended by the foreign governments. At Chicago, in 1893, were represented forty-five foreign nations and colonies by expenditures aggregating \$5,982,894. Paris, in 1900, did not approach this degree of universality.

The appropriations made by the national government for this exposition were far in excess of those made for any previous exposition, as shown by the following statement:

Act June 6, 1900, expenses of the Louisiana Purchase	
Exposition Commission	\$ 10,000
Act March 3, 1901, aid to exposition	5,000,000
Government building	250,000
Act June 28, 1902, government building	200,000
Government exhibit	800,000
Life-saving exhibit	8,000
Indian exhibit	40,000
Act March 3, 1903, agricultural exhibit	100,000
Alaska exhibit	50,000
Indian Territory exhibit	25,000
Act March 3, 1903, expenses of congressional committees at dedication and opening	11,000
Act February 18, 1904, loan, reimbursable	4,600,000
Testing fuel	60,000
Act April 21, 1904, Indian exhibit	25,000
Total	<u>\$11,179,000</u>

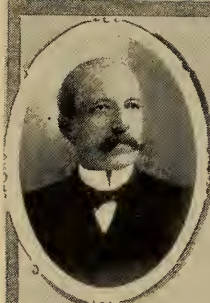
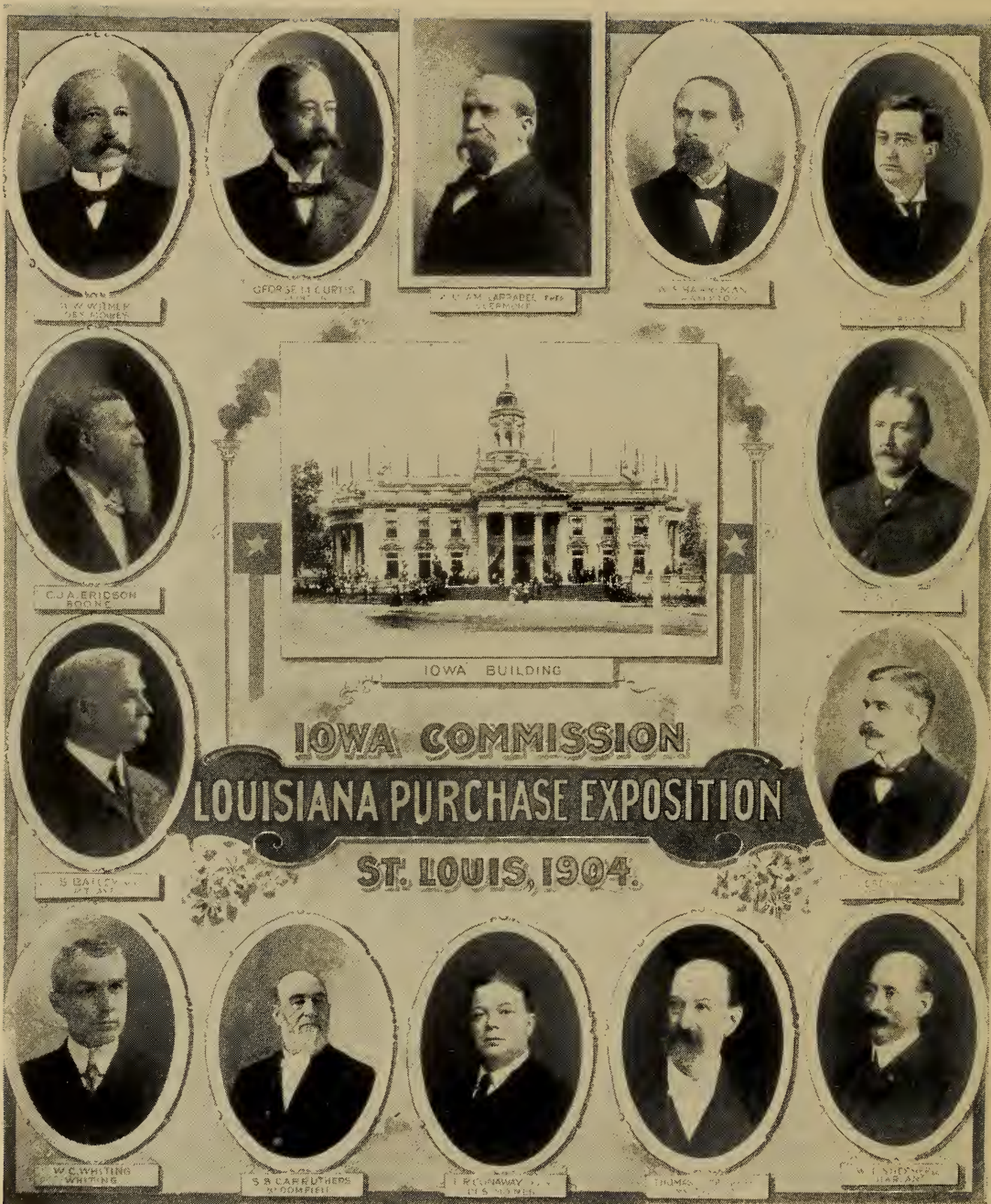
The money expended on the Philippine exhibit was entirely apart from the appropriation by the national government. It was \$1,306,000, of which the exposition company contributed \$200,000. The Philippine Exposition Board received from its own concessions and various sources of revenue in connection with the exhibit over \$300,000; so that the net amount expended by the Philippine government was about \$700,000.

The investment in concession features on the Pike and elsewhere within the grounds was \$4,500,000. The revenues in the aggregate from these features were about \$11,000,000, of which the Exposition Company's share was \$3,000,000.

Note.—Information concerning the participation of the states is given in the address of Charles M. Reeves, chief of the department, under the head of Executive Commissioners' Association.

By direction of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company a commemorative diploma and a commemorative medal have been conferred upon the president and members of the Iowa Commission, the secretary, hostess, members of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee and the superintendents of the Iowa exhibits.

The police department of St. Louis report that in policing the 19,000,000 people who attended the World's Fair it was necessary to arrest only 1,439 of them. Of this number the policemen arrested 849, the Jefferson Guards 329, and the detectives 261. It is stated by Chief Desmond as a conservative estimate that the aggregate value of all robberies reported to the police headquarters during the seven months of the World's Fair will not exceed \$3,000. The detailed report of arrests is as follows: Assault to kill, 11; burglary and larceny, 5; disturbing the peace, 421; drunk, 173; embezzlement, 2; grand larceny, 28; highway robbery, 4; murder, first degree, 5; murder, second degree, 1; petty larceny, 60; robbery, first degree, 4; rape, 2; counterfeiters, 2; arson, 1; various minor offenses, 720.



Wm. W. WITHER



GEORGE H. CURTIS



C. M. LIPPAARD



W. H. SHERMAN



J. M. SMITH



C. A. ERICKSON



IOWA BUILDING



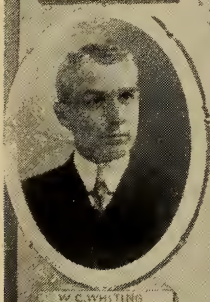
J. M. SMITH



S. D. ATCH



J. M. SMITH



W. C. WHITING



S. A. CARRUTHERS



T. C. RUNAWAY



J. M. SMITH



J. M. SMITH

IOWA COMMISSION
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Departments and Employes

William Larrabee, President	Clermont
W. F. Harriman, Vice President	Hampton
S. M. Leach, Treasurer	Adel
W. W. Witmer, Chairman Executive and Press and Exploitation Com- mittees	Des Moines
F. R. Conaway, Secretary	Des Moines

DEPARTMENTS.

Live Stock.—W. F. Harriman, Commissioner, Hampton; E. H. White, Superintendent, Estherville. Exhibit in Live Stock Pavilions.

Anthropology and Historical.—Thomas Updegraff, Commissioner, McGregor, assisted by Charles Aldrich and Prof. C. A. Cumming, Des Moines. Exhibit in Anthropology Building.

Educational, Social Economy, Physical Culture and Liberal Arts.—James H. Trewin, Commissioner, Cedar Rapids; F. J. Sessions, Superintendent, Davenport, succeeded by Charles M. Sessions, Davenport. Exhibits in Block 1, Aisle B, Palace of Education.

Mines, Metallurgy and Geology.—S. S. Carruthers, Commissioner, Bloomfield; C. B. Platt, Superintendent, Van Meter, succeeded by John M. Palmer, Mt. Pleasant. Exhibits in Block 51, Mines and Metallurgy Building.

Manufactures.—S. M. Leach, Commissioner, Adel; A. C. Hutchins, Superintendent, Adel, succeeded by John M. Palmer, Mt. Pleasant. Exhibits in Block 2-A, Manufactures Building.

Horticulture.—Dr. S. Bailey, Commissioner, Mt. Ayr; Silas Wilson, Superintendent, Atlantic; J. W. Murphy, Director, Glenwood; C. O. Garrett, Assistant Superintendent, Hastie. Exhibits in Space 7, Palace of Horticulture.

Dairy.—C. J. A. Ericson, Commissioner, Boone, assisted by S. B. Shilling, Mason City, Prof. G. L. McKay of Ames and H. R. Wright of Des Moines. Exhibits in Dairy Department, Palace of Agriculture.

Agriculture.—Will C. Whiting, Commissioner, Whiting; George S. Forest, Superintendent, Iowa Falls, succeeded by L. G. Clute, Manchester; E. S. Fursman, Decorator. Assistants in Installation, Agriculture—Hazel Forest, Agriculture Booth, Miles; Lucile Forest, Agriculture Booth, Miles; Lew Hethershaw, Agriculture Booth, Des Moines; John Hethershaw, Agriculture Booth, Des Moines; A. L. Plummer, Agriculture Booth, Ivy, Lettie Van Meter, Agriculture Booth, Miles.

Apiary.—C. J. A. Ericson, Commissioner, Boone; L. G. Clute, Superintendent, Manchester. Exhibit in Palace of Horticulture.

Woman's Work.—George M. Curtis, Commissioner, Clinton; Auxiliary Committee—Mrs. W. H. Baily, Chairman, Des Moines; Mrs. H. J. Howe, Vice Chairman, Marshalltown; Mrs. H. E. Deemer, Secretary, Red Oak.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE IOWA STATE BUILDING.

W. T. Shepherd, Commissioner.....Superintendent of Construction
 Leroy A. Palmer, Commissioner...Superintendent of Art and Decorations
 Proudfoot & Bird, Des Moines.....Architects
 E. W. Nichols & Co., Des Moines.....Building Contractors
 L. H. Kutrz, Des Moines.....Plumbing Contractor
 W. G. Andrews, Clinton.....Decoration Contractor
 M. P. Moller.....Organ Building Contract with President Larrabee
 L. Harbach and Harbach-Harris Co., Des Moines...Furniture Contractors
 G. S. Page, Des Moines.....Fire Extinguishers Contract
 Mitchell-Vance Co. of New York.....Light Fixtures Contract
 Theodore Thorwegian, St. Louis.....Landscape Contract
 J. O. Wickersham, Harlan.....Assistant Superintendent of Construction
 John Stohlberg, CrestonCarpenter
 Iowa Board of Control of State Institutions.....Legatees

IOWA STATE BUILDING.

William Larrabee, ClermontPresident
 F. R. Conaway, Des Moines.....Secretary and Custodian
 Mrs. F. R. Conaway, Des MoinesHostess
 Mrs. J. L. Wallingford, Des Moines.....Assistant Secretary
 Mason Slade, Des MoinesOrganist
 Miss Anna Larrabee, ClermontAssistant Organist
 Robert B. Pike, Whiting.....Stenographer, April 30 to Sept. 17, 1904
 Robert L. Leach, Adel.....Clerk, April 30 to June 8, 1904
 David G. Keith, Goldfield.....Clerk, April 30 to July 9, 1904
 Arthur W. Crane, BoutonClerk, Sept. 10 to Dec. 3, 1904
 L. B. Kettering, De Witt.....Check Room Clerk, April 29 to June 4, 1904
 F. H. Adams, Audubon.....Bookkeeper, July 9 to Sept. 10, 1904
 G. S. Perry, Des Moines.....Watchman, April to December, 1904
 James F. Stapley, Marshalltown..Asst. Watchman, April 2 to June 11, 1904
 Henry Gross, Farnhamville.....Asst. Watchman, June 11 to Dec. 3, 1904
 Ida Johnson, DaytonHousekeeper

Assistants.

John FredericksApril to December
 Morris MillsApril to December
 Mrs. Mary SpencerApril to December
 Georgia MackeyMay to December
 Lena MalmApril 29 to May 21
 Michael MorrisseySept. 10 to Nov. 7

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Commission

ORGANIZATION OF THE IOWA COMMISSION.

Capitol Building, Des Moines, Iowa,
Governor's Rooms, July 1, 1902, 10 a. m.

Organization.—Pursuant to call of Hon. A. B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, the Commissioners appointed to represent the state of Iowa at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904, as provided for in chapter 195, acts of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, the following members responded to roll call:

Commissioners at Large—William Larrabee, Clermont, Fayette County; W. W. Witmer, Des Moines, Polk County. District Commissioners—First District, Leroy A. Palmer, Mt. Pleasant, Henry County; Second District, Geo. M. Curtis, Clinton, Clinton County; Third District, W. F. Harriman, Hampton, Franklin County; Fourth District, Thos. Updegraff, McGregor, Clayton County; Fifth District, Jas. H. Trewin, Cedar Rapids, Linn County; Sixth District, Samuel S. Carruthers, Bloomfield, Davis County; Seventh District, S. M. Leach, Adel, Dallas County; Eighth District, *P. L. Prentis, M. D., Delphos, Ringgold County; Ninth District, W. T. Shepherd, Harlan, Shelby County; Tenth District, C. J. A. Ericson, Boone, Boone County; Eleventh District, Will C. Whiting, Whiting, Monona County.

Commissioner William Larrabee was unanimously elected temporary chairman.

Commissioner Shepherd was elected temporary secretary.

Chapter 195, acts of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, authorizing and defining the powers of the Commission, was read for information.

Commissioner Leach read the report of the Preliminary Commission and a summary of the cost of the Iowa exhibits at Chicago and Omaha, as well as an estimate of the probable cost of the one to be held at St. Louis.

Commissioner Larrabee was unanimously elected president of the Commission.

Commissioner Shepherd was continued as secretary until further action should be taken.

On motion, the selection of further officers for the Commission was deferred.

Governor Cummins then addressed the Commission and gave his ideas in general as to the duties of the Commission, as well as numerous other items of information concerning affairs at St. Louis.

Savery House, 2 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Site.—On motion it was decided that the entire Commission visit St. Louis to locate site for the Iowa Building.

The secretary was instructed to invite Governor Cummins to accompany the Commission to St. Louis.

Rules.—On motion of Commissioner Carruthers, the president was instructed to appoint a committee to formulate rules and to define the duties of officers. Committee—Commissioners Carruthers, Harriman and Witmer.

*Resigned to accept government position and S. Bailey, M. D., of Mt. Ayr appointed by Governor Cummins, December 18, 1902, to succeed him.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Administration Building, St. Louis, July 17, 1902.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Palmer, Leach, Trewin, Prentis, Carruthers, Updegraff, Whiting, Shepherd and Harriman.



From World's Fair Bulletin, August, 1902.

IOWA COMMISSION AT ST. LOUIS, JULY 17, 1902.

Commissioners Trewin, Palmer, Harriman, Whiting, Larrabee, Prentis, Shepherd, Leach, Updegraff, Carruthers.

Exhibits.—Director Frederick J. V. Skiff appeared and asked the privilege of having his chiefs confer with the Commission. Request granted.

Howard J. Rogers, chief of the Educational Department, suggested that a strong showing should be made of Iowa's educational, reformatory and eleemosynary institutions, from both a moral and physical standpoint, including legislation, equipment and results. He suggested \$10,000 as the proper sum for the above purposes.

Chief F. W. Taylor of the Agricultural Department and Horticultural Department, suggested that an exhibit of each grain should be made separately, showing every variety raised and all products derived therefrom: that Iowa should use 40 per cent of exploiting funds for agriculture and 30 per cent for horticulture.

Chief J. A. Holmes, of the Mines and Metallurgy Department, suggested that samples of coal be shown as well as models of topography that should show clays, stone, gypsum, etc.

Chief Tarleton H. Bean, of the Fish, Game and Forestry Department, suggested exhibits of maps of forests of the state, reforestation, if any, effect on agriculture, water courses, maps of water courses with exhibit of fish in them, game and stuffed specimens.

Site.—The Commission made a tour of the grounds, inspecting the several locations suggested by President Francis and Chief Reeves for a suitable site for the Iowa Building.

- Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., July 18, 1902.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Plans.—The president appointed the following committee for the purpose of getting preliminary plans for the building: Commissioners Trewin, Leach, Palmer, Prentis and Witmer.

On motion it was decided that these preliminary plans be called for on a basis of \$50,000.



From World's Fair Bulletin, August, 1902.

COMMISSION LOCATES IOWA SITE.

Front seat, President Larrabee; second seat, Judge Carruthers, Chief Reeves, Com'rs Shepherd, Whiting; third seat, Com'rs Harriman, Prentis, Palmer; back seat, Com'rs Leach, Trewin, Updegraff.

CALLED MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Capitol Building, Des Moines,
Committee Room No. 22, Oct. 7, 1902.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Prentis, Witmer, Whiting, Trewin, Leach, Harriman, Curtis and Shepherd.

Site.—President Larrabee, who, with Commissioner Palmer, represented the Commission, reported on site assigned at St. Louis, submitting chart showing same.

On motion of Commissioner Trewin, the salary of the secretary was fixed at the rate of \$1,500 a year until otherwise ordered and it was decided that all employees of the Commission should hold their positions at the pleasure of the Commission.

Officers Elected.—The Commission then proceeded to elect officers. F. R. Conaway was elected secretary on the second ballot. S. M. Leach was elected treasurer by acclamation. W. F. Harriman was elected vice president by acclamation.

Afternoon Session, Savery House, 2 p. m.

Freeman R. Conaway was sworn in as secretary before Howard J. Clark, notary public, and assumed the office.

A vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner W. T. Shepherd for his very generous services as secretary during the temporary organization of the Commission.

Plans.—Proudfoot & Bird, of Des Moines, and Dieman & Fiske, of Cedar Rapids, presented proposed plans for the Iowa Building.

The secretary was instructed to issue a circular letter to the architects of the state, asking them to present plans to this Commission on or before December 2d.

Executive Committee.—The president announced the following executive committee: Commissioners Witmer, chairman, Leach, Palmer, Trewin and Curtis.

Office.—The matter of the secretary's rooms at the state house was referred to the chairman of the executive committee, vice president and secretary.

Rules.—The president added Commissioners Palmer and Trewin to the committee on rules.

Evening Session, Grant Club Rooms, 7:30 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Rules.—Commissioner Trewin, from the committee on rules, submitted their report and the same was adopted. (See Rules.)

Exploitation.—The secretary was instructed to secure lists of persons in the state of Iowa who would be interested in making an exhibit at the exposition; of firms or corporations engaged in manufacturing; miners and mine operators, prominent educators, prominent farmers, dairymen, fine stock raisers, horticulturists, brick and clay manufacturers, artists, women's clubs, libraries, and all other such persons or institutions from whom exhibits would be desirable; to secure reports from the government of expositions held and from states similarly situated as Iowa which have made exhibits at expositions recently held.

Auxiliary.—Commissioner Curtis moved that the Commission approve of a ladies' auxiliary to the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and that measures be adopted to organize such a movement. Adopted.

Bonds.—A committee consisting of the president, Commissioners Witmer and Leach was appointed to negotiate for the bonds of the treasurer and secretary on the best terms obtained, approve the bond of the secretary and present the bond of the treasurer to the Executive Council for its approval, as provided by law.

Division of Work.—Commissioner Harriman gave notice that at the next meeting he would make a motion contemplating the assignment of the several departments of exhibits to the Commissioners, so that a division of the work would be made and each member be given a special duty to perform.

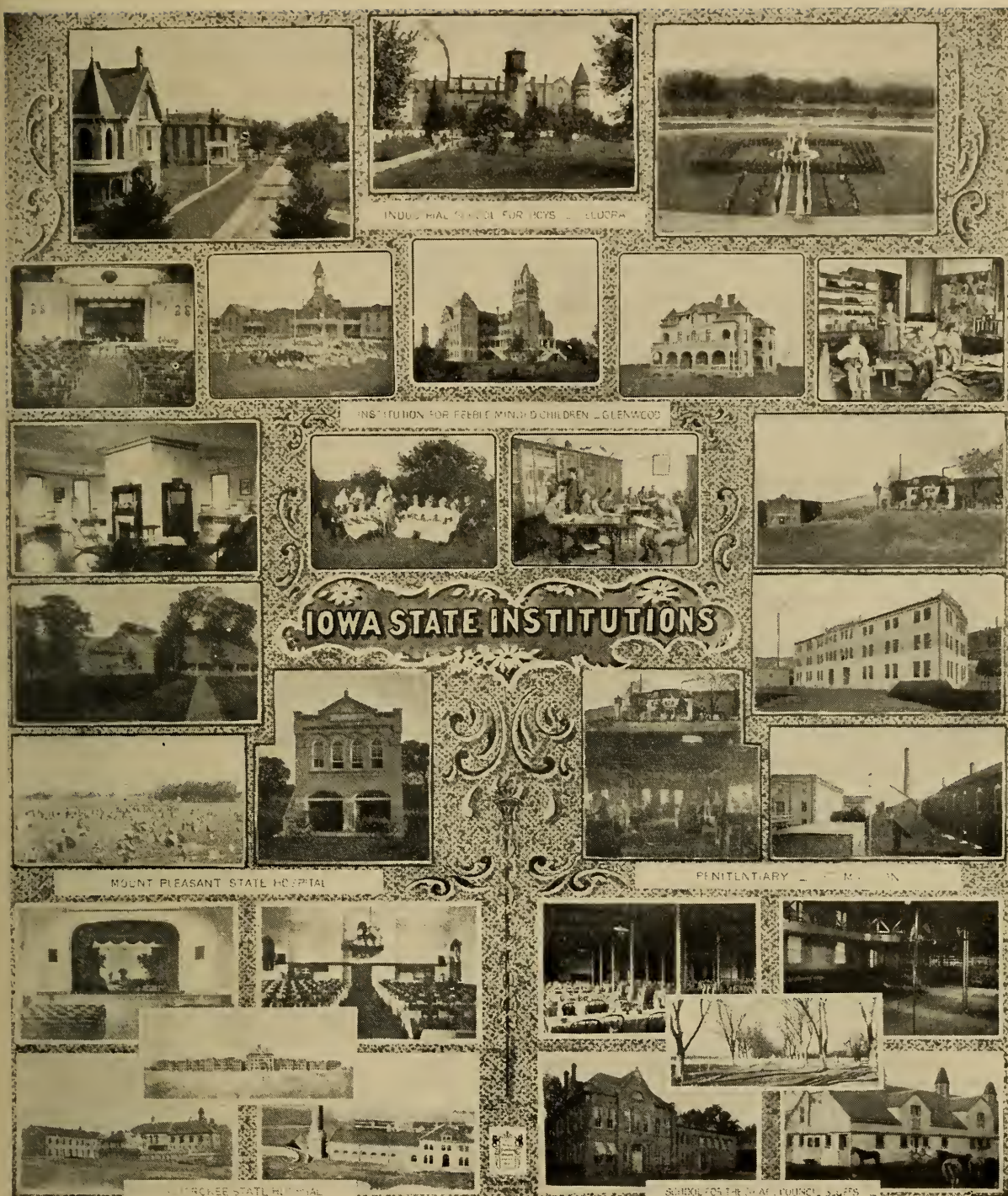
CALLED MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON PLANS.

Secretary's Office, Des Moines, Nov. 11, 1902, 2 p. m.

Chairman Witmer, of the executive committee, presiding. Present—Commissioners Leach, Palmer, Prentis and Witmer.

Plans.—Communications were read from Commissioners, a majority of whom favored calling a meeting of the building committee for the purpose of outlining general plans for architects to follow. Communications were read from a number of architects asking for further information and making suggestions which they thought the Commission should follow.

An outline plan for the Iowa Building was formulated and submitted to the following named architects who were present: John Spencer, Dubuque; Wilfred W. Beach, Sioux City; C. E. Edwins, Boone; Wm. T.



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IOWA STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Industrial School for Boys, Eldora; Institution for Feeble Minded, Glenwood; Institution for Insane, Mt. Pleasant; Penitentiary, Ft. Madison; Institution for Insane, Cherokee; School for Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs.

Proudfoot of Proudfoot & Bird, E. F. Rasmussen of Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, A. J. Gage of Smith & Gage, and W. C. Barton of Des Moines.

A revision of the plan was made, which was unanimously accepted, approved and adopted by the committee and architects, as follows:

Ground room for building to be about 100x125 feet; no walks or furniture to be included in estimate; figure on temporary building, made of wood and staff; style of architecture to be left to the judgment of architects; two stories high; rooms in attic may be used if necessary; dome or tower or not, in judgment of architect; porches on liberal scale, to harmonize with building, on both sides and ends; four finished sides; main front to north; cost of building, exclusive of furniture and sidewalks, to not exceed \$44,000. Rooms on the first floor—Ample rotunda or parlors, so located and constructed as to be used for general assembly rooms when desired; check room; custodian's office; bureau of information and post office; toilet rooms; two secretary's rooms, front and rear room; arrange for storage room. Rooms on second floor—Two large rooms, a ladies' parlor and a gentlemen's parlor, also to be used for exhibition rooms; retiring or toilet rooms (two); reading rooms; press rooms; Commissioners' and employes rooms.

Plans and elevations submitted to be in black and white and drawn to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot; rendering of perspective optional with the architect.

Compensation to Architects.—To the architect whose plans shall be accepted by the Commission, the following shall be paid: Three per cent on total cost of building, which shall be estimated on the total sum of not to exceed \$44,000. This shall include plans, designs, elevations, details, working drawings, specifications in full detail, and advice in office or by correspondence, and all necessary copies of same, and make all amended drawings, designs, elevations, details and plans which are reasonably required in the construction, and to furnish to the builder or superintendent such written explanations of the plans, drawings and specifications as may be required by him. Ten dollars (\$10) per day and actual necessary expenses for trips to St. Louis or elsewhere.

Interior of Building.—Design of interior to show the general scheme of plastic ornamentation and panels for mural or other flat decorations.

The architects asked for further time in which to prepare their plans, stating that the time now given would be insufficient to allow them an opportunity to complete in the time allowed.

Upon motion of Commissioner Leach the building committee decided to ask that the meeting on December 3d, provided by the rules, be postponed, and that President Larrabee be requested to empower the secretary to call a special meeting for Thursday, December 18th, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of inspecting plans, hearing oral arguments by the authors, and to transact any other business that may come before the Commission.

Upon motion of Commissioner Prentiss the secretary was instructed to send a copy of the instructions to all architects in Iowa who had expressed a willingness to enter the competition.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Savery House Club Rooms, Des Moines,

November 11, 1902, 7:30 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Leach and Palmer.

The recommendation of the committee on plans, asking that the regular meeting of the Commission, as provided for in the rules, December 3d, be postponed, was taken up for consideration.

Commissioner Leach moved that each Commissioner be notified of this action and that the president be requested to empower the secretary to call a special meeting for Thursday, December 18th, at 9 o'clock a. m. Adopted.



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IOWA STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown; Penitentiary, Anamosa; College for Blind, Vinton; Soldiers' Orphan Home, Davenport; Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville; Institution for Insane, Independence; Institution for Insane, Clarinda.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Secretary's Office, State House, Des Moines, Dec. 3, 1902.

Present Commissioner Witmer and the secretary.

Letters were read from all of the Commissioners favoring the adjournment of the regular meeting until Thursday, December 18th. By unanimous consent and at the request of the president, the regular meeting to be held on December 3d was adjourned until Thursday, December 18th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ADJOURNED AND SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Speaker's Rooms, State House, Des Moines,
Thursday, Dec. 18, 1902, 10 a. m.

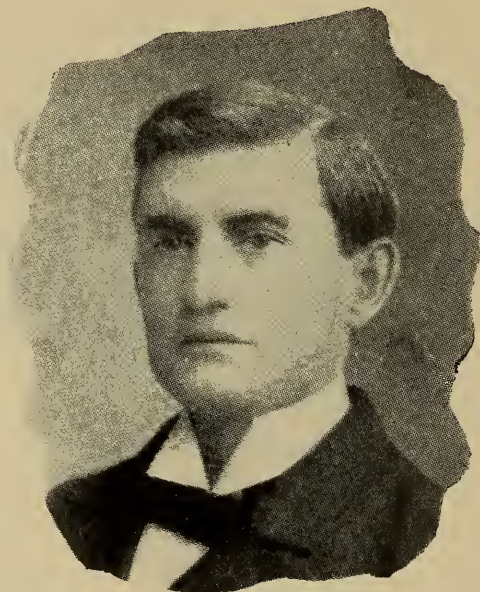
President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Curtis, Harriman, Updegraff, Carruthers, Leach, Shepherd, Ericson and Whiting.

Commissioner Prentis Resigns.—The following letter from Commissioner Prentis was read:

“Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1902.

“Mr. F. R. Conaway, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

“Dear Sir—Having accepted a position offered me by the government, and being asked to report for duty at once, I find it difficult to attend the meeting of the St. Louis Commission on the 18th inst. I have therefore tendered to the Governor my resignation, and take pleasure in commending to the Commission my successor, Dr. S. Bailey, as a very worthy gentleman, with whom they will be glad to associate. I regret exceedingly to be compelled this early in the work of the Commission to sever a relationship that has been so friendly and agreeable. For many years have I had a sincere admiration for the several members of the Commission with whom I had been acquainted, and the new acquaintances formed have ripened into a friendship which shall never be forgotten. I thank each and all for the kind and courteous treatment that has been accorded me at all times and wish for the Commission a successful culmination of the important work in which it is engaged.



*COMR. P. L. PRENTIS, M. D., Delphos.
Resigned Dec. 18, 1902.

“P. L. PRENTIS.”

*P. L. Prentis, M. D., Delphos, physician and surgeon, was born July 28, 1870, in Miami County, Indiana, and came to Iowa in 1880. He graduated from the Befford, Ohio, high school in 1888, from the Euclid Business College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, and from the University of Medicine and Surgery in 1893. He located at once in the practice at Delphos, Ringgold County, Iowa. Dr. Prentis was married April 4, 1894, to Miss Anna Pfeffer. He was elected to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly and re-elected to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth respectively. He was appointed a member of the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and upon its organization was appointed a member of the building committee, but, owing to his appointment to a government position as medical inspector in the immigration service, he resigned December 18, 1902, the vacancy being filled by the appointment of Dr. S. Bailey.

Upon motion of Commissioner Shepherd the Commission gave expression to its appreciation of the active work of Dr. Prentis, hoping for him the fullest measure of prosperity and happiness in his new field of labor.

Dr. Bailey Appointed.—Mr. John Briar, private secretary to Governor Cummins appeared and presented the credentials of Dr. S. Bailey of Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner Prentis. Commissioner Bailey was introduced and assumed the position of Commissioner for the Eighth District.

Minutes of the regular meetings of October 7th and December 3d were read and approved.

Office.—Chairman Witmer reported that in company with Vice President Harriman and Secretary Conaway, the special committee appointed to secure a secretary's office for the Commission, he had visited the state house October 8th and had been tendered the front office of the Department of Agriculture by the executive committee of that department, and that the Governor and the Executive Council had approved the selection whereupon the office had been established.

Auditing Committee.—The president appointed Commissioners Shepherd, Carruthers and Harriman as an auditing committee.

The Commission then proceeded to the consideration of architects' plans.

Afternoon Session, 2:30 p. m.

The Commission resumed consideration of architects' plans.

Evening Session, Savery House Club Rooms, 7:30 p. m.

The minutes of the meeting of the committee on plans, held November 11th, were approved.

The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee held November 11th, were approved.

The secretary read his report of the transactions in his office from October 7th, the date of his election.

Friday, Dec. 19, 1902, 8:30 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Division of Work.—Commissioner Harriman offered the following motion: "I move that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to report to the Commission on assignment of the exhibit work of the Commission to individual members thereof under the head of departments." The president appointed Commissioners Harriman, Shepherd and Leach as such committee.

The Commission resumed the consideration of architects plans.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 p. m.

Division of Work.—Commissioner Harriman, chairman of the special committee on assignments, made the following report:

"Mr. President—Your committee to whom was assigned the matter of arranging for a division of the work and making assignments to the several commissioners beg leave to report the following:

"Live Stock, W. F. Harriman; Agriculture, Will C. Whiting; Dairy and Apiary, C. J. A. Ericson; Horticulture, Dr. S. Bailey; Mines, Metallurgy and Geology, S. S. Carruthers; Manufacturing, Machinery, Transportation and Electrical Exhibits, S. M. Leach; Education, Social Economy, Physical Culture and Liberal Arts, James H. Trewin; Fine Arts, Leroy A. Palmer; Woman's Work, George M. Curtis; Forestry, Lumber, Fish

and Game, W. T. Shepherd; Press and Exploitation, W. W. Witmer; State Institutions, Wm. Larrabee; Anthropology and Historical, Thomas Updegraff.

"Your committee further recommends that the secretary be requested to classify and forward to each Commissioner matters and correspondence relating to the department to which he has been assigned."

The report was adopted.

Rules.—Commissioner Updegraff moved to strike out of Rule 8, relating to the powers of the executive committee, the following, "and shall have general charge and supervision of the work of the Commission." (See Rule 8 (a).) Adopted, all members present voting in the affirmative.

Bonds.—Commissioner Witmer, chairman of the executive committee, presented the bond of the secretary with his approval. Report adopted and the bond ordered placed in the custody of Chairman Witmer.

Architects.—The Commission, on motion of Commissioner Curtis, proceeded to ballot for the selection of an architect. Proudfoot & Bird were elected architects.

President Larrabee stated that the thanks of the Commission were certainly due to all the architects who had devoted their time and talents in preparing such an elaborate display of designs for the Iowa Building. He was proud of a state, he said, which produced such men of ability, and it was gratifying to him to study and admire the designs furnished. His only embarrassment, he said, was in being compelled to make a choice between them. He wished it were possible to have chosen at least ten of the plans submitted instead of but one.

Mr. Proudfoot tendered his thanks for being selected, assuring the Commission he would do his best to satisfy in every respect.

Other architects in the competition thanked the Commission for the courteous and fair manner in which the contest was conducted.

Commissioner Curtis offered the following:

"Whereas, The Iowa Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission invited architects from the state of Iowa to enter a friendly contest for plans for the Iowa Building, to be erected on the grounds of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and,

"Whereas, John Spencer, of Dubuque; F. Hear & Son, of Dubuque; J. C. & W. Woodward, of Council Bluffs; C. E. Edwins, of Boone; Wilfred W. Beach, of Sioux City; Proudfoot & Bird, of Des Moines; Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, of Des Moines; Smith & Gage, of Des Moines; John P. Larkins, of Dubuque; Cox & Schoetengen, of Council Bluffs; W. C. Barton, of Des Moines; Netcott & Donnan, of Independence; Dieman & Fiske, of Cedar Rapids—architects well known in the profession, without compensation, prepared elaborate sketches, plans and specifications at a great outlay of time and money, embodying in them their best work and talent, in a patriotic endeavor to serve the state; and,

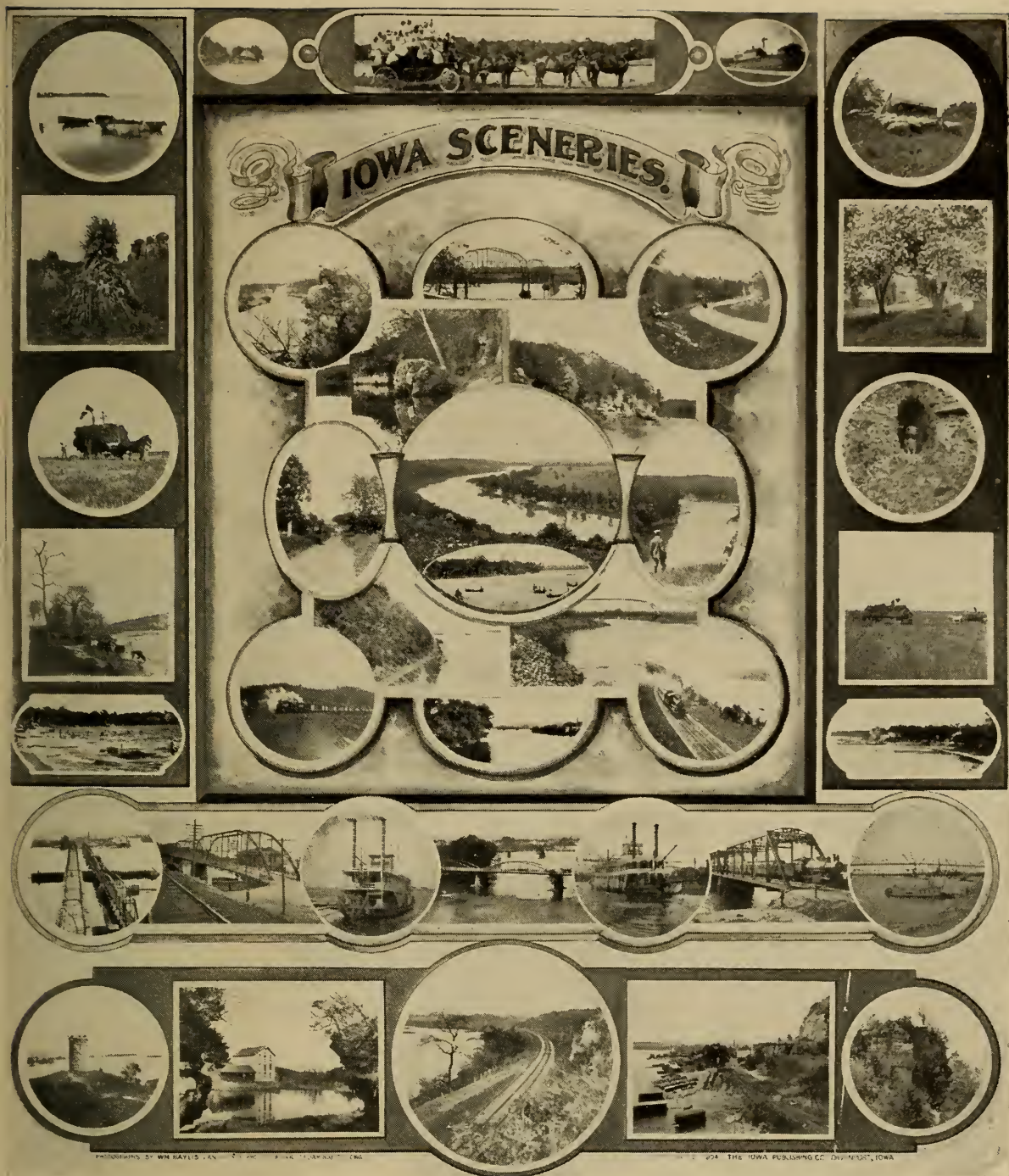
"Whereas, The Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition feels that to these architects is due the thanks of the people of Iowa; now, therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That the thanks of the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission be extended to these architects for the plans submitted, suggestions offered, and for the courteous and able presentation of the designs and specifications.

"Resolved, That in limiting the contest to Iowa architects the Commission planned better than it knew, and hereby expresses the satisfaction and pleasure it feels in having brought out such superior talent, and establishing once more the well-known fact that, 'in all that is good, Iowa affords the best.'"

Unanimously adopted.

Building Committee.—Commissioner Palmer moved that a building committee of three be appointed by the chair, defining its duties. The president appointed Commissioners Shepherd, Palmer and Leach.



IOWA SCENES.

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Claims.—Commissioner Shepherd, chairman of the auditing committee, presented the list of claims, amounting to \$1,346.93, and moved that warrants be drawn in payment of same. Adopted.

Supplies.—Commissioner Ericson moved that the secretary be authorized to buy a typewriter, and that the chairman of the executive committee, with the help of the secretary, attend to such minor details as stationery, etc. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Commissioner Curtis, the secretary was instructed to secure suitable stationery for the several members of the Commission.

Evening Session, 7:30 p. m.

Vice President Harriman in the chair.

Rules.—The amendment to the by-laws [Rule 7 (a)] by Commissioner Harriman, providing for the payment of salaries, was adopted, all members voting in the affirmative.

Commissioner Witmer moved that no recommendation be made by individual Commissioners in their single capacity for any place or for concessions to the St. Louis World's Fair management.

Commissioner Curtis moved to amend that applications for such places or concessions be referred to the secretary of this Commission and then to be acted upon by the executive committee, which was given power to recommend for the Commission. Motion as amended prevailed.

MEETING OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Secretary's Office, Des Moines, Jan. 16, 1903.

Chairman Shepherd presiding.

Specifications.—Architect Proudfoot submitted specifications and proposals to bidders, which were considered, amended and revised. The secretary was instructed to advertise for bids and also to correspond with Director of Works Taylor and ascertain if possible a definite location for the Iowa site, so that there might be no possibility of further changes in plans.

Evening Session, 7:00 p. m.

The committee met at the office of the architects, Proudfoot & Bird, where drawings and details were thoroughly examined.

Office of Director of Works, World's Fair Grounds,

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29, 1903, 10 a. m.

Present—Chairman Shepherd, Commissioners Palmer and Leach; also Commissioner Carruthers and Secretary Conaway.

Plans and Site.—Plans for the Iowa Building were laid before Director of Works Taylor, who gave verbal assurance of his approval and exhibited the revised map just completed showing Iowa's location.

The committee made an inspection of the site upon the grounds, as indicated by the surveyors, and expressed their approval of the location. A sign was ordered painted and placed upon the ground to indicate the location.



COMR. SHEPHERD PUTS LID ON IOWA SITE.



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IOWA SCENES.

Secretary's Office, Des Moines, Feb. 25, 1903.

To the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

We beg to report that, pursuant to instructions adopted by the Commission, upon the 18th day of December, 1902, the undersigned, building committee of said Commission, have, as directed by said Commission, proceeded to obtain from the architects, Proudfoot & Bird, full building plans, drawings, specifications and details, embodied in full-sized, practical working drawings for the building to be erected by the state of Iowa and said Commission upon the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and after the receipt of said plans did advertise for bids in the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, World's Fair Bulletin, and The Register and Leader of Des Moines, for reliable, solvent and competitive building contractors for the erection of said building, a copy of which submission for bids is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit A," together with the oath of the publishers of said papers that said proposals had been published in manner, form and time as directed by said instructions, and that afterwards, after the expiration of said time of publication, this committee met at the city of Des Moines, in the secretary's office of said Commission, on February 25, 1903, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., for consideration of any and all bids that might be then and there submitted; that there were submitted at said meeting the following bids:

1. Capital City Brick and Pipe Co.	\$ 42,674.00
Less for AA glass	375.00
2. Southern Illinois Construction Co.	42,000.00
Less for AA glass	300.00
3. E. W. Nichols Co.	34,935.00
Less for AA glass	300.00
4. R. P. McClure Construction Co., St. Louis	43,216.00
Less for AA glass	310.00
5. Murch Bros. Construction Co., St. Louis	37,687.00
Less for AA glass	300.00
6. Smith & Eastman Co., St. Louis	43,973.00
Less for AA glass	360.00
7. R. W. Morrison Construction Co., St. Louis	39,975.00
Less for AA glass	300.00
8. Henry W. Schlueter, Chicago	46,106.00
Less for AA glass	650.00
9. R. C. Strehlow, Omaha	37,510.00
Less for AA glass	400.00
10. James Rowson & Son, Iowa City	44,447.00
Less for AA glass	337.00

That each of the said bids was read in the hearing of the committee by the secretary, and each in the order above named was passed upon as to form and it was found by the Committee the form of each bid was as provided for in the notice of submission; that each bid was accompanied by a check for \$2,000, as provided in the conditions of admission, each of which checks was passed upon by the treasurer, Mr. Leach, and declared to be valid. Whereupon the committee, after awaiting until 4:00 o'clock, and fifteen minutes past, declared the bids closed, whereupon the committee began the consideration of the bids.

That your committee then, after a careful investigation of the merits of the said several bids so submitted, and of the financial standing and solvency of said bidders, and being then and there satisfied, after such examination, that E. W. Nichols & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, was the lowest and best bidder, did then and there, by unanimous vote, approve said bid and select said E. W. Nichols & Co. as the contractors to build, erect and complete said building.

Wherefore, pursuant to said instructions of said Commission, we herewith submit with this report a draft for a contract to be made with the



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WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS.

Sunken Gardens, Liberal Arts at the left, Government Building in front, Mines and Metallurgy, right; Louisiana Purchase Monument, showing figures above of James Monroe, Robert Livingston, and Marbois, Napoleon's Minister of Finance, signers of purchase; Palace of Education, taken from west cascades and fountains; Central Lagoon; Palace of Electricity; Roman Triumphal Arch to Palace of Liberal Arts; Monumental Entrance to Palace of Mines and Metallurgy with its guarding obelisks; German Building East Pavilion; corner entrance to Liberal Arts; Palace of Manufactures; two views of Festival Hall, Lagoon, Cascades and Fountains; Statue of Iowa; Iowa Building; Assembly Hall, Iowa Building.

said successful bidder, which is attached to and made a part of this report and marked "Exhibit B."

Awaiting your further directions in the premises, we are,
Respectfully submitted,

W. T. SHEPHERD,
LEROY A. PALMER,
S. M. LEACH,
Building Committee.

F. R. CONAWAY, Secretary.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE AND BUILDING COMMITTEES.

Speaker's Room, State House,
Des Moines, March 4, 1903, 10:00 a. m.

Chairman Witmer, of the executive committee, presiding. Present—Commissioners Trewin and Palmer of the executive committee and Commissioners Shepherd and Palmer of the building committee.

Contract.—The report from the building committee was read, and, upon motion of Commissioner Trewin, was approved, awarding the contract to E. W. Nichols & Co. for the erection of the Iowa Building, in accordance with the provisions in the report.

The form for contract was also reported by the chairman of the building committee, was revised and approved, and the chairman directed to present it with the building committee's report to the Commission for ratification.

Commissioner W. T. Shepherd was selected as superintendent of construction of the Iowa Building.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Speaker's Room, State House,
Des Moines, March 4, 1903, 2:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Harriman, Trewin, Carruthers, Leach, Bailey, Shepherd, Ericson and Whiting.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of December 8th and the adjourned meeting of December 18th and 19th were read and approved.

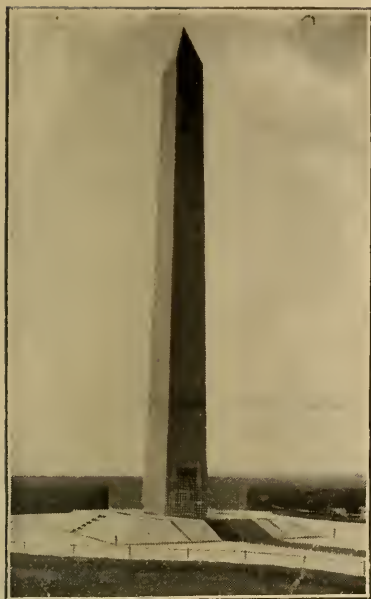
Contract.—Chairman Witmer submitted the report of the executive committee and building committee.

Upon motion of Commissioner Witmer the report was adopted.

Building Contract.—Upon motion of Commissioner Trewin, the building contract with E. W. Nichols & Co., approved by the executive committee, was approved by the Commission.

Bond of Contractors.—Upon motion of Commissioner Carruthers, the bond of E. W. Nichols & Co., given by the National Surety Company, of New York, in the sum of \$10,480.50, was approved.

Building Committee.—Commissioner Witmer moved that the building committee heretofore appointed be authorized and directed to carry out the provisions of the building contract. Commissioner Harriman moved to amend by substituting for "building committee" the "executive committee" of the Commission. The ayes and nays were called. Ayes—President Larrabee, Commissioners Harriman, Trewin, Carruthers, Ericson—5; nays—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer and Whiting—3. Motion as amended adopted.



*FLOYD MONUMENT.

Floyd Monument.—In regard to the Sergeant Charles Floyd monument and its reproduction at the World's Fair, Commissioner Whiting reported that the management of the St. Louis Exposition felt as though they could not give room for this monument on the exposition grounds, because it would not harmonize with other monuments and buildings.

Appropriations.—Commissioner Trewin offered the following: "I move that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the fixed charges of the Commission and administration expenses and to determine the amount available for distribution among the different departments for exposition purposes, and to report to this Commission with its recommendations at this meeting." Motion adopted. The president appointed Commissioners Trewin, Witmer and Leach as such committee.

Typewriters.—Mr. Jewett, of the Jewett Typewriter Company, of Des Moines, appeared before the Commission and said his company would like to have the opportunity of furnishing two machines for the use of editors and press men, officers and visitors, in the Iowa Building. The tender was accepted with thanks.

Commissioner S. M. Leach, treasurer of the Commission, submitted the following report:

Nov. 16, 1902, by warrant from Treasurer of State.....	\$5,000.00
Checks 1 to 28, inclusive	\$1,670.13
Balance on hand (March 4, 1903)	3,329.87 5,000.00

Apportionment of Funds.—Commissioner Trewin, of the committee on apportionment of funds to the various departments, reported as follows:

"We beg to report that we find the fixed charges will be as follows:

Building	\$35,000.00
Plumbing	2,500.00
Sidewalks and grounds	1,000.00
Decorations	3,500.00
Furniture	3,500.00
Lights, fuel and insurance	2,500.00
Water	500.00
Proceedings	500.00
Secretary, assistants, stenographer	7,500.00
Custodian and matron	800.00
Three janitors	900.00
Two postmasters	600.00
Two check rooms	600.00
Two toilet rooms	600.00
One press room	300.00
Information bureau	600.00
Two watchmen	600.00
Two assistants to matron	600.00
One gardener	400.00

*Sergeant Charles Floyd, member of Lewis and Clark Expedition, died August 20, 1804. First known white man to die on Iowa soil. Monument erected by the United States Government, state of Iowa, and Sioux City citizens near Sioux City. Height, 100 feet; cost, \$20,000. Dedicated Memorial Day, 1901. John A. Kasson orator.

Music	5,000.00
Superintendent of Construction	1,000.00
Administration expenses	10,000.00
Contingent fund	1,500.00

Total\$80,000.00

which will leave remaining \$45,000 for the various departments, and we recommend that the following sums be allowed to each, as stated:

Fine Arts	\$ 1,000.00
Woman's Work	1,000.00
Live Stock	9,000.00
Historical and Statistical	1,000.00
Education	8,500.00
Minerals and Geology	2,000.00
Manufactures and Machinery	4,500.00
Horticulture	5,000.00
Forestry	1,000.00
Dairy and Apiary	3,000.00
Agriculture	7,000.00
Press and Publicity	2,000.00

Total\$45,000.00

"We recommend that each Commissioner be authorized to appoint his own superintendent and assistants when deemed necessary, and to fix their compensation, and that each head of department organize for his exhibit within the amount allowed thereto."

Report adopted.

Claims.—The auditing committee, through the chairman, Commissioner Shepherd, recommended the payment of claims audited by the committee amounting to \$2,120.54. Adopted.

Evening Session, Parlor I, Savery House, Des Moines, 8 p. m.

Map.—Chairman Harriman, of the committee to consider the proposition made by Mr. M. Huebinger, manager of the Iowa Publishing Company, reported the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, A proposition has been submitted to this Commission by Mr. M. Huebinger, manager of the Iowa Publishing Company, of Davenport, for making a lithographed topographical map of the state for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and,

"Whereas, We find ourselves short of available funds for the purchase of said map, but, believing it a highly valuable and meritorious work,

"Resolved, That we hereby cordially endorse and commend the same. We believe it would be well worth while for the state to purchase this proposed map, not only for the exposition at St. Louis, but for hanging in some appropriate place in the state house.

"W. F. HARRIMAN,

"S. BAILEY,

"W. W. WITMER,

"Committee."

Resolution adopted.

Plumbing.—The executive committee was authorized to contract for plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Rules.—Commissioner Palmer moved to amend Rule 7, to provide for the payment of construction bills. [Rule 7 (b).] Adopted; ayes 10, nays none.

Dedication.—Commissioner Witmer moved that when the Commission adjourn it adjourn to meet at St. Louis at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 29th, and that the secretary provide a meeting place and notify the Commissioners. Adopted.

Commissioner Leach moved that the secretary consult with Governor Cummins and state officials in regard to dedication ceremonies at St. Louis on April 30th, with a view to working in conjunction with them. Adopted.

Vice President Harriman in the chair.

Corn Judging Contest.—Commissioner Whiting presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Resolved, That we petition Chief F. W. Taylor of the Agricultural Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recommending the establishment of an interstate corn judging contest, to take place during the exposition, to which may be eligible as contestants farmers, students of agricultural colleges, college teams and farmer clubs from any state in the Union."

Adopted.

Compensation of Employees.—President Larrabee moved to amend the report of the committee on apportionment of funds to the various departments in the following manner: "The compensation of all employes shall be subject to the approval of the executive committee." Commissioner Shepherd moved to amend by striking out "executive committee" and inserting "commission." Amendment adopted, ayes 5, nays 4.

Upon adoption of the original motion ayes and nays were called for. Ayes 10, nays none. Motion adopted. (Rule 17.)

Chairman Palmer, of the committee delegated to define the powers and authority of the superintendent of construction made a report and the same was adopted.

Commissioner Ericson moved that the president and secretary draw warrant upon the State Auditor for requisition for \$10,000 from the state treasury and place the same with the treasurer of the Commission. Adopted.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Parlor I, Savery House, Des Moines, March 5, 1903.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Palmer and Leach.

Plumbing.—Bids of L. H. Kurtz, \$2,343, and T. F. Hanley of the Hanley-Casey Company, of St. Louis, for plumbing for the Iowa Building, which had been submitted to the Commission and referred to the executive committee, were opened and considered.

The architect was instructed to draw up a contract with L. H. Kurtz in accordance with his bid, and the chairman of the executive committee and the secretary were authorized to sign the contract and approve the bond.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Club Room, St. Nicholas Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.,

April 29, 1903, 10:30 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Curtis, Trewin, Carruthers, Leach, Bailey, Shepherd and Whiting.

Letters were read from Commissioners Updegraff, Harriman and Ericson, who were unable to be present.

The minutes of the regular meeting, March 4th, were approved; also the minutes of the executive committee meeting, held March 5th, were approved.

A letter was read from President Francis, naming Friday, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, as the hour at which he would receive the Iowa Commission at his office in the Administration Building.

Commissioner Witmer moved that the Commission accept the invitation. Adopted.

Education.—Commissioner Trewin of the committee on education reported that he had selected Mr. Frank J. Sessions of Cedar Rapids as superintendent of the Department of Education, at a salary of \$1,200 per year, which shall include office rent. Upon motion of Commissioner Shepherd the report was approved. Commissioner Trewin asked permission to employ a stenographer at not to exceed \$50 per month, to procure a typewriter, and to secure the necessary office appliances for the Department of Education. Upon motion of Commissioner Shepherd the privilege was granted.

Plans.—Commissioner Shepherd, superintendent of construction, made a verbal report that the necessary changes on account of the re-location of the site of the Iowa Building would incur an additional expense of not to exceed \$1,100. Commissioner Bailey moved that the matter be referred to the executive committee. Adopted.

Iowa Day.—The selection of an Iowa Day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was referred to the president of the Commission, Governor Cummins and Secretary Conaway.

Afternoon Session, 3:00 p. m.

Auxiliary.—Resolution proposed by Commissioner Curtis creating a woman's auxiliary department was referred to the executive committee.

Flag Day.—Commissioner Trewin, chairman of the committee on education, suggested the establishment of a Louisiana Purchase Day, the centennial anniversary for December in all the schools of the state, and asked the assistance of the Commissioners in helping to make this a success. Plan approved by Commission.

Commissioner Carruthers in the chair.

Dedication.—Letter was read from the exposition management asking the Iowa Commissioners to assemble at the Laclede building at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning, April 30th, to take carriages and participate in the military parade.

April 30, 1903, 8:30 a. m.

The Iowa Commission assembled at the Laclede building, where carriages were taken for the rendezvous of the military parade. At the conclusion of the parade, the Commission occupied seats in the grandstand to witness the military parade, which was reviewed by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. At its conclusion the Commissioners proceeded to the Liberal Arts Building and witnessed the formal dedication of the exposition buildings by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Administration Building, St. Louis, May 1, 1903, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Corner Stake.—Commissioner Curtis offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Iowa Commission drive a corner stake at the Iowa site, Saturday, May 2, at 11:30 o'clock, that Governor Cummins and the state officers, the Governor's staff and the Fifty-fourth Regiment, with their band, be invited to participate, that the executive committee be requested to confer with President Francis and Secretary Stevens and invite them to be present; that the executive committee arrange the necessary program."

Adopted.

Secretary Stevens, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and Secretary Charles M. Reeves, of the committee on states and territorial exhibits, appeared and offered to co-operate with the Iowa Commission in any way they might see fit in the ceremonies at the Iowa site.

Claims.—Commissioner Carruthers, from the auditing committee, moved that the bills audited by the committee, amounting to \$535.56, be allowed. Adopted.

Plans.—Commissioner Shepherd, superintendent of construction, asked for power to sign the order from the architects to the contractors for putting in additional footings as per revised plans, and lengthen the foundation pieces on account of the change in grade lines, at a cost of not to exceed \$1,100. Referred to the executive committee.

Assistant Superintendent.—Commissioner Shepherd asked authority to appoint an assistant superintendent of construction at a salary of not to exceed \$100 per month, which shall include all expenses. Adopted.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Administration Building, May 1, 12:00 m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Curtis, Trewin, Palmer and Leach.

Plans.—Commissioner Shepherd presented the following:

"The undersigned hereby proposes and agrees to construct the foundation for the Iowa Building in accordance with the revised plans prepared by the architects therefor at an additional cost of not to exceed one thousand and eighty-seven dollars, to be finally approved by the architect and executive committee under the provisions of the contract.

"E. W. NICHOLS & CO."

Commissioner Shepherd was directed to accept the proposition.

St. Nicholas Hotel, May 2, 1903, 9:45 a. m.

Corner Stake.—The Commissioners were conducted by carriage to the Iowa site at the exposition grounds, where the corner stake for the Iowa building was driven by Hon. A. B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa. (See ceremonies.)

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Commissioners' Rooms, State House, Des Moines,

Wednesday, June 3, 1903, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Curtis, Harriman, Bailey, Shepherd, Witmer and Trewin.

Minutes of the previous meeting, held at St. Louis, April 29-30, May 1-2, approved.

Minutes of the meeting of the executive committee, held at St. Louis, May 1, were approved.

Report of Superintendent Sessions, of the educational department, read and placed on file.

The executive committee, though the superintendent of construction, Commissioner Shepherd, made a report of the progress of the building. Commissioner Curtis moved that the report be referred to the executive committee so far as the recommendations therein contained were concerned. Adopted.

Furniture.—Furniture and interior decorations were referred to the executive committee.

Insurance.—Commissioner Curtis moved that the superintendent of construction be authorized to procure tornado insurance as well as fire and lightning insurance. Adopted.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present, in addition to the members present at forenoon session—Commissioners Ericson, Whiting and Leach.

Commissioner Leach, treasurer of the Commission, reported as follows:

March 1, 1903, balance on hand.....	\$ 3,329.87	
March 17, state warrant	10,000.00	\$ 13,329.87
March, vouchers 29 to 74, inc., except 65..	2,773.46	
June 1, balance on hand	10,556.41	13,329.87

Report placed on file.

Re-Appportionment.—Commissioner Witmer moved the appointment of a committee to consider a revision of the assignment of the funds and report at the next meeting of the Commission. Upon this motion the ayes and nays were called. Ayes—President Larrabee, Commissioners Witmer, Curtis, Harriman, Leach, Bailey and Ericson—7. Nays—Commissioners Trewin, Shepherd and Whiting—3. Adopted.

The president re-appointed Commissioners Trewin, Witmer and Leach as such committee.

Commissioner Witmer offered the following resolution:

“Whereas, \$20,000 may be needed before the next meeting of the Commission, therefore, be it

“Resolved, That orders be drawn upon the Auditor of State for warrants in sums as needed up to \$20,000.”

Adopted.

Exploitation.—Commissioner Trewin moved that the matter of advertising and interesting the public at the state fair be referred to the heads of departments interested in so doing who shall act with the assistance of the secretary.

Claims.—Commissioner Shepherd of the auditing committee presented the bills audited by the committee amounting to \$5,272.31, and moved that they be allowed. Adopted.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Savery House, Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday, June 30, 1903.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Leach, Curtis and Palmer.

Fixtures, Etc.—Matters which had been referred to the committee by the Commission were considered and referred; gas and electric fixtures and furniture to Chairman Witmer and Commissioner Curtis; screen doors and windows to Commissioner Shepherd; water motor for the organ and water supply and sewerage for the motor to Commissioner Shepherd; interior decoration to Commissioner Palmer.

Exploitation.—Commissioner Leach moved that the secretary be instructed to call the superintendents of the several departments together on Tuesday, August 25th, for organization and instruction in all the departments, and to outline and put into force such suggestions as would be beneficial in carrying out the work. Adopted.

The secretary was instructed to take out a State Commissioner's certificate from the state of Iowa for the state of Missouri, giving him the power to certify to bills while at St. Louis.

Contractors' Bills.—Chairman Witmer recommended the full payment of contractors' bills where receipted bills accompany the same to the full amount when the same do not exceed the architects' estimate of work completed and material on the ground, less the 10 per cent required by the contract reserved for final payment from the architects' estimate. Upon motion of Commissioner Curtis the plan as outlined by Chairman Witmer was adopted as the rule governing the payment of contractors' bills.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Commissioners' Rooms, State Capitol, Des Moines,
Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1903, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Trewin, Carruthers, Leach, Bailey, Shepherd, Ericson and Whiting.

Minutes of preceding meeting, June 3, approved.

Minutes of the executive committee meeting, June 30, approved.

Auxiliary Committee.—Chairman Witmer, of the executive committee, reported the appointment of the following named ladies to constitute the auxiliary committee: Mrs. W. H. Baily, of Des Moines; Mrs. H. E. Deemer, of Red Oak, and Mrs. Henry J. Howe, of Marshalltown. On motion of Commissioner Trewin the appointment of the above auxiliary committee was approved. (See report of department.)

Financial.—Commissioner Leach, treasurer, reported as follows:

June 1, 1903, balance on hand.....	\$ 10,556.41	
June 25, deposit	10,000.00	\$ 20,556.41
September 1, vouchers returned	11,819.15	
September 1, balance on hand.....	8,737.26	20,556.41

The president and secretary were authorized to draw \$15,000 by the first of December, from time to time, as might be necessary for disbursement.

The auditing committee, upon motion of Commissioner Bailey, was directed to check up the accounts of the secretary and treasurer and report to the Commission.

Commissioner Ericson was designated to act upon the auditing committee.

Manufactures.—Commissioner Leach, chairman of the manufactures and machinery department, reported the selection of Mr. A. C. Hutchins, of Adel, as his superintendent, at a salary of \$75 per month and expenses. Approved.

Commissioner Shepherd, superintendent of construction, reported progress on construction.

On motion, the report of Commissioner Shepherd was approved by the Commission and the recommendations made referred to the executive committee.

Louisiana Purchase Day.—Commissioner Trewin reported as follows:

"The Commissioner and superintendent of the department of education beg leave to report that after consultation with Hon. R. C. Barrett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, they have agreed upon the observance of Louisiana Purchase Day next December in the public schools and other educational institutions in the state, and ask the Commission to approve the same and request the Department of Public Instruction to prepare and distribute a leaflet giving instructions and suggestive material, historical and otherwise, therefor."

Approved.

Piano.—The proposition of Mr. Jonas Cleland of Chicago to place a piano in the Iowa Building was submitted and accepted.

On motion of Commissioner Ericson, Commissioner Witmer and Secretary Conaway were constituted a committee to draft resolutions of respect for Hon. Charles Ashton, of Guthrie Center, a member of the Columbian Exposition, who died August 26, 1903, at the age of 80.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Iowa Days.—In regard to Iowa Days at the exposition the secretary reported the following:

"The selection of June 16th and 17th for Iowa Days at the exposition

seem to President Larrabee and Governor Cummins to be appropriate, as June 17th is the 231st anniversary of the discovery of Iowa by Marquette and Joliet."

Upon motion of Commissioner Palmer the report was adopted. (See Iowa Day Ceremonies.)

Re-Appportionment of Funds.—Commissioner Trewin presented the following report of the committee on re-apportionment:

Building	\$38,000.00
Plumbing, etc.	3,000.00
Grounds and walks	1,000.00
Decorations	3,000.00
Furniture	2,500.00
Lights, fuel and insurance	2,500.00
Water, ice, etc.	500.00
Organ operator	600.00
Secretary, assistants and stenographer	7,500.00
Matron	400.00
Postmaster and check clerk	600.00
Two toilet room attendants	600.00
Press room attendant	300.00
Two bureaus of information	600.00
Two watchmen	600.00
Two assistants to matron	600.00
Three janitors	900.00
Music	4,000.00
Superintendent of construction	1,000.00
Gardener and florist	400.00
Woman's work	1,000.00
Live stock	8,000.00
Historical	1,000.00
Education	8,000.00
Mines and metallurgy	3,000.00
Manufactures and machinery	4,000.00
Horticulture	5,000.00
Dairy and apiary	3,000.00
Agriculture	6,500.00
Press and publicity	1,500.00
Administration	10,000.00
Contingent	5,400.00
Total	\$125,000.00

Commissioner Trewin, in submitting the report, stated that the committee had found the revision necessary to meet the demands of the Commission, and especially the minerals and geological department and the contingent fund. Each member of the committee made sacrifices from their funds which they could ill afford to make, but in the adjustment of the appropriations they found this necessary. By making the secretary of the Commission the custodian of the Iowa Building the fund first appropriated for a custodian has been put into the contingent fund. The committee had in mind that where it was absolutely necessary to assist any departments that an appropriation for that purpose could be made from the contingent fund. Upon motion of Commissioner Trewin, the report was adopted.

Live Stock.—Commissioner Leach, at the request of Commissioner Harriman, who was unable to be present, formally announced the selection of Mr. E. H. White, of Estherville, as superintendent of the department of live stock, and moved the appointment be approved. Approved.

Mines.—Commissioner Carruthers, of the department of minerals and geology, asked that he be authorized to select a superintendent at a salary

of not to exceed \$100 a month and expenses. Upon motion of Commissioner Leach the request was approved.

Press.—The suggestions made by Commissioner Witmer regarding a newspaper exhibit, upon motion of Commissioner Palmer, were approved.

Agriculture.—Commissioner Whiting reported the selection of George S. Forest, of Miles, Iowa, as superintendent for the department of agriculture. Appointment approved.

Claims.—Commissioner Shepherd, chairman of the auditing committee, reported the claims approved by the committee, amounting to \$3,774.54. Upon motion of Commissioner Whiting, the report was approved.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Savery House, Des Moines, Nov. 11, 1903, 3:00 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Leach, Palmer and Shepherd.

Grading.—Commissioners Leach, Palmer and Shepherd and the secretary reported visiting St. Louis October 14th, 15th and 16th, and, after inspecting the building and grounds, awarded contract to Theodore Thorwegian, of St. Louis, to do the grading, furnish all dirt for filling, do all sodding, arrange flower plats and flowers and furnish all shrubbery for the sum of \$650.

Plans.—The committee reported they had approved the following changes in the building, as recommended by the superintendent of construction: The putting of a storeroom under the assembly room, fire stops around the outside walls, and a door between the northeast and the adjoining rooms on the second floor, all of such work to be done at cost of not to exceed \$110.25.

Motor.—The committee instructed the secretary to negotiate with the M. P. Moller Organ Company, of Hagerstown, Md., for one Ross water motor for the organ at a price not to exceed \$275. The report was approved.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Commissioners' Rooms, Capitol Building, Des Moines,

December 2, 1903, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Curtis, Harriman, Carruthers, Leach, Bailey, Ericson and Whiting.

Minutes of the regular meeting held September 2d were approved.

Minutes of the executive committee meeting held November 11 were approved.

The report submitted by Commissioner Shepherd, superintendent of construction, was read.

Financial.—The secretary reported that warrants had been drawn and disbursements made as follows:

December 1, 1903, State Auditor's warrants in favor of	
treasurer of Commission	\$50,000.00
Claims paid amounting to	39,596.25

Balance in treasurer's hands	\$10,403.75
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Treasurer's Statement.

Balance on hand September 1, 1903.....	\$	8,737.26	
September 5, state warrant		10,000.00	
October 22, state warrant		10,000.00	
November 25, state warrant.....		5,000.00	\$ 33,737.26
Vouchers 106 to 145, inc., returned.....		23,333.51	
Balance on hand December 1, 1903.....		10,403.75	33,737.26

Commissioner Harriman, of the auditing committee, moved that the bills approved by the auditing committee and submitted be allowed, amounting to \$3,958.26. Approved.

Auditing of Accounts.—The auditing committee reported that it had checked and compared all the vouchers and found the same correct.

Commissioner Witmer moved that the officers of the Commission be authorized to draw warrants on the State Auditor to the amount of \$12,500 when needed for disbursement. Adopted.

Re-Appportionment of Funds.—Commissioner Harriman moved that \$1,000 be taken from the fund of the department of education and added to the fund of the department of live stock.

Commissioner Palmer moved to amend by striking out "education" and inserting "contingent fund."

Commissioner Witmer moved to amend by including \$500 for the agricultural department.

The amendment was adopted.

The Chair: As amended, the motion stands \$1,000 from the contingent fund for live stock and \$500 for the department of agriculture.

The original motion as amended was adopted.

Resolutions of Respect.—Commissioner Witmer, chairman of the committee appointed to draw up resolutions of respect on the death of Hon. Charles Ashton, of Guthrie County, submitted the following:

"Whereas, In the death of Hon. Charles Ashton, Iowa has lost one of its most influential men, and one who has spent many years in service for the public in moulding a higher citizenship, encouraging the work of worthy institutions, and in preserving for the future generations the historical events which have glorified Iowa in the nation and the world,

"Resolved, That in his death the state has lost one of its able counselors; that the Iowa Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition recognizes his great influence in the Iowa exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, and extend to the bereaved family and friends the sympathy of this Commission."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mines.—Commissioner Carruthers moved that Mr. C. B. Platt, of Van Meter, Iowa, be employed as superintendent of the department of minerals and geology until the next regular meeting of the Commission, and that he be paid \$100 per month and all necessary traveling expenses. The nomination was approved.

Horticulture.—Commissioner Bailey moved that Silas Wilson, of Atlantic, be approved by the Commission as superintendent of horticulture at a salary of \$5 per day when so employed, and necessary traveling expenses, not to include lodging and meals.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 p. m.

The president requested the executive committee to report at the next meeting of the Commission with a schedule or list of such employes as, in their estimation, will be necessary for the Iowa Building at St. Louis.

Transportation.—Commissioner Leach moved that all matters concerning transportation be referred to the secretary. Adopted.

Report to the Governor and General Assembly.—The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Witmer:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president of this Commission whose duties it shall be to present information to the Governor and to the legislature relating, first, to the work of this Commission in connection with representation at the St. Louis Exposition, including expenditures for all purposes; second, to the probable needs of further appropriation for the proper representation of the state of Iowa; third, to the necessary amendment of the law so as to make immediately

available the last half of the original appropriation of \$125,000, and to change the name of the Commission as it appears in the law creating the Commission; fourth, to make definite the provision relating to the disposition of the building and property of the state at the close of the exposition, and such other and further matters as may be deemed necessary in the discretion of such committee."

Adopted.

The president appointed the executive committee to act as such committee.

State Fair.—Commissioner Curtis offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Commission that we are not opposed to the holding of a state fair next year, and all reports to the contrary are unwarranted."

Adopted, and the secretary requested to notify the Department of Agriculture of this action.

Auxiliary.—Commissioner Witmer moved that the ladies' auxiliary committee be advised that in the collection of books, manuscripts, pictures, china and other bric-a-brac, no promise be made which implies pecuniary responsibility; that it may be agreed to pay expenses of transportation to and from St. Louis; that reasonable care will be given, and insurance carried for loss on account of fire. Adopted.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Savery House, Des Moines, Jan. 6, 1904, 2:00 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Palmer, Curtis and Leach; also Commissioners Shepherd, Ericson and Whiting.

Decorations.—The committee proceeded to examine the plans for the decoration of the Iowa Building, proposals and sketches being submitted.

Evening Session, 7:30 p. m.

Bids for the decorations were opened—bid of T. I. Stoner for \$2,675.00, bid of Otto Kell for \$2,800.00, bid of Wm. G. Andrews for \$2,500.00. Mr. Andrews was awarded the contract.

Upon motion of Commissioner Curtis, Commissioner Palmer was instructed to superintend the decorations.

January 7, 1904, 10:00 a. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding.

Organist.—Upon motion of Commissioner Curtis the appointment of Mason Slade as organist at a salary of \$50 per month from April 30th was approved.

Plans.—Commissioner Shepherd was authorized to complete the building in accordance with suggestions made in his reports to the Commission.

Request to General Assembly.—Commissioner Curtis moved that the secretary prepare and present a request or invitation from the Commission to the legislature to select a committee to visit St. Louis and inspect its building, work, books of account, and to make report to that body on the matter of an additional appropriation in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Commission. Adopted.

Reports from Commissioners regarding appropriations for their departments were considered and referred to the chairman and secretary.

Afternoon Session, 4:00 p. m.

Fixtures.—The special committee, consisting of Commissioners Leach and Palmer, to whom had been referred the matter of gas and electric

light fixtures, reported, approving the proposition of the Mitchell-Vance Company for fixtures to be hung in the Iowa Building, to include inspection fees, at a price of \$1,153.18. Report was accepted and the chairman and secretary instructed to sign the contract in accordance with the report of the committee.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Commissioners' Rooms, State House, Des Moines,
Wednesday, March 2, 1904, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Curtis, Harriman, Trewin, Carruthers, Leach, Bailey, Shepherd, Ericson and Whiting.

Minutes of the regular meeting, December 2, 1903, were approved.

Minutes of the executive committee meeting, January 6, were approved.

Iowa Day.—The president appointed Commissioners Harriman and Curtis a committee to confer with Governor Cummins concerning the military inquiries which had been made for Iowa Day ceremonies, and to make its report at the afternoon meeting. Motion prevailed.

Commissioner Curtis moved that the matter of entertainment on Iowa Days, including the matter of bands and military display be referred to the executive committee. Adopted.

Concessions.—Commissioner Witmer moved that all applications for concessions in the Iowa Building be referred to the executive committee, the secretary to act in connection with the committee. Adopted.

W. C. T. U. Banner.—A communication from Mrs. Florence Miller was read, asking that a banner in white silk of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa be placed in the Iowa Building. Commissioner Harriman moved that the ladies of the W. C. T. U. be given the right to place their banner in the building. Motion adopted.

Commissioner Shepherd's report as superintendent of construction was read and referred to the executive committee.

The report of the treasurer, S. M. Leach, was submitted, as follows:

December 1, 1903, balance on hand.....	\$ 10,403.75	
December 29, warrant No. 9921	7,000.00	\$ 17,403.75
December 4, 1903, to February 6, 1904,		
vouchers 146 to 196, inc.	8,951.29	
March 1, 1904, balance on hand.....	8,452.46	17,403.75

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Furniture.—Commissioner Shepherd moved that the executive committee be authorized to draw upon the contingent fund for such sum as they may deem necessary to complete the furniture of the building over and above the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$4,000. Motion prevailed.

Legislation.—Chairman Witmer reported that the executive committee had taken up the resolution referred to it at the December 2d meeting, regarding the presentation of information concerning the work of the Commission to the Governor and General Assembly, and had complied with instructions. The General Assembly had been invited to appoint a committee to examine the work and accounts of the Commission, and had complied with the request. The joint committee had visited the Iowa Building at St. Louis. Upon its return meetings were held in the rooms of the Commission on January 27-29 and February 9, 1904, and the joint committee invited the Commissioners and superintendents to give information concerning the work assigned them by the Commission. Those appearing

were Commissioner Leach, representing manufactures; Commissioner Ericson and President Shilling of the State Dairy Association, dairy department; Commissioner Bailey and Silas Wilson, horticulture; Commissioner Whiting, Superintendent Forest, Decorator Fursman, agriculture; Superintendent Sessions, education; Superintendent Platt, mines and metallurgy; Superintendent White, live stock; Professor L. H. Pammel, forestry. The chairman and secretary were present at each meeting. The joint committee made report to the General Assembly February 17, accompanied with bill, recommending an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for the use of the Commission, and, at the request of the executive committee, changing the name to correct an error of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and also releasing the last half of the appropriation made by that body. This bill has passed both houses and will soon go to the Governor for his signature.* Also, at the suggestion of the executive committee, a bill has passed the General Assembly turning over the building, furniture and property to the State Board of Control, and appropriating \$5,000 to the Board for the necessary expense. Passed on file.

Commissioner Carruthers moved that \$1,000 of the additional appropriation granted by the legislature be transferred to the mines and metallurgy department. Commissioner Trewin moved as a substitute that the additional appropriation for the present, if the same becomes available, be placed in the contingent fund, to be disposed of by the Commission as occasion may require. Division on the substitute being called for, resulted in ayes 7, nays 3. The substitute was adopted and the motion prevailed.

Commissioner Shepherd moved that the \$1,000 assigned on the books to the account of the superintendent of construction be transferred to the building fund. Motion prevailed.

Mines.—Commissioner Carruthers moved that Mr. C. B. Platt be continued in the service of the mining department until the first of May at a salary of \$100 per month. Motion prevailed.

Iowa Day.—Commissioner Harriman, of the special committee appointed to visit the Governor concerning military matters, reported that Governor Cummins was willing to co-operate with the Commission toward aiding the Marion Drill Corps, and that if an additional amount was added to the guard fund by the present General Assembly, so that he could assist, he would be willing to take the matter under consideration, but was not prepared to say that he could aid further. The committee recommended that the matter be left to the executive committee for further consideration as circumstances might arise in the future.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Commissioner Trewin moved that the Commissioner in charge of education be authorized to expend \$300 in aid of the Marion Drill Corps, to be derived from salvage on fixtures and furniture of his department. Motion prevailed.

Press.—Commissioner Curtis moved that the Iowa Building and the arrangement for the special day for the Iowa editors be in the hands of Commissioner Witmer, chairman of the committee on press. Motion prevailed.

Custodian.—Commissioner Trewin moved that the additional duty of custodian of the Iowa Building be imposed upon Mr. Conaway, the secretary, and that his salary be increased to \$175 per month from and after the first day of April, 1904, with actual necessary traveling expenses. Motion prevailed.

*The bill above referred to was later withdrawn and amended, making appropriations for certain specific funds (see Chap. 164, Laws 30th G. A.), to become available when the original appropriation provided by Chapter 195, Laws of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, had been exhausted.



JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THE IOWA BUILDING. JAN. 20, 1904.

First row. Representative Scott Skinner, Senator Thomas Lambert. Representatives H. E. Teachout, A. F. Frudden, Senators L. W. Lewis, F. L. Maytag, Commissioner S. M. Leach, Senator Frank M. Hopkins. Second row. A Painter, John Stohlburg, Assistant Superintendent J. O. Wickersham, Contractor A. F. Nichols, C. F. Skirwin of Creston, publisher Keokuk Gate City, Secretary Conaway. Rear, Chief Reeves, and J. S. Crawford.

Hostess.—Commissioner Trewin moved that Mrs. F. R. Conaway be appointed hostess of the Iowa Building at a salary of \$75 per month, commencing the 20th day of April, 1904, and actual necessary traveling expenses. Motion prevailed.

Claims.—Commissioner Shepherd, chairman, reported that the auditing committee had approved bills represented by claims numbered from 197 to 244, inclusive, aggregating the sum of \$11,706.42, and moved they be allowed with the stipulation that the warrant covering the payment of the final contract for the building be held in the hands of the secretary until he should receive the report of the committee on acceptance. Adopted.

The president and secretary were authorized to request State Auditor's warrant in the sum of \$5,500, being actually necessary for disbursement, and that on account of expenses in installing exhibits, expenditures would exceed the amount in the treasury before another meeting of the Commission, the president and secretary were authorized to request State Auditor's warrant in the sum of \$10,000 within the next thirty days, as being actually necessary for disbursement. Adopted.

Employees.—Commissioner Trewin moved that all assistants in and about the building be under the control and direction of the custodian, subject to the control of the Commission, and that the custodian be authorized to discharge employes in and about the Iowa Building for inefficiency or misconduct, subject to the approval of at least one Commissioner. Adopted.

Commissioner Trewin moved that the executive committee be authorized to select the number of employes for the Iowa Building and fix their compensation. Adopted.

Auxiliary.—Mrs. Deemer, of the ladies' auxiliary committee, reported on her visit to Glenwood and suggested that a case be provided in the Iowa Building in which the hand sewing, lace work, burnt wood and wood carving of the inmates of the School for the Feeble-Minded at Glenwood could be exhibited. Referred to the executive committee.

Commissioner Curtis moved that the matter of bric-a-brac, needlework or other material which may be thought desirable to have in the Iowa Building for decorative purposes be referred to the ladies' auxiliary committee, which shall act with the approval of the executive committee. Adopted.

Salvage.—Commissioner Trewin moved that all receipts for salvage be turned over to the secretary, be credited to the department from which it is derived, and to deposit the same with the treasurer, the secretary taking the treasurer's receipts for the same.

Iowa Books.—Commissioner Witmer moved that the books by Iowa authors collected for exhibition be placed in the historical department of the state library at Des Moines, Iowa, after having been exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Motion prevailed.

Unfinished Business.—Commissioner Harriman moved that any unfinished business be referred to the executive committee. Adopted.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Savery House, Des Moines, March 2, 1904, 8:00 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Curtis, Trewin and Leach.

Paint.—Commissioner Shepherd was directed to re-paint the Iowa Building in accordance with plans suggested in his report filed with the Commission at the present meeting.

Register and Post Office.—The register for the Iowa visitors at the Iowa Building, checks for the check room and post office fixtures were referred to the secretary.

Furniture.—The purchasing of furniture for the Iowa Building was referred to Chairman Witmer and Commissioner Curtis.

Press and Women's Clubs.—The program for the Iowa Building the week of May 16th, at the time of the meeting of the Press Parliament and Women's Clubs, was referred to Chairman Witmer, Commissioner Curtis and the secretary.

Thursday, March 3, 1904, 10:00 a. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding.

Propositions were considered from several furniture houses in regard to furniture for the Iowa Building.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Club Rooms, Savery House, Des Moines, April 6, 1904, 2 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Palmer, Curtis, Trewin and Leach.

Furniture.—Chairman Witmer, of the special committee appointed to purchase furniture, reported a contract with the Harbach-Harris Company and L. Harbach Company of Des Moines, for the furniture for the Iowa Building at wholesale price, plus 5 per cent and freight and installation expenses, and that vouchers and other evidences of good faith in carrying out this contract were to be presented before bills would be allowed, that the total cost of the furniture, including freight and installation, was not to exceed \$4,000. Estimates were presented and considered by the committee. Upon motion of Commissioner Leach, the report of the subcommittee and the contract entered into with the two firms were ratified and approved.

Employees.—Upon motion of Commissioner Trewin, the committee proceeded to decide on the number of employees and fix compensation, as follows:

One postmaster*	\$60 per month
One check room attendant	60 per month
One watchman	65 per month
One watchman	60 per month
One information clerk*	60 per month
Two janitors	40 per month
Two toilet room attendants	40 per month

Adopted.

Upon motion of Chairman Witmer, Capt. G. S. Perry, of Des Moines, was selected as watchman.

Upon motion of Commissioner Trewin, Robert Ewing** of Anamosa, was selected as watchman.

Upon motion of Chairman Witmer, at the request of Commissioner Harriman, David G. Keith, of Goldfield, was selected as postmaster for six weeks.

Upon motion of Commissioner Curtis, L. T. Kettering, of De Witt, was selected as check room attendant during the month of May, and John M. Palmer, of Mt. Pleasant, for the same position during the month of June.

Upon motion of Commissioner Leach, James C. Byers** of Harlan was selected for information clerk.

Commissioner Curtis moved that C. F. Wright, of Davenport, be selected for janitor. Motion lost; ayes 2, nays 3.

*The duties of postmaster and information clerk were later assigned to the secretary's assistants and the positions abolished.

**Declined.

Upon motion of Chairman Witmer Miss Ida Johnson of Dayton was selected as housekeeper.

The selection of two toilet room attendants, man and wife, was referred to Commissioner Curtis.

Upon motion, the assistants in the secretary's office were retained as follows:

Mrs. J. L. Wallingford	\$100 per month
Robert B. Pike	60 per month
Robert Leach	60 per month

The secretary was instructed to notify employees when to report at the Iowa Building for duty.

Governor's Suite.—Upon motion of Commissioner Trewin, Chairman Witmer and the secretary were requested to notify Governor Cummins that a suite of rooms had been set aside for Mrs. Cummins and himself at the Iowa Building, and it would be the desire of the committee, speaking for the Commission, to have them occupy the same as often as possible during the life of the exposition. Adopted.

President's Suite.—Commissioner Leach moved that the chairman and secretary notify President Larrabee that the suite set apart for the president of the Commission was at his disposal, and that it was the desire and hope of the committee that he and Mrs. Larrabee make it their home and occupy the same during the entire period of the exposition. Adopted.

Evening Session, Savery House, 8:00 p. m.

Historical.—Commissioner Ericson being present, brought up the matter of an historical exhibit at the exposition, saying some action ought to be taken by the General Assembly, authorizing the transfer of oil paintings and exhibits from the State Historical Department to the exposition, Prof. WJ McGee, in charge of that department, having promised to pay a part of the expenses of the transfer and installation. Upon motion, Commissioner Ericson, Chairman Witmer, Commissioner Palmer and the secretary were appointed a committee to take such action as seemed necessary in the matter.

Commissioner Leach read the report of the special committee appointed to visit the Iowa Building and accept the same from the contractor. Adopted.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Secretary's Office, Iowa Building, L. P. E. Grounds,
St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1904, 2:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Palmer, Updegraff, Carruthers, Leach, Witmer, Bailey, Ericson and Whiting.

Minutes of the March 2d meeting were approved.

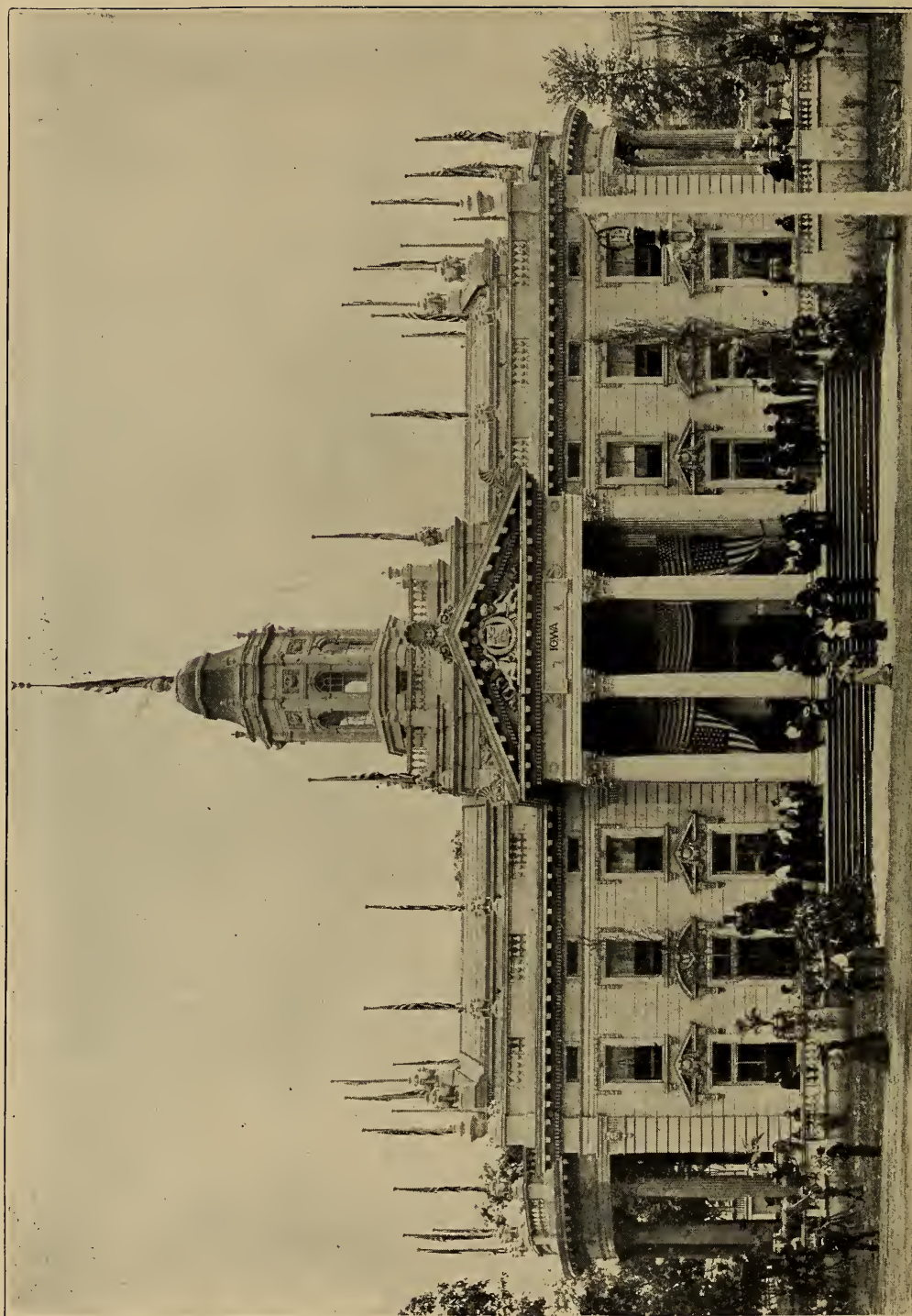
Minutes of the March 2d meeting of the executive committee were approved.

Minutes of the April 6th meeting of the executive committee were read as a report. Passed on file.

Letter from Commissioner Trewin, who was unable to be present, asked that J. L. Stapley, of Marshalltown, Iowa, be placed on the list as one of the watchmen instead of Mr. Robert Ewing, declined. Referred to the executive committee.

Letter from Commissioner Curtis, expressing his regret at not being able to be present at this meeting, was read.

Letter from Commissioner Shepherd, who was unavoidably absent, reporting upon several matters referred to him concerning the building, was read.



IOWA BUILDING AT THE FAIR.
Front View, North Entrance.

Commissioner Carruthers presented the name of Morris Mills of Des Moines for janitor to fill vacancy. Approved.

Education.—F. J. Sessions, superintendent of the Iowa Educational Exhibit, reported that the Iowa exhibit was installed on April 27th, and was the first state exhibit to be installed in the Palace of Education.

Decorations.—Commissioner Palmer reported that the committee on decorations had approved the decorations of the building and recommended that the work of the decorators be accepted and a warrant issued to them for the payment of the contract price. Approved.

The president appointed Commissioners Ericson and Leach to serve with Commissioner Carruthers on the auditing committee.

April 30, 1904, 8:30 a. m.

Resolution of Thanks.—Commissioner Palmer offered the following resolution:

“Whereas, The magnificent pipe organ presented by President and Mrs. Larrabee for the use of the Commission during the fair being now practically complete and ready to be dedicated, and,

“Whereas, Governor and Mrs. Larrabee have added so much to this building in the way of adornment, having presented to the Commission for its use during the exposition the wonderful mechanical singing birds, the four pieces of statuary, and the oil paintings; therefore,

“Be It Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission be tendered to ex-Governor and Mrs. Larrabee for these beautiful gifts, and that this expression of the Commission be made a part of the permanent record of its work.”

Commissioner Palmer moved the adoption of the resolution and put the motion. The Commission arose to its feet in unanimous adoption of the foregoing resolution.

This being the opening day of the exposition, the Iowa Building was in readiness and an informal ceremony with music opened the building to exposition visitors and, Iowa took up her part in the exposition responsibilities. The program for opening day and invitation of the Exposition Company were read and the Commission took a recess for the purpose of attending the opening exercises of the exposition at the Louisiana Purchase Monument. (See Opening Day Ceremonies.)

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Estimates for the expenses in the various departments were submitted.

Treasurer's statement—

March 1, 1904, balance on hand.....	\$ 8,452.46	
March 4, by warrant	5,500.00	
March 24, by warrant	10,000.00	\$ 23,952.46
March 3 to April 15, checks drawn.....	14,855.15	
April 28, balance on hand	9,097.31	23,952.46

The recommendations of rules contained in the report of the executive committee, held April 6th, were then considered separately, amended and adopted. (See Rules.)

The minutes of the executive committee meeting of April 6th were approved.

Commissioner Witmer moved that the president and secretary be authorized to request State Auditor's warrant for \$20,000, \$15,000 to be drawn at once and \$5,000 when it becomes necessary for disbursement. Adopted.



Loaned by President Larrabee.

ADMIRAL DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, (Bronze Statue).

Northeast Corner Iowa Building. Geo. E. Bissell of New York, Sculptor.

Horticulture.—Commissioner Bailey made application for the approval of the Commission on the appointment of J. W. Murphy as director of exhibits, horticulture department, at \$5 per day, working days, and C. O. Garrett as assistant superintendent at \$3.50 per day, working days, and railroad expenses, limiting the mileage to three round trips. Adopted.

Flags.—Commissioner Ericson moved that the executive committee be empowered to provide suitable flags for the Iowa Building. Adopted.

Mines.—Commissioner Carruthers moved that he be authorized to employ a superintendent in his department at a salary of \$125 per month while he serves. Adopted.

Rules.—Commissioner Witmer moved to amend Rule 14 to provide that the regular meeting for June, 1904, be changed to Tuesday, June 14, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., in the secretary's office, Iowa Building, World's Fair grounds. Adopted, all present voting in the affirmative.

Commissioner Leach moved that the matter of preparing and issuing a booklet previously suggested by Commissioner Witmer and discussed by the Commission, be referred to the committee on press, of which Commissioner Witmer is chairman. Adopted.

No Smoking.—Commissioner Bailey moved that smoking be prohibited in the corridors and public rooms in the Iowa Building. Adopted.

Evening Session, 8:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Claims.—Commissioner Carruthers, of the auditing committee, reported the bills approved, \$11,023.85, by the auditing committee, and moved that the same be paid. Adopted.

Vases for Veranda.—Commissioner Leach moved that Commissioner Carruthers be authorized to purchase not to exceed twenty-two staff vases made from Iowa gypsum for the verandas, and that plants be purchased for them and maintained by the department of minerals and geology, to an amount not to exceed \$300, and that Commissioner Palmer be authorized to superintend the work of erection of the same. Adopted.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Secretary's Office, Iowa Building, April 30, 1904, 8:00 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Leach and Palmer.

Accounts.—The matter of consolidating certain funds, appropriations and accounts of the Commission on the ledger was referred to the secretary with power to arrange according to the plans outlined by the executive committee.

Vases.—Commissioner Carruthers reported that he had contracted with Mr. Wm. Meyer to furnish twenty-two vases for the porches around the building, to cost not to exceed \$165, the same to be made and delivered on or before the tenth day of May. Upon motion of Commissioner Palmer, the contract was approved.

Filter.—The secretary was instructed to arrange for a filter for good, pure drinking water in the building.

Insurance.—The secretary was instructed to notify Commissioner Shepherd, superintendent of construction, that it was the opinion of the executive committee that all insurance policies be canceled.

Education.—F. J. Sessions, superintendent of the educational department, reported that, with the consent of Commissioner Trewin, he had arranged, subject to the approval of the Commission, with his son, C. M. Sessions, to take charge of the educational exhibit, including the janitor work, for \$66 per month. Approved.



Loaned by President Larrabee.

GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. (Bronze Statue).

Northwest Corner of Iowa Building. Geo. E. Bissel of New York, Sculptor.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Secretary's Office, Iowa Building, St. Louis, Mo.,

Tuesday, June 14, 1904, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present Commissioners Palmer, Curtis, Harriman, Carruthers, Shepherd, Bailey, Ericson and Whiting.

Minutes of the April 29th meeting approved.

Minutes of the executive committee meeting, held on April 30th, approved.

Report of Treasurer Leach was read, as follows:

April 28, 1904, balance on hand.....	\$ 9,097.31	
May 6, warrant	15,000.00	
June 6, refund insurance	197.73	\$ 24,295.04
Vouchers returned	18,004.71	
June 10, balance on hand	6,290.33	24,295.04

Iowa Day.—The secretary submitted report on Iowa Day ceremonies as arranged by the executive committee, and, upon motion of Commissioner Ericson, the same was approved.

Wednesday, June 15, 1904, 9:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Historical.—Dr. W. J. McGee, chief of the Department of Anthropology, presented a request for a janitor to take charge of the Iowa exhibit in his department. Upon motion of Commissioner Harriman, the matter was referred to President Larrabee.

Water.—Upon motion of Commissioner Bailey, the secretary was instructed to procure sufficient pure drinking water to supply the occupants of the Iowa Building.

Employees.—Upon motion of Commissioner Ericson, the secretary was authorized to employ an assistant watchman and an additional janitor at salaries not to exceed \$60 per month. Adopted.

Agriculture.—Commissioner Whiting moved that the salary of George S. Forest as superintendent of the department of agriculture be fixed at \$125 per month from May 1st. Motion prevailed.

Live Stock.—Upon motion of Commissioner Bailey, Commissioner Harriman was authorized to make such expenditures in the live stock department within his appropriation as he deemed necessary for the exhibits in that department. Adopted.

Thursday, June 16, 1904, 9:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Minutes of preceding sessions approved.

The selection of a chaplain for Iowa Day ceremonies was left with the president.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Inspection.—A recess was taken for the purpose of inspecting the exhibits from Iowa in the several exhibit palaces.

Friday, June 17, 1904, 8:30 a. m.

Commission met and proceeded to the parade preliminary to Iowa Day ceremonies. (See Ceremonies.)



Loaned by President Larrabee.

GENERAL GRENVILLE MELLEN DODGE, (Bronze Statue).

East of North entrance (main) of Iowa Building, in front of Secretary's office. J. Massey Rhind of New York, Sculptor.

Afternoon Session, 3:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Claims.—Commissioner Shepherd, of the auditing committee, made report of claims approved by the committee amounting to \$10,069.60. Upon motion of Commissioner Shepherd, the claims were allowed.

Contract.—Upon motion of Commissioner Harriman, the warrant drawn in favor of E. W. Nichols & Co. for \$238.60 was referred to Commissioner Shepherd, to be turned over to the contractors when he was assured that the guaranty on the roof was satisfactory.

Live Stock.—Commissioner Harriman, of the department of live stock, reported that, after conference with Chief Mills of the Exposition Live Stock Department, he had agreed to duplicate the premiums awarded by the exposition for live stock, paying pro rata such amounts as would be available from the appropriations set aside to his department.

Warrant.—Upon motion of Commissioner Ericson, the president and secretary were authorized to make request on the State Auditor for State Treasurer's warrants in the following amounts: \$5,000 to be drawn immediately in addition to the \$5,000 authorized at the meeting of April 29th and remaining yet undrawn, and \$10,000 as needed for disbursement.

Saturday, June 18, 1904, 9:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Manufactures.—A letter was presented from Commissioner Leach, of the manufactures department, asking that an expenditure of \$250 by the superintendent of that department be authorized, the same to be used in completing the booth and in rearranging the same. Adopted.

On Duty.—Upon motion of President Larrabee, the secretary was instructed to make arrangements and assignments with Commissioners so as to provide for one or two Commissioners to be on duty at the Iowa Building continuously until the close of the exposition.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Savery House, Des Moines, July 21, 1904..

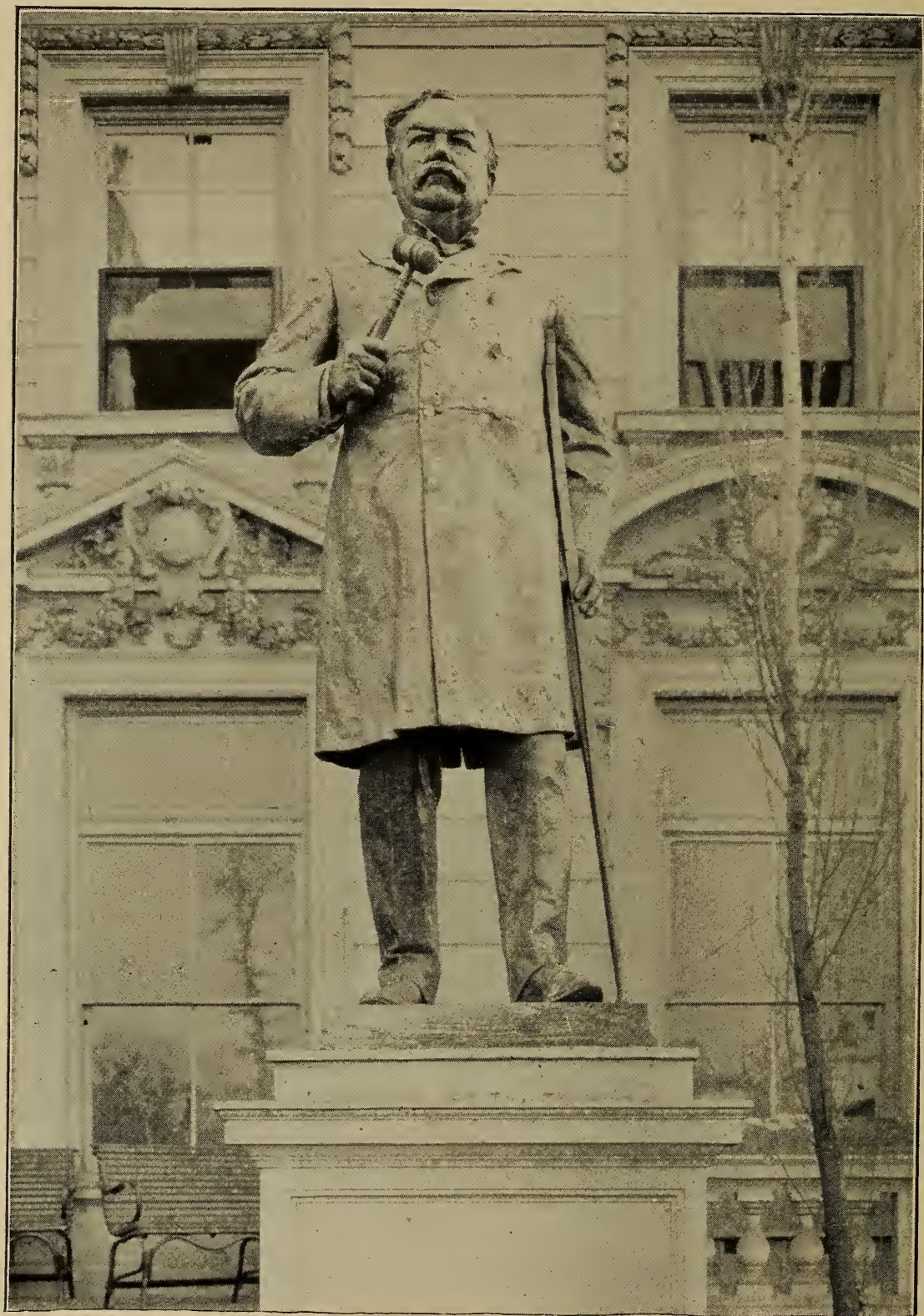
Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Trewin, Palmer and Leach.

Commissioner Palmer was appointed secretary pro tem.

Education.—It being called to the attention of the committee that F. J. Sessions, superintendent of the department of education, had resigned his position and that Commissioner Trewin, in charge of that department, had appointed in writing C. M. Sessions as his successor from July 1, 1904, at a salary of \$75 per month and \$16 per month for janitor service, on motion of Commissioner Leach the action of Commissioner Trewin was approved.

Agriculture.—Upon motion of Commissioner Trewin the action of Commissioner Whiting, in charge of the department of agriculture, in appointing L. G. Clute to take charge of the agricultural exhibit during the absence of Superintendent Forrest, but suspending the salary of said Forrest during his absence, was approved.

When Available.—Upon motion of Commissioner Trewin, stating that doubts had arisen as to the power of the Commission to draw any part of the \$20,000 appropriated by the act of the Thirtieth General Assembly until all the specific amounts apportioned by the Commission to the several departments of the original \$125,000 had been exhausted, it is ordered that an opinion of the Attorney General be obtained by the executive committee in relation thereto. A communication was ordered addressed to the Attorney General for such purpose.



Loaned by President Larrabee.

COL. DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON, (Plaster Statute).

West of North (main) entrance of Iowa Building, in front of Assembly Hall. J. Massey Rhind of New York, Sculptor.

Attorney General's Opinion.—The committee took a recess until 2:00 o'clock. The committee was then advised by the Attorney General by phone that he had given the communication of the committee careful examination and was constrained to the opinion that no part of the \$20,000 appropriation could be available for the uses of the Commission while any part of the specific respective amounts heretofore set apart by the Commission made by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for the above purposes shall have been exhausted, and, further, that he would submit his formal written opinion in a short time. The chairman was directed to communicate this construction of the statute to the president of the Commission and its secretary at St. Louis and to all Commissioners.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Iowa Building, St. Louis, Mo., August 5, 1904.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioner Leach of the committee and Commissioners Carruthers and Bailey, representing their respective departments.

Manufactures and Mines.—Mr. C. B. Platt, superintendent of minerals and geology department, having resigned, Commissioners Carruthers and Leach, in the interest of economy, reported that they had agreed to place Mr. A. C. Hutchins, superintendent of manufactures, in charge of both exhibits at a salary of \$75 per month in full, and to divide the expenses, charging half to each of said departments. Approved.

Horticulture.—After consultation, Commissioner Bailey reported that an agreement had been reached with Mr. J. W. Murphy and Mr. C. O. Garrett, that, beginning with the week of August 8, 1904, they were to receive three hundred dollars each in full payment for their services to the close of the fair. Mr. Silas Wilson being absent, his acceptance to this agreement could not be secured. His compensation, however, was to be the same if he cared to accept; otherwise his services were to be dispensed with and Mr. Murphy and Mr. Garrett, with the approval of Commissioner Bailey, were to have power to employ a helper at not to exceed \$225 in full payment for services to the close of the fair. Commissioner Bailey, Messrs. Murphy and Garrett being present and approving of the foregoing arrangement, the same was ratified by the committee.

Upon motion of Commissioner Leach, the secretary was instructed to arrange the payroll in accordance with this agreement for J. W. Murphy and C. O. Garrett, and, upon his acceptance, to include Silas Wilson on the same basis at the rate of \$18.75 per week each.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Commissioners' Rooms, Iowa Bldg., World's Fair Grounds,

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7, 1904, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Harriman, Updegraff, Trewin, Carruthers, Bailey, Ericson and Whiting.

Minutes of the June 14th meeting approved.

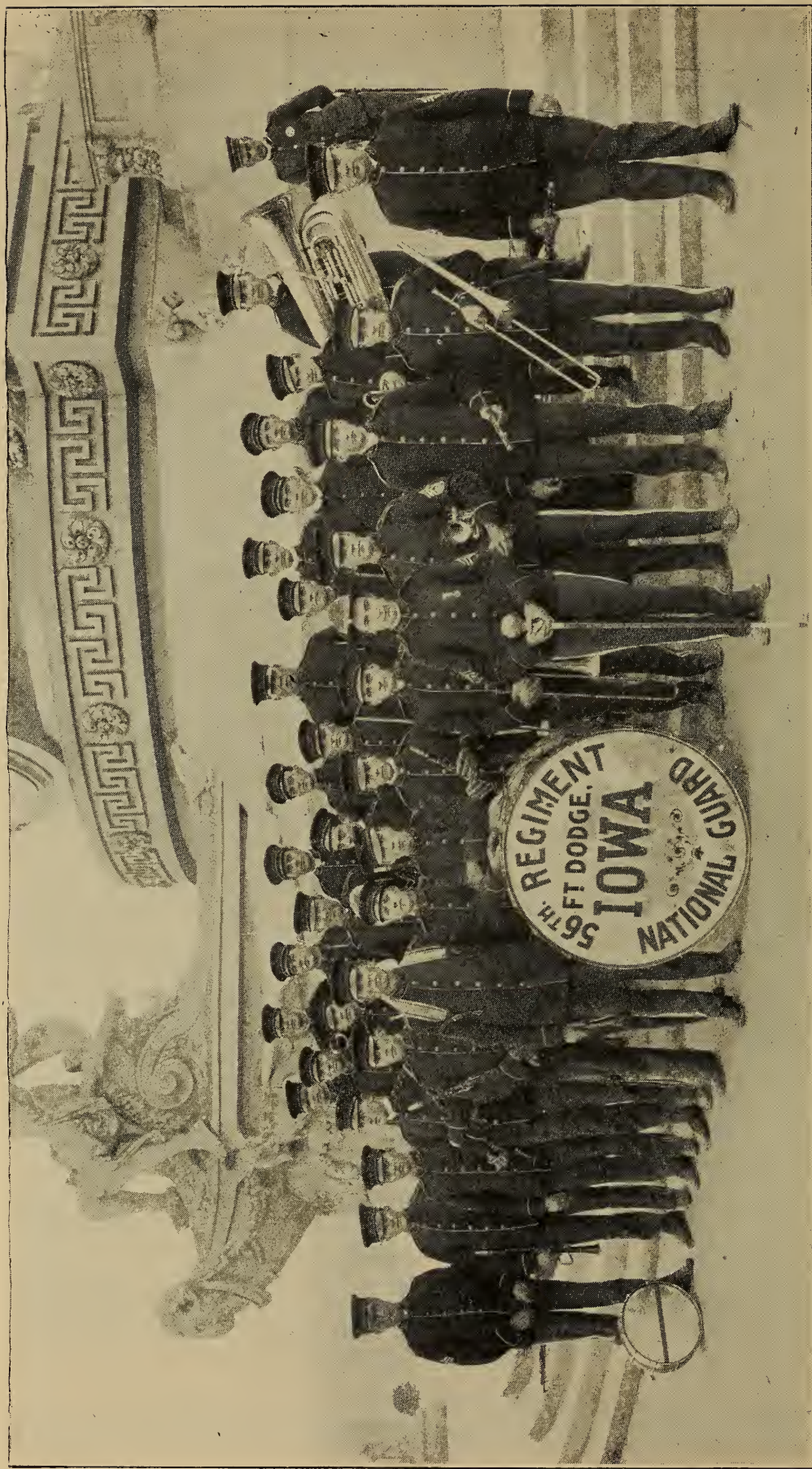
Executive Committee.—Chairman Witmer presented the report of the meeting of the executive committee, as follows:

"First.—In view of the fact that there may not be another meeting of the Commission before the close of the fair, the executive committee suggests the adoption of the following resolution:

(Resolution giving power to executive committee to close up affairs at St. Louis—Rule 8 (c).)

Adopted. Ayes 10, nays none.

Manufactures and Mines.—"Second.—The executive committee reports that Judge Carruthers, head of the department of mines and geology, and



IOWA BAND WHICH WINS HONORS AT EXPOSITION.

Official Band for the Modern Woodmen. Photo taken at the Louisiana Purchase Monument.

S. M. Leach, head of the department of manufactures and machinery, entered into a joint arrangement for the care and management of their respective booths by which the services of one superintendent, Mr. A. C. Hutchins, has been secured for both booths, and thus disposing of the necessity of two superintendents required under the former arrangement."

Adopted. Ayes 10, nays none.

Re-Appportionment.—"Third.—The executive committee, feeling that it had no authority to make a re-apportionment of the funds, adopted the policy of arranging matters through heads of departments, but, in view of the fact that some of the departments have overdrawn their apportionment, it has become necessary to approve bills and to draw upon funds not especially set apart for the purpose for which the bills were incurred. It therefore asks that the action of the executive committee with reference to such bills be approved by the general Commission."

Adopted. Ayes 10, nays none.

Funds.—"Fourth.—Resolved, That the Commission authorize the executive committee to place unexpended funds and unnecessary balances in any department or fund in the contingent fund and to use same for the benefit of any other department or purpose."

Adopted. Ayes 10, nays none.

Limiting Expenditure.—"Fifth.—The executive committee asks the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the expenditures by the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition be limited to the \$125,000 appropriated by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly."

Commissioner Witmer moved the adoption of section five. Commissioner Harriman moved as a substitute to strike out section five. The chair ruled that a vote in the affirmative would sustain the resolution, and Senator Harriman asked for a roll call, which resulted as follows: Ayes—President Larrabee, Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Updegraff and Trewin—5. Nays—Commissioners Harriman, Carruthers, Bailey, Ericson and Whiting—5. The resolution was declared by the chair to be lost.

Library Meeting.—"Sixth.—The executive committee recommends that the Iowa Building and use of the same for headquarters be tendered to the members of the Iowa Library Association present during the meeting of the National Library Association, and that a general reception be given at the Iowa Building, with an appropriation of \$50 set aside for flowers and refreshments."

Adopted.

Treasurer Leach submitted the following report:

June 10, 1904, balance on hand	\$ 6,290.33	
June 24, warrant	5,000.00	
June 24, warrant	5,000.00	
July 18, Supt. Agrl. Dept.	7.16	
July 18, N. E. Coffin	6.00	
August 1, F. R. Conaway	5.20	
August 23, warrant	10,000.00	\$ 26,308.69
June 11 to August 31, checks drawn.....	14,442.70	
September 5, balance on hand	11.865.99	26,308.69

Evening Session, 5:00 p. m.

Claims.—The chairman of the auditing committee reported that the committee had examined bills filed, including estimate of expenses of Commissioners up to and including the 8th of September, vouchers for which are all properly filed, and moved that the same be approved, the amount being \$4,069.46. Approved.

Warrant.—Commissioner Trewin moved that the president and secretary be authorized to draw the balance of the appropriation of \$125,000 as needed for disbursement. Adopted.

Education.—Commissioner Trewin moved that this Commission recommend to the Board of Control that the twenty-two framed charts and twenty-eight charts in a case, used in the department of education, be turned over to the Historical Department of the State Library at Des Moines. Motion prevailed.

Dairy.—Commissioner Ericson moved that the Commission recommend to the Board of Control that the map on exhibit in the dairy department at the exposition be returned to the State Dairy Commissioner's office. Adopted.

Horticulture.—Mr. Silas Wilson appeared before the Commission and offered his hearty co-operation in all the work of the horticultural department as laid out by the Commission and the chairman of that department.

Estimates.—The president requested all Commissioners to prepare estimates in their several departments, and to submit the same to the executive committee at as early an hour the next day as possible.

Invoices.—Commissioner Trewin moved that the Commissioner in charge of each department be requested to cause to be filed with the secretary at once a list of all the property of the state on hand in his department, and also a list of the exhibits which it will be necessary to return to exhibitors. Approved.

Live Stock.—Mr. E. H. White, of the live stock department, appeared before the Commission and explained the late difficulty in obtaining specific information from the head of the live stock department of the exposition. The president presented the correspondence between the secretary of the Iowa Commission and President Francis regarding live stock matters. Commissioner Trewin moved that the secretary be required to make a record of the entire correspondence with President Francis in regard to the live stock exhibit, and that the Commission approve the conduct of the secretary of the Iowa Commission and of the Iowa live stock department in reference to this matter. Motion prevailed.

Thursday, September 8, 1904, 1:30 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Commission adjourned to meet in regular session on December 7th, at Des Moines.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Commissioners' Rooms, Iowa Building, September 8, 1904.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Palmer and Trewin.

Estimates.—Chairman Witmer submitted reports from heads of departments and estimates for expenses to the close of the fair. The secretary was instructed to insist on the return of complete invoices from superintendents or heads of departments. The committee made estimates as to the limit of expense from September 8th to the close of the fair, including sufficient time after the close of the fair to enable the Commission to make a suitable report to the Executive Council.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Savery House, Des Moines, Dec. 7, 1904, 10:00 a. m.

President Larrabee in the chair. Present—Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Curtis, Carruthers, Leach, Shepherd, Ericson and Whiting.

Minutes of the meeting of September 7th and 8th approved.

The treasurer submitted a report in October as follows:

September 5, 1904, balance on hand.....	\$ 11,865.99	
September 22, refund agricultural.....	3.81	\$ 11,869.80
September 13 to 30, checks drawn.....	5,819.95	
October 1, balance on hand	6,049.85	11,869.80

October 1, 1904, balance on hand	\$ 6,049.85	
November 26, warrant	7,500.00	\$ 13,549.85
October 1 to Dec. 6, checks drawn.....	6,326.05	
December 6, balance on hand	7,223.80	13,549.85

Receipts from Board of Control.—Receipts were presented by President Larrabee as per invoices for property received from the Iowa Commission at the Iowa Building and at the exhibit booths. The same were approved by the Commission.

Booths.—Receipts and invoices were also presented by President Larrabee from G. S. Robinson, chairman of the Board of Control, for balance of salvage, which included all equipment, materials and exhibits in the exhibit booths except that which had been loaned.

Resolutions.

Cable Co.—By Commissioner Palmer:

"Whereas, The Cable Company, of Chicago, Illinois, at the beginning of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, kindly tendered this Commission for its use in the Iowa Building as many Conover pianos as it might desire during the whole time of the exposition, to be kept in tune without expense to the Commission; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this Commission that there be tendered to the Cable Company the thanks of this Commission for its kindly generosity and to say that their pianos in use throughout the term of the exposition have highly delighted not only ourselves, the thousands of visitors, but the musical artists as well, who from time to time used them in our frequent musical programs, for which our building was distinguished; that they have been uniformly praised for their substantial musical qualities, sound construction, as well as their handsome appearance; and it is with the sense of the highest appreciation that we commend them to the public in the highest terms."

Adopted.

Burroughs Adding Machine.—By Commissioner Leach:

"Whereas, The Burroughs Adding Machine Company, through their local agents, Bender and Mason, of Des Moines, Iowa, tendered for the



MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.

use of the Commission one adding machine, which, during the whole period of the exposition, has been of great practical utility and helpfulness to our financial clerks; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission be tendered to the Burroughs Adding Machine Company and its agents for this kindly courtesy, and that we heartily add our unanimous testimony to the effect that this machine has completely fulfilled every promise as to its faultless construction, efficiency and accuracy, and that we most heartily commend it as a complete and thorough machine in every respect."

Adopted.

Jewett Typewriter.—By Commissioner Leach:

"Whereas, The Jewett Typewriter Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, tendered to this Commission the use of a Jewett typewriter during the period of the exposition, its officers, employes and visitors at the building on the exposition grounds; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Iowa State Commission be tendered to the Jewett Company for this courtesy, and that it is with pleasure that we most heartily commend the Jewett typewriter as a machine which gives satisfaction in every line, being durable, capable of rapid manipulation and easy to keep in order."

Adopted.

Remington Typewriter Co.—By Commissioner Leach:

"Whereas, The Remington Typewriter Company, of New York, tendered to the Iowa State Commission the use of one of its machines during the exposition at St. Louis; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission be extended to the Remington Company for this courtesy, and to assure them that the machine placed in the Iowa Building gave perfect satisfaction."

Adopted.

Chamberlain Medicine Co.—By Commissioner Palmer:

"The Chamberlain Medicine Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, having kindly furnished a supply of its remedies to this Commission for its use and that of its guests in the Iowa Building at St. Louis, it is hereby declared to be the unanimous sense of this Commission that its thanks be tendered the Chamberlain Medicine Company for the timely, generous and thoughtful supply of its valuable medicines."

Adopted.

Iowa Publishing Company.—By Commissioner Witmer:

"Whereas, The Iowa Publishing Company, of Davenport, Iowa, contributed large albums with illustrations of public buildings, cities and farm scenes, also distributing a large number of pamphlets containing full data of the resources of Iowa; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That for this patriotic interest in the exploitation of Iowa's greatness at the exposition, as well as for the splendid workmanship shown in the large map furnished of the state, which hung in the Iowa State Building, and the souvenir booklet, the gratitude of this Commission be extended."

Adopted.

Puck Soap Company.—By Commissioner Leach:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Commission is hereby extended to the Puck Soap Company, of Des Moines, for supplying all soap used in the toilet rooms of the Iowa Building, without expense to the state."

Adopted.

G. & C. Merriam Company.—By Commissioner Curtis:

"Whereas, The G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers, furnished to the Iowa Building a copy of the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, for use of the Commission, employes and visitors; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Iowa Commission are hereby ten-

dered to these publishers for this courtesy and to express our appreciation of this standard work."

Adopted.

Secretary.—Upon motion of President Larrabee, Secretary F. R. Conaway was continued as secretary of the Iowa Commission until the work of the Commission could be satisfactorily closed up, at the same salary.

Auxiliary.—Commissioner Curtis presented the report of the women's auxiliary committee. (See report of department.)

Horticulture.—Mr. Silas Wilson, superintendent of the department of horticulture, presented a partial report of the horticulture department, stating that, while the State Horticultural Society had volunteered a donation of \$500 toward defraying the expenses of the horticulture department at St. Louis, the same had not been needed, and was still intact in the State Horticultural Society treasury. The written report was, upon motion of Commissioner Shepherd, referred to Commissioner Bailey for his approval before being acted upon by the Commission.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p. m.

President Larrabee in the chair.

Claims.—The executive committee, through the chairman, presented claims amounting to \$2,440.91, and asked the approval of the Commission and payment of same. Approved.

Honorary Member.—Upon motion of Commissioner Leach, President Larrabee was made an honorary member of the executive committee.

Executive Committee.—Commissioner Witmer presented a resolution authorizing the executive committee to close up the affairs of the Commission. Adopted. (See Rules.)

To the Secretary.—Commissioner Palmer introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"It is with a feeling of profound satisfaction that we can recall at this time the efficient and faithful services of Mr. F. R. Conaway, secretary of this Commission, and we desire now to express this satisfaction and to say that from the opening day of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to its closing day Mr. Conaway has discharged every duty of his position to our entire and complete satisfaction. That he has been diligent and alert in carrying out the purposes and plans of this Commission, which, without his executive industry and tact, would have fallen far short of complete fulfillment. That, as he has been prompt and efficient in discharging every duty in his relations to this Commission, so has he been in his exceptional courtesy to the vast multitudes who have visited the Iowa Building, worthy of the highest praise we are able to bestow. As the agent of this Commission and the intermediary between it and the officials of the Exposition Company, in many instances, he has been vigilant, diligent, and in all things loyal to the interests of the state and its hundreds of exhibitors, and in many ways in this relation earned the hearty commendation of the Commission and the people of Iowa.

"We therefore take this occasion to here spread upon the records of this Commission and to become a part of its history our unanimous appreciation of these, our secretary's, high and invaluable services, and commend him as a rare and worthy example of civic duty, and wish him in full measure that future happiness which a consciousness of duty well done should always bring to the faithful servant."

Adopted.

To the Hostess.—Commissioner Palmer offered the following resolution:

"To Mrs. F. R. Conaway, the gracious hostess of the Iowa Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, this Commission desires to now extend its grateful appreciation of her services. To her rare combination

of gentleness, dignity and always commendable tact, with courtesy and welcome to all, she endeared herself not alone to this Commission but to the thousands who visited our building and met her in the conscientious daily discharge of her many duties as hostess.

"To her the thanks of this Commission are due for the manner in which she made the Iowa Building a veritable house of welcome to thousands and gave it among all the state buildings of the exposition that marked and distinctive character which, as the days went by, made Iowa the synonym of graciousness and hospitality.

"That she may know of this official appreciation by the adoption of this imperfect tribute is the earnest wish of this Commission."

Adopted.

To the Assistant Secretary.—Commissioner Shepherd offered the following resolution:

"Be It Resolved, That the Commission extend its thanks to Mrs. Wallingford, the unofficial member of the Commission, whose duty was simply 'to do all the work;' whose unwearied industry and cheerful efficiency contributed so largely to the thorough administration of our office. The personal gratitude of many of the Commissioners is further due her for the many instances in which she has helped to make amends for their shortcomings from time to time. May she always meet with the appreciation she deserves."

Adopted.

Chairman Entertains.—The Commissioners accepted the invitation of Commissioner Witmer to a dinner to be given the Governor, Commissioners, officers and their ladies at the Savery House in the evening.

Adjournment.—Upon motion of Commissioner Curtis, the Commission adjourned subject to the call of the executive committee through the president.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Savery House, December 7, 1904, 5:00 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Palmer, Curtis and Leach.

Office.—Upon motion of Commissioner Curtis, the matter of office rooms was left with the chairman and secretary.

Assistant Secretary.—Upon motion of Commissioner Leach, Mrs. J. L. Wallingford, assistant secretary, was continued at \$100 per month to complete the work of the Commission in closing up its affairs.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Secretary's Office, Des Moines, December 30, 1904.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Palmer and Leach.

Letters were read by the Secretary from President Larrabee, Commissioners Curtis and Trewin, stating their inability to be present.

Horticulture.—The secretary presented bills from Silas Wilson, former superintendent of horticulture, and J. W. Murphy, director of exhibits of the horticulture department, under the supervision of Commissioner S. Bailey, amounting to \$187.50 each, which they claimed were due on account of salary unpaid.

Commissioner Palmer offered the following motion:

"In view of the action of the executive committee pertaining to the salaries of Silas Wilson and J. W. Murphy, on August 5, 1904, and the acceptance of the arrangement by Messrs. Wilson and Murphy, with full knowledge, I move that the claim be disallowed."

Unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to notify Mr. S. B. Allen, attorney for Messrs. Wilson and Murphy, of this action.

Mr. C. O. Garrett, of the horticulture department, submitted a report of that department, which was received and referred to Commissioner Bailey.

Live Stock.—Mr. E. H. White, of Estherville, superintendent of live stock department under direction of Commissioner Harriman, appeared and presented his report to the committee. The report was received and referred to Commissioner Harriman.

Commissioner Leach offered the following motion:

"I move that Mr. White be invited to go to St. Louis and procure a certified copy of the official schedule of awards of Iowa live stock exhibitors, showing the amount of money actually paid by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to such exhibitors."

Adopted.

Evening Session, Savery House, 7:30 p. m.

Final Report.—The plan for report to be prepared and printed was adopted and the secretary was instructed to proceed to the preparation of the same.

Savery House, Des Moines, May 24, 1905, 9:00 a. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present Commissioners Palmer, Trewin and Leach, and Commissioner Bailey of the department of horticulture.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The committee then adjourned to the court house to appear as witnesses in the case of Silas Wilson vs. Iowa Commission. The trial of the case was commenced and continued throughout the day and until noon on Thursday, when the court decided in favor of the defendants.

Evening Session, Savery House, 8:00 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding.

Final Report.—The committee proceeded to take up the question of the report prepared by the secretary and heads of departments and discussed at some length the printing of the report, what should be eliminated and what should not, and the expense of the same, and decided that the report should be printed in the form of an accurate compendium.

May 25, 1905, 11:30 a. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding.

The committee continued the examination of the reports.

The secretary was instructed to abridge the proceedings of the Commission and the reports of departments, the details thereof being stated to him verbally.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding.

Claims.—Bills were presented in the amount of \$1,223.68, and, having been previously audited, were allowed and warrants ordered to be issued for the same.

Commissioner Trewin offered the following motion:

"I move that the chairman of this committee and Commissioner Leach and Secretary Conaway be a committee to confer with the Governor and Executive Council, if need be, in reference to the publication of the report of the Commission."

Adopted.

Salaries.—Commissioner Trewin moved that the salary of the assistant secretary be discontinued on the first day of June; that the present salary of the secretary be discontinued on the first of May, it being un-

derstood that the secretary will superintend the printing and publishing of the report, reading of the proof and distribution of said report, and maintaining the office in his home, conducting such necessary correspondence as may be, the compensation for which services is to be decided later. Adopted.

Report.—Commissioner Trewin offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, That a cloth-bound edition of 2,000 copies of report of the Commission be printed for distribution to the libraries of the state, to members of both houses, to state officials and to schools and colleges, and to the state libraries of each state and to the Congressional library, and to the newspapers of Iowa, the estimated cost of which will be from \$1,500 to \$2,000.”

Resolution adopted.

Warrant.—Commissioner Palmer offered the following:

“Whereas, The appropriation of \$125,000, made by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, Chapter 195, for making an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been exhausted by the Commission for the purposes set forth in said law, and,

“Whereas, All the respective, specific amounts heretofore set apart by the Iowa Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from the appropriation made by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for said purposes have been exhausted, and,

“Whereas, The Commission has incurred obligations and will require about \$2,500 for the purpose of paying the same; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That the president and secretary of this Commission be and are hereby authorized and directed to make requisition upon the Auditor of State for a state warrant in the sum of \$2,500 out of the appropriation made by the Thirtieth General Assembly, Chapter 164, for an emergency contingent fund, same to be deposited with the treasurer of this Commission and so much thereof as may be necessary to be used for the purposes of completing the work and publishing the report of the Commission, and the balance, if any, to be turned back into the state treasury.”

Resolution unanimously adopted.

Office.—The secretary stated the office in the Observatory Building would be concluded, and that with permission of the committee, he would remove the various records and other property necessary to complete the work to his own premises, 1804 Arlington avenue, Des Moines, before the 9th day of June.

Press.—Chairman Witmer moved that the five copies of the newspapers of the state, collected by the department of press and publicity and bound by the Koch Printing Company, be sent as follows: One to the State Historical Department of the State Library; one to the State Library; one to the Historical Department at Iowa City; one to the library at the Iowa State College, Ames; one to the Normal School, Cedar Falls.

Commissioner Palmer moved that the clippings from newspapers and such other things preserved for that purpose, gathered by the secretary during the exposition, be deposited with the State Historical Department at Des Moines; also that the bound volumes of the Bulletins and the Daily Programs, with such other material collected for that purpose by the secretary, be divided and deposited as he in his judgment may deem advisable to the State Historical Department and State Historical Society.

Savery House, Des Moines, December 11, 1905, 8 p. m.

Chairman Witmer presiding. Present—Commissioners Trewin and Leach.

Minutes of previous meetings approved.

Chairman Witmer presented draft of the report of the executive committee for consideration.

Accounts Audited.—The following report of Commissioner Shepherd,

who had been selected to audit the accounts of the treasurer and secretary, was presented:

"November 30 and December 1, 1905, by direction of the Executive Committee, I made a careful examination of the accounts of the Commission, as shown by the treasurer and secretary in their reports and by their books, and find that every cent of expenditure has been accurately accounted for, and that the balance, as shown by the secretary's books as being in the hands of the treasurer, agrees perfectly with the report made by the treasurer. I herewith hand you report of receipts and disbursements. I desire to congratulate the Commission upon the systematic and comprehensive manner in which its accounts have been managed by the treasurer and secretary."

"W. T. SHEPHERD, Chairman Auditing Committee."

The report was adopted and the secretary instructed to add to the expenditures in the financial statement the amounts allowed by the committee at this meeting, and to insert the same as a final financial statement in the report of the executive committee, which was to be the letter of transmittal of the committee.

The secretary reported that the book had all been printed with the exception of the pages containing the closing meeting of the committee and its final report and index.

December 12, 8 p. m.

The committee resumed the consideration of its report, and the same was adopted. (See page 11.)

Flags.—The claim of the custodian of the state house of \$50 for flags not returned was presented. The correspondence relating to the matter between the secretary and Board of Control was shown and the committee decided that, inasmuch as the Board of Control had by an error distributed the flags to the various state institutions under its control, it should return them to the custodian.

The compensation of the secretary for editing and preparing the report, making the index, forwarding the books to the persons named in the resolution providing for its publication, was fixed at \$750.

The president and secretary were authorized to request State Auditor's warrant to cover the cost of preparing and printing the report, and to draw from the funds available for such purpose.

The minutes of the meeting were read and were approved.

Upon motion of Commissioner Leach the committee adjourned.



CITY OF ST. LOUIS.



VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.



George H. Adams and Sons, Sidney, Ia.
Block 10, Department Taxidermy, Forestry Building.

PART II.—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.—CONTENTS.

Construction and Salvage.

Education.

Iowa State College.—Iowa State University.

Historical and Anthropology.

Woman's Work.

Press and Exploitation.

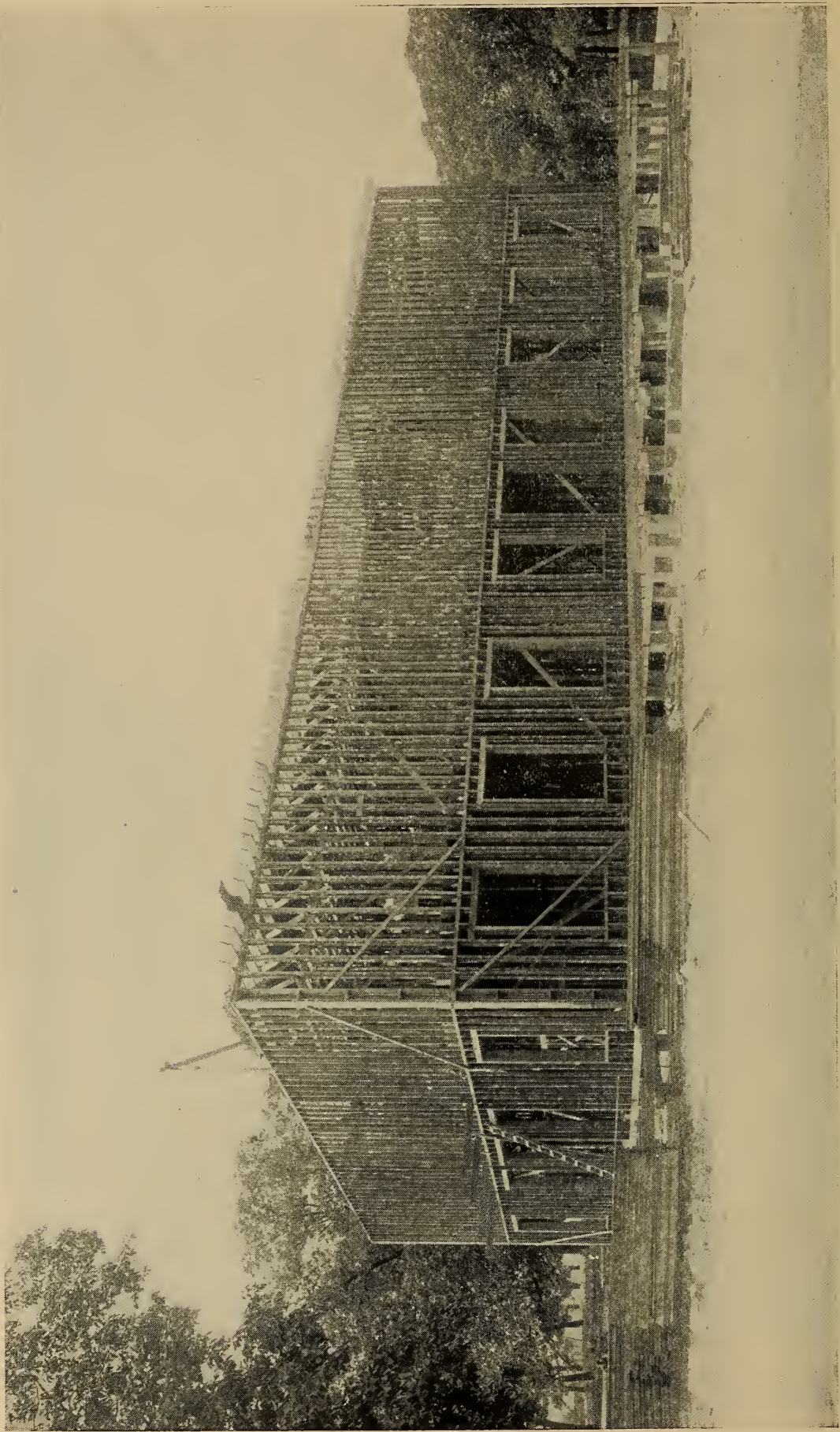
Live Stock.—Agriculture.—Apiary.—Dairy.

Dairy Cow Demonstrations.

Horticulture.

Manufactures.—Mines and Minerals.

Individual Exhibitors.



From World's Fair Bulletin, July, 1903.

IOWA BUILDING AS IT LOOKED JUNE 19, 1903.

Construction of Building

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

Dear Sir—In accordance with the precedent established in the other departments, it seems proper that the superintendent of this department should give some account of the matters therein, even though the account be brief and the events chronicled are of a necessity of less general interest than the exhibition departments.

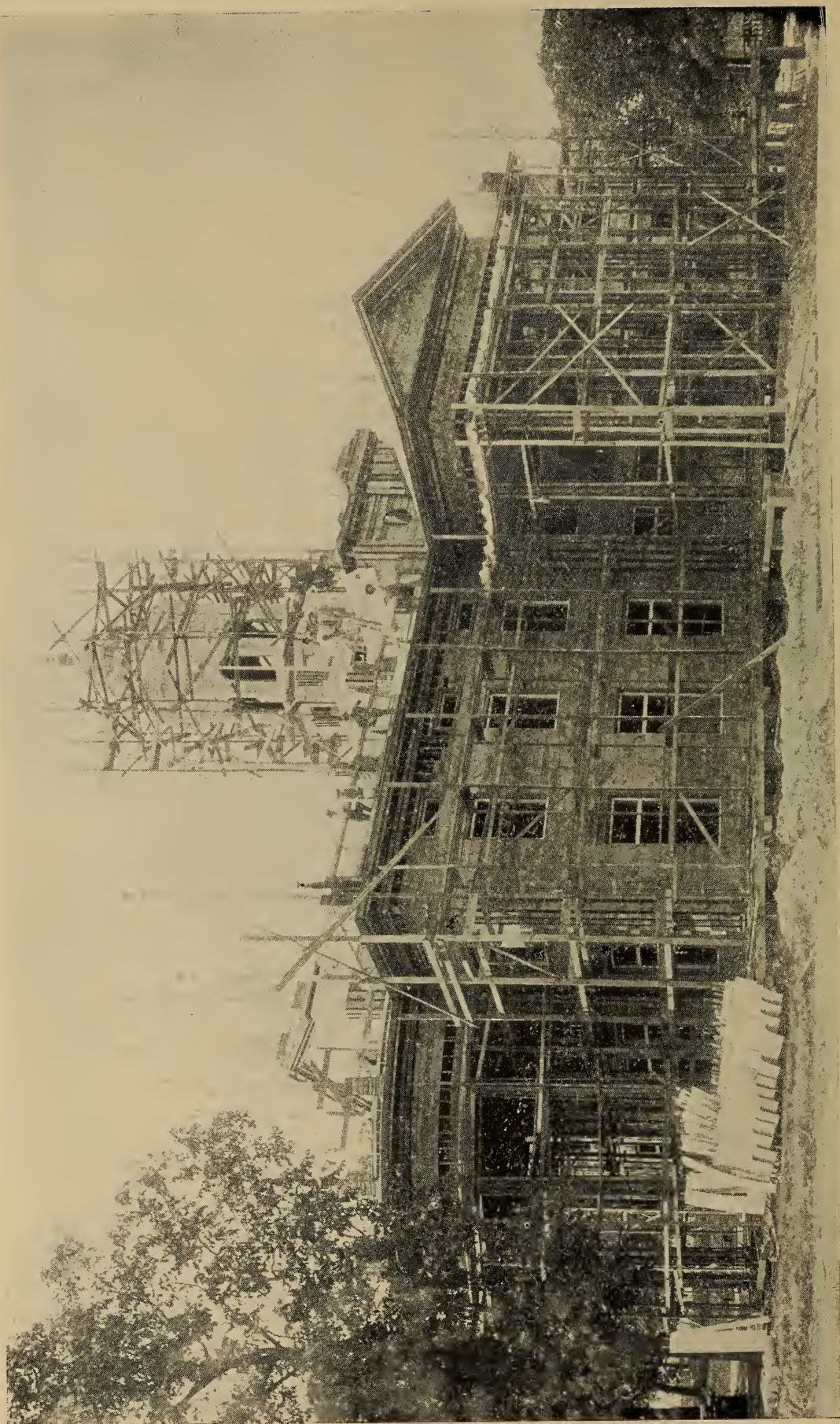


*COMR. W. T. SHEPHERD, Harlan,
Superintendent of Construction.

It is true that a part of this section, forestry and lumber, fish and game, were originally contemplated as exhibition features. A little consideration will, however, show that Iowa has little to exploit in these lines. While we manufacture considerable lumber, it is from logs brought down the Mississippi, and the hardwood mills are too small to be of much commercial importance.

The matter of artificial groves and re-forestration is one of interest, but has hardly yet been generally recognized as of any commercial importance. It has so far been rather an artistic and scientific proposition. Under the circumstances, your superintendent felt compelled to ignore the educational value of such an exhibit in the face of the many responsibilities facing the Commission along other lines which were of more popular importance. As the available funds were plainly inadequate to do justice to all, the forestry, lumber, fish and game were dropped from considera-

*Commissioner William T. Shepherd, Harlan, lumberman; born May 16, 1863, near West Liberty, Iowa. His father was a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent. Commissioner Shepherd graduated from the Iowa State University at Iowa City in the class of 1883. He immediately took up the lumber industry as an occupation, and has been connected continually since with the Green Bay Lumber Co., serving that institution now as its auditor. Was elected Mayor of Harlan several years and has occupied a number of positions of trust. He was unanimously selected by the Iowa Commission as superintendent of construction for the Iowa Building, and is given the credit for the splendid results in the construction department, securing the largest and best building on the exposition grounds for the least money. He served on the building committee and was chairman of the auditing committee. Mr. Shepherd was married May 15, 1890, to Miss Cora Ramsey, of Harlan, Iowa. They have one child, a son, Allan.



From World's Fair Bulletin. September, 1903.

IOWA BUILDING AS IT LOOKED AUGUST 15, 1903.

tion. In doing this, we yielded to, rather than endorsed the utilitarian spirit of the times.

Hence it happens that this report will deal only with the building, which was the only branch of the department that was actually carried out.

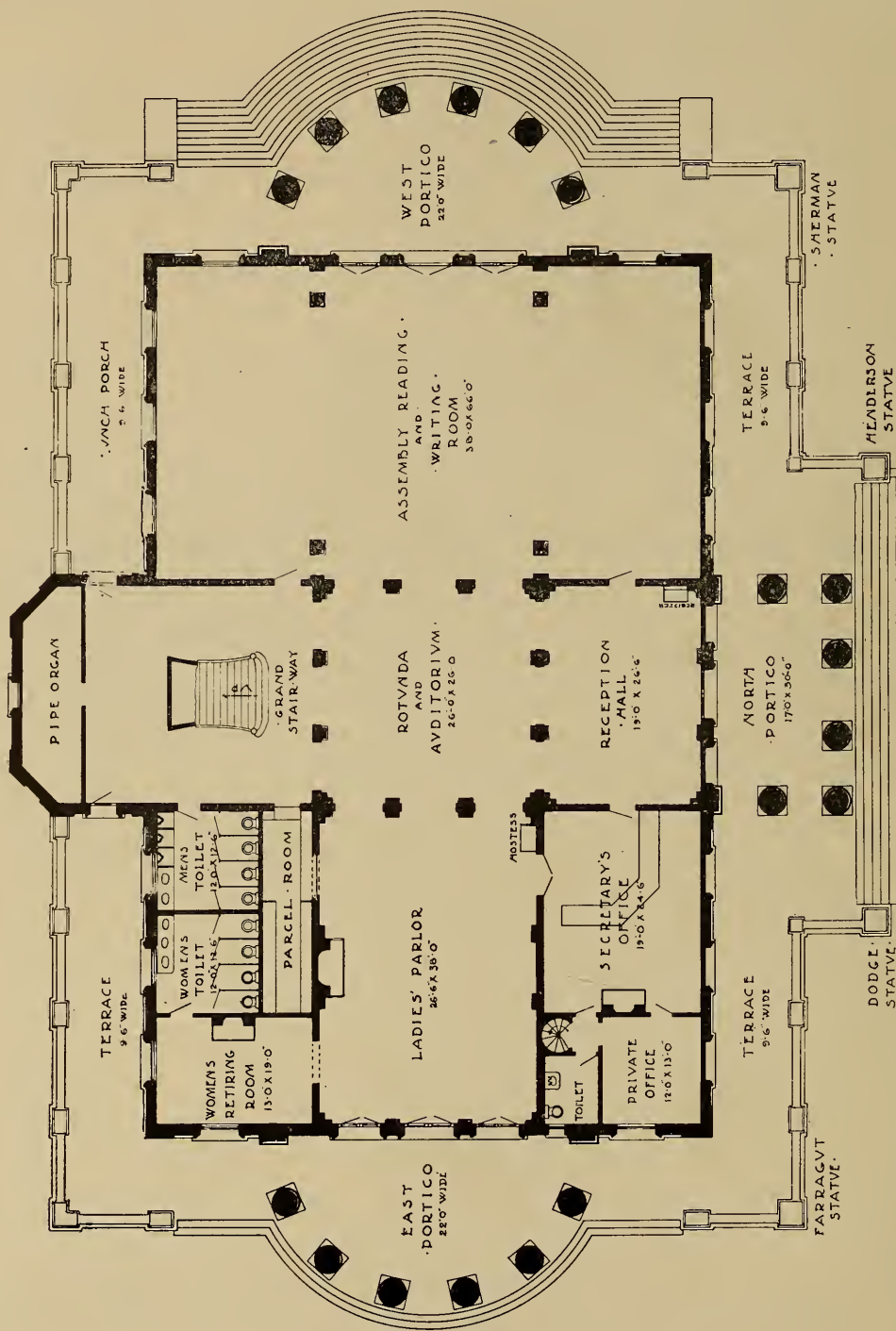
It was early decided that the building should be an important feature of the state's exhibit. It was felt that the impression made upon the people at large by the building would be one of the most lasting effects of our exhibit. Consequently, \$39,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and the architects of Iowa asked to submit bids, per circular letter prepared by the secretary.

In response to this call, sixteen plans were submitted December 19, 1902, and given a full consideration, the merits of each being explained to the Commission by the presenting architect. The Commission then adopted the plans of Proudfoot & Bird, with John Spencer, of Dubuque, second choice, and Liebhe, Nourse and Rasmussen, of Des Moines, third. Contract was made with Proudfoot & Bird to furnish plans and details at a fee of 3 per cent of the cost of the building, not to exceed \$44,000, with \$10 per day and expenses for supervision.

Commissioners Shepherd, Palmer and Leach were appointed as a building committee, and instructed to advertise for bids as soon as the architects should complete their work. The plans were on exhibition January 30th and the letting set for February 25, 1903, at which time the committee received and opened ten bids, varying from \$34,935 to \$46,106, the first being the bid of E. W. Nichols & Co., of Des Moines, to whom the contract was awarded, subject to the approval of the executive committee. On March 4, 1903, the executive committee, with the full Commission, met in Des Moines and ratified the building committee's award and form of contract. At this meeting W. T. Shepherd was appointed superintendent of construction, with power to appoint an acting assistant superintendent. Mr. J. O. Wickersham, an experienced contractor and builder, of Harlan, was appointed assistant superintendent of construction.

A short time before this, the building committee had visited St. Louis and definitely established the site. President Francis and Director of Works Taylor had early promised that Iowa should have as good as the best. They certainly were as good as their word. The surveys were not fully completed on the Plateau of States, but the committee, with the surveyor, selected their site and placed a bill board announcing the fact and giving the names and addresses of the architects and superintendent. This was done with two objects in view; first, that prospective bidders might know where they were to build, and, second, to prevent the site being lost in the possible confusion of road work, as well as other assignments. The event proved the wisdom of this, for such sweeping changes were made on the Plateau of States that we were even then compelled to move a trifle down the hill, necessitating an additional expense of \$1,087 in the foundation.

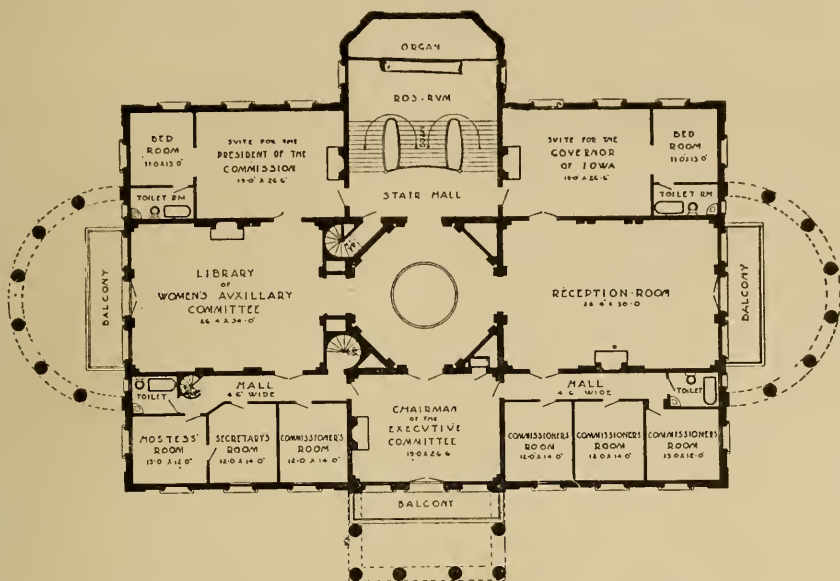
The plumbing was let to L. H. Kurtz, of Des Moines, for \$2,343, with an offer of \$400 for the salvage. Later, the contract for painting and decorating was let to Wm. G. Andrews, of Clinton, for \$2,500, and the walks and landscaping to Theo. Thorwegson, of St. Louis, for \$1,065.



IOWA STATE BUILDING
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
ST LOUIS MISSOURI 1904.

PROVDFOOT & BIRD ARCHITECTS.
DES MOINES IOWA.

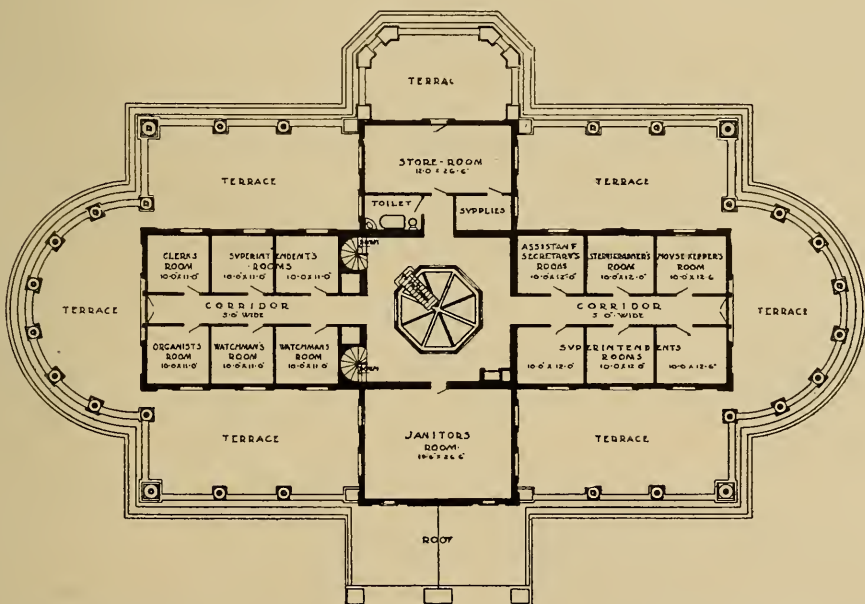
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



IOWA STATE BUILDING
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 1904.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PROVDFOOT & BIRD ARCHITECTS
DES MOINES, IOWA.



IOWA STATE BUILDING
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 1904

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

PROVDFOOT & BIRD ARCHITECTS
DES MOINES, IOWA.

Work was begun upon the building about April 1st and pushed vigorously forward, so that most of the rough material was on the ground and the frame partially up at the dedication ceremonies, April 30, 1903. Iowa was the first state to begin work on her building.

The superintendent's report of May 29, 1903, shows that the building was raised, insurance placed and application filed for sewerage and water.

On August 25, 1903, the flag was raised on the Iowa Building with appropriate ceremonies, attended by President Francis, Secretary Stevens of the exposition and others. (See Flag Raising.)

The superintendent's report of November 27, 1903, shows the building practically completed as to exterior; plastering done and interior finish in place, except stairs and finish floors. The latter were changed from three inch to four inch because the former could not be procured in the city and shipments seemed interminably delayed. The landscaping was done as far as the season would permit and the walks postponed until spring, though the contract was closed at 15 cents per foot.

Upon March 1, 1904, the superintendent reported the building completed and ready for acceptance. He also reported that the balance due with the few extras would exceed the building appropriation proper by \$744.97, \$600 of which he estimated would be offset by the unexpended balance in the grounds fund, and recommended the repainting of the building before the opening of the exposition, as paint holds only a short time on staff and some leaks were reported through the siding. It was decided to repaint the exterior according to his suggestion, and the contract was awarded Wm. G. Andrews, for \$500, he being the lowest bidder.

Pursuant to the request of this report, Commissioners Leach, Caruthers and Shepherd were appointed to inspect the building and report as to its acceptance. Upon March 9, 1904, a formal report recommending the acceptance of the building and the payment of the balance due, signed by the above named Commissioners and the architects, was filed with the secretary. Upon April 29, 1904, this report was received by the Commission and the building formally accepted.

This ended the work of your superintendent except an ex-officio supervision in mechanical matters, which, I am happy to say, was a very small item, there being only a few trifling repairs and the purchase of screens.

The building cost as follows:

	Cost.	Estimate.
Building proper	\$40,147.02	\$39,000.00
Plumbing	3,176.99	3,000.00
Decorating	2,500.00	3,000.00
Grounds	1,238.00	1,000.00
Insurance	872.32	900.00
Fixtures	1,378.03	.....
Total	\$49,312.36	\$46,900.00

Most of the extras were due to arbitrary conditions, as high pressure water system for fire protection, and other requirements by the exposition authorities for protection against fire and disease, as well as for the preservation of harmony in the artistic features of the grounds. While these points were well taken, they were, of course, unforeseen by us, as well as by the exposition people until the emergency arose. Our treat-

ment at their hands was uniformly courteous and altogether commendable. Their's was a trying situation and they deserve more credit than they will ever get.

In this connection, I wish to return special thanks to that genial gentleman, Charles M. Reeves, chief of the department of domestic exploitation, who stood our friend on every occasion, and granted our every demand when possible.

Our building was conceded to be the best built and best finished building on the grounds; to be one of the largest and handsomest, and yet its cost was hardly up to the average. This happy result was due to the fact that the Commission commenced early and pushed through the separate stages of construction when nothing else was doing in that line, and the mechanics were waiting for the grand rush that was to come and **did** come. When it did come in each line we were far beyond that stage.

The building was constructed with an eye to salvage when it should pass into the hands of the Board of Control.

How well we succeeded and what the exact value of this salvage to the state may be, cannot at this time be accurately determined. Indeed, it may in a great measure always be a matter of opinion.

Be that as it may, the proposition of salvage looked so feasible to the Board of Control that they far exceeded the expectation of the Commission in the extent to which the scheme of salvage was carried. The Commission originally expected that little would be saved beyond the dimension lumber and mill work, that is, in the building proper. The Board of Control, however, succeeded in saving even the flooring and lath, in addition to the items originally considered salvage. They have already received a handsome rebate on their contract at Knoxville for some of this millwork.

The turning of the salvage into cash was never contemplated by the Commission but that the salvage might serve the state in lieu of new material, as the Knoxville incident illustrates. The millwork alone cost about \$6,000, and this would run a very high per cent of salvage. This, with the other items so carefully preserved by the Board of Control, will, we believe, be ultimately worth at least \$8,000 to the state in the course of its numerous and varied building operations.

We are informed by the honorable board that the site has been restored to the satisfaction of the exposition authorities and that this fact has been formally certified by the director of works. We are certainly under obligation to these gentlemen for the prompt and efficient discharge by them of the contract that we were obliged to enter into when we took possession of the grounds.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Commission for their confidence and support in the work, as well as their very generous appreciation of my labors. I also desire to commend the architects, Proudfoot & Bird, for their prompt and efficient delivery of the plans and details, as well as hearty co-operation throughout the work; E. W. Nichols & Co., for the thorough and honest way in which they did their work; and Mr. J. O. Wickersham, the acting superintendent, for the knowledge and experience, tempered with justice toward all, that so promoted the work and

prevented friction; and, in fact, all connected with the work, for it all looked good to me. These associations and results will always make the work and the workers a pleasant memory to me. The work itself has come and gone; the verdict is in the minds of the people who saw it.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. SHEPHERD,
Commissioner in Charge of Construction.



IOWA BUILDING.

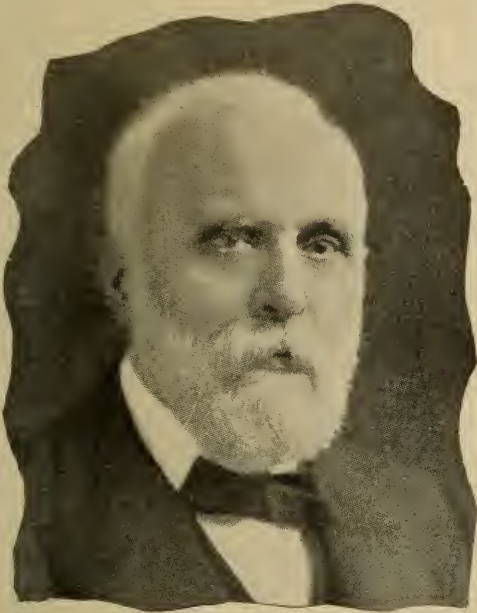
From Portico of the Kansas Building, taken May 30, 1904.

Salvage From the Iowa Building

REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

Des Moines, December 6, 1904.

To Hon. William Larabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.



G. S. ROBINSON,
Chairman Board of Control.

Dear Sir—Herewith you have inventory of the Iowa State Building, fixtures and furniture, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri, which closed December 1, 1904. The inventory was carefully made by Mr. Freeman R. Conaway, secretary of the Commission, and the writer, assisted by the housekeeper, Miss Ida Johnson, and Mrs. Mary Spencer, her assistant, and other employes of the Commission. Orders were given to all employes that no furniture or furnishings should be moved during the time the inventory was being taken, and commencing on the third floor, we listed each and every article as found in the respective rooms, halls and corridors in the building. The miscellaneous list of small articles was made after they were collected to-

gether, and we believe that the omissions are very few.

Sincerely yours,

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS,

By John Cownie.

St. Louis, Mo., December 2, 1904.

In compliance with Chapter One Hundred Sixty-five (165), Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly, the following list of furniture and furnishings at the Iowa State Building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri, was inventoried on November 30 and December 1, 1904, by F. R. Conaway, secretary of the Commission, and John Cownie, of the Board of Control of State Institutions of Iowa:

Inventory.

Eighteen iron beds, double; two brass beds, double; twenty springs (bed); forty-four mattresses (includes small mattresses on cots); one hundred twenty-five sheets, cotton; fifty pillows; one hundred twenty-five pillow cases, cotton; forty double blankets, wool; eleven double blankets, cotton; twenty-four doilies; eighteen dressers, oak; two dressers, mahogany; ten wardrobes, poplar; five chiffoniers, oak; three pairs portieres:

twenty chairs, cane; thirty-six small arm chairs, cane; twelve large arm porch rockers, cane; twelve settees, painted red; two hundred ninety-five folding chairs; six chairs, Flemish oak; six arm chairs, Flemish oak; three office chairs, mahogany; one davenport, mahogany; one high back plush chair, mahogany; one leather chair, mahogany; three chairs, rattan; four leather seat office chairs, oak; two leather seat arms chairs, oak; four leather seat chairs, oak; six kitchen tables, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft.; seventeen small bedroom tables; one table, Flemish oak, 3 ft. x 8 ft.; four tables, mahogany, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft.; one round table, Flemish oak, 3 ft. diameter; one table, pine, janitor's room, 2 ft. x 3 ft.; six library tables, oak, 3 ft. x 6 ft.; one table, oak, polish center; two round tables, pine, 3 ft. diameter, (back porch); one table, Flemish oak; one table, rattan; one small table; one office table, oak, 3 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 4 in.; two small sofas, mahogany; one sofa, rattan and leather; two chairs, rattan and leather; five costumers; forty-eight rockers, cane; twenty-three rockers, rattan; five rockers, mahogany; two leather rockers, mahogany; four office rockers, mahogany; eight arm rockers, cane; three sofas, rattan; one carpet, 13 ft. x 21 ft.; two carpets, 21 ft. x 30 ft.; five carpets, 9 ft. x 12 ft.; one cot, rattan; one mattress for cot; one carpet, 33 ft. x 21 ft.; two carpets, 24 ft. x 15 ft.; one desk, mahogany; one desk, cherry; one desk, Flemish oak; three typewriter desks; one lady's desk, mahogany; one office desk, three sections, 23 ft., and gate; one roll top desk, oak, polished; one filing case, oak, nine sections; one Remington typewriter (educational exhibit); two mirrors, 23 in. x 15 in.; six mirrors, 16 in. x 28 in.; two mirrors, 18 in. x 40 in.; one organ mirror, 14 in. x 21 in.; one dressing mirror, in frame, 4 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 10 in.; eleven skirt boxes; twenty-nine waste baskets; one water cooler; seventy-one bath towels; two hundred twenty hand towels; one hundred thirty-two roller towels; five bath rugs; thirty-six pairs curtains; twenty-two hat racks; three sets gas logs and andirons, brass; five sets gas logs and andirons, iron; eighteen rugs, bedroom, 3 ft. x 6 ft.; eight fire extinguishers; fifty-one bed quilts; two china closets, mahogany; 3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 6 in.; one music case, mahogany, 2 ft. x 5 ft.,



JOHN COWNIE.
Board of Control.

single door; two bookcases, mahogany, 5 ft. 2 in. x 3 ft. 10 in., double doors; one music case, mahogany, 1 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. (to go with organ); three pieces cocoa matting, 9 yds. each; one piece cocoa matting, 14 yds.; one piece cocoa matting, 8 yds.; two pieces cocoa matting, 13 yds.; one piece cocoa matting, 5 yds.; three pairs of curtains, madras; two single curtains, madras; four pairs sash curtains, madras; seventeen chamber sets, three pieces; fifteen towel racks; one oil stove, P. & A., 1973; twelve cots; two cots, rattan; one commode; one mimeograph, oscillating; six gas stoves; one folding table; fourteen closets, toilet; five bath tubs; one urinal, two stalls; eleven lavatories; three screens; fourteen flags; one step ladder, 8 ft.; one step ladder, 5 ft.; six newspaper racks; one rope, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; one rake, wood; one rake, steel; one hose reel; one bulletin board; one extension ladder; three garbage cans; two hun-

dred ft. hose on reel, three-fourths inch.; one awning, 10 ft. x 43 ft., with iron pipe and wood on building; one tank and filter attached, property

of Simmons Hardware Company; one large pipe organ, seventy-four music rolls for symphonies, 90 gospel hymns, to go with organ; two rugs, 11 x 9 ft.; one rug, 8 x 10 ft.; one rug, 11 x 17 ft.; one water motor for organ, complete, to go with organ; seven brushes, hair; two combs, aluminum, hair; one comb, rubber, hair; eight brushes, clothes; seven vases, glass; twenty-two sherbet glasses; one soup ladle, silver plated, Rogers & Hamilton; two chamber pails, tin; nine pails, fiber; two patent pails, with roller wringers; six carpet sweepers, National's Monarch; seven mops, cotton; two mop handles; two pails, wood; two pails, tin; ten scrubbing brushes; four window cleaners; ten sponges; four cans Butcher's floor polish; forty-six water pitchers; thirteen shaving mugs; one base lemonade bowl; eleven brooms; seven floor brushes; five handles for floor brushes; three hand dusting brushes; one spade, never used; three dustpans; eight rolls toilet paper, forty-four glass tumblers; four tin candlesticks; four soap dishes, granite; one can kerosene, 1 gal.; four cans Polishine for windows; one can Le Page's liquid glue; two trays, tin (rusted); eleven soap dishes, porcelain; six feather dusters; two carpet beaters; one lemon squeezer, glass; one plunger, Poor Man's Friend; one brush, window washer and handle; one snow shovel, light; one butcher knife; seven hair brushes; forty-eight cuspidors; two boxes Puck's Mechanics Soap; one-fourth box Puck's Mechanics Soap; one mouse trap; one ice pick; two pieces burlap, red; two pieces burlap, green; one revolving punch; three galvanized iron cans in ladies' toilet room; five window sash lifters; one postal scale and one Jewett typewriter, to be delivered in Des Moines, Iowa, they being now in use.

In addition to the foregoing, the Iowa State Building, including gas and electric fixtures, window shades with fixtures, screen doors and screens for windows, plumbing, gas and water pipes and fire hose installed in the building were received in excellent condition at the close of the exposition, the furniture being practically as good as new, without a scratch to mar it, and the building both inside and outside as good as when built, all evidencing that the best of care had been given the property of the state during the exposition by those in charge.

The receipt of the Iowa Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, including all fixtures and furnishings as enumerated in the foregoing, is hereby acknowledged.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS,

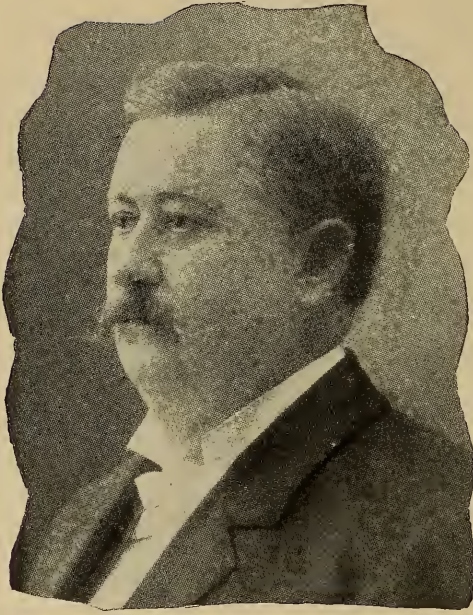
By John Cownie.

The invoices for the exhibits, materials, equipment, furniture and booths located in the various exhibit buildings, as made by Chairman Robinson, of the Board of Control, and the Commissioners in charge and superintendents of the departments, checked from the records in the secretary's office, with receipts for same from the Board of Control, accompanied the above report. These invoices and receipts will be filed with the vouchers of the Commission in the office of the Executive Council.

Des Moines, June 13, 1905.

To F. R. Conaway, Secretary, Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dear Sir—We have completed the preliminary estimate of the value of the property of the state used at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and



L. G. KINNE
Board of Control.

delivered to us at the close of the exposition as ascertained from its worth when sold or removed to this state, as provided by Chapter 165, Acts of the Thirtieth General Assembly.

There was a market value for but little of the property delivered to us, and we were not able to obtain any offer for the building, nor for much of the personal property. We sold a portion of the staff and a few steel beams from the building, and a few articles used in connection with various exhibits, but to take proper care of the remainder of the property, we were compelled to organize a wrecking crew; that removed and packed the furniture and fixtures and took down the building, loading on to cars the lumber and other material of sufficient value to

ship. All of the furniture, fixtures and material thus shipped have been distributed and values computed. The showing is as follows:

Property sold—

Material from Iowa Building.....	\$ 68.16	
Lumber, grains, honey and other personal property	224.20	\$ 292.36
Delivered to the State Department of Agriculture—		
From Horticulture Building—show case for honey, tables for display of fruit, railing, furniture and other property.....	\$ 748.20	
From Manufactures Building—brass railing	20.00	
From Agriculture Building—grains, show cases, furniture, glass jars and other articles	448.00	
Iron railing	30.00	1,246.20
Distributed among state institutions under our control—		
Building material from Iowa Building....	\$3,982.57	
Building material from Palace of Educat'n	20.00	
Fixtures from Iowa Building.....	2,225.50	
Furniture and furnishings	3,077.23	
Fruit from horticultural exhibit.....	30.00	9,335.30
Aggregate		\$10,873.86

In addition, we received and delivered property not having any market value as follows:

	Cost.
One large wall map of Iowa, to Executive Council.....	\$1,800.00
One map of Iowa for dairy exhibit, to Department of Agriculture	50.00
Twenty-two charts from educational exhibit, delivered to Historical Department	118.75
Twenty framed charts from Mines and Metallurgy Building	22.00
Total	\$1,990.75

The General Assembly appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for wrecking the Iowa Building and complying with the rules of the exposition in regard to removing building and other material. The cost of doing this was as follows:

Expenses of members of Board of Control and state architect	\$ 126.10
For wages, teams, tools, packing material and other expenses in packing furniture and other material, wrecking the Iowa Building, loading cars and removing waste material	3,077.50
Freight charges and cost of unloading	1,311.98
Total	\$4,515.58

The site of the building was restored and left in a condition entirely satisfactory to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, as shown by the certificate of the secretary of the director of works.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS,

By G. S. Robinson, Chairman.

Des Moines, September 23, 1905.

F. R. Conaway, Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—Our final report, now completed, shows that the proceeds of sales of all property amounted to \$309.36. The estimated value of the property saved and not sold, exclusive of maps, charts and cabinets sent to Des Moines, is \$10,957.21; the cost of maps, charts and cabinets shipped to Des Moines was \$1,988.75, making a total gross salvage of \$13,255.32. The cost of preserving and distributing the property, removing rubbish and restoring the site of the Iowa Building, less \$11.56 refunded, was \$4,522.50, making a net saving of \$8,732.82.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS,

By G. S. Robinson, Chairman.

DESTRUCTION AND SALVAGE.

(From the Des Moines Daily Capital, March 30, 1905.)

The State Board of Control received notice this morning from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that every bit of material used in the construction of the Iowa Building had been removed and that the grounds had been restored to the same condition in which they were before the big exposition. All that remains to be done is to sow grass seed where stood the handsome Iowa Building, but this the Iowa Commission has been relieved from doing, owing to the season. Even the cement walks had to be removed and the cellar refilled before the grounds were accepted as restored.

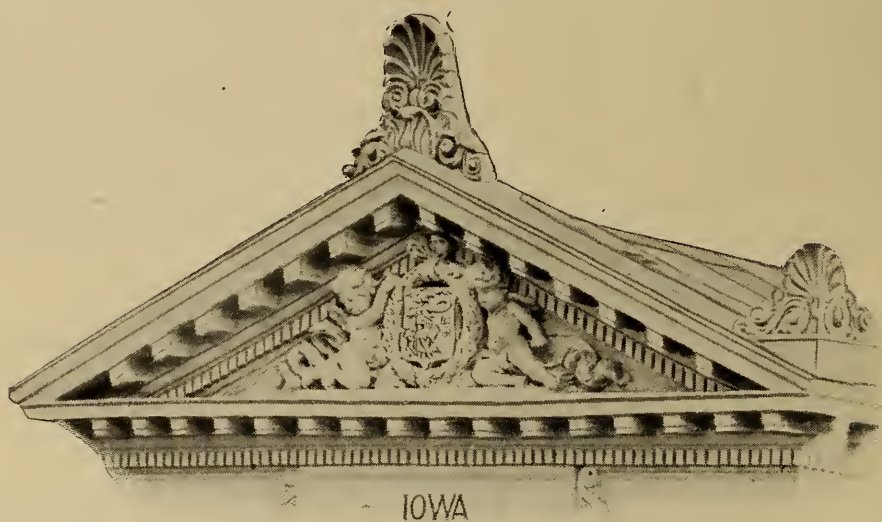
In all, the Board of Control has secured eighteen cars of material from the demolition of the Iowa Building, which was presented to the Board by the State Commission. Even the nails were saved in tearing down the structure, and over a dozen kegs of nails alone were shipped to Knoxville, where most of the material is to be used in the construction of the state hospital for inebriates.

There were four carloads of furniture and fixtures saved from the exposition building, which were distributed among the state institutions under the Board of Control. Twenty-two potted palms were also brought

from the building and divided among the institutions at Davenport, Fort Madison, Mount Pleasant, Clarinda and Glenwood. A car of building material was sent to each of the following institutions: Davenport, Independence, Eldora, Mitchellville, and Glenwood, to be used in the new buildings being erected there.

In all it is figured that the Board of Control secured close to 140,000 feet of lumber from the Iowa Building. The bulk of this will be used at Knoxville this summer. In planning the administration building there the Board arranged to use the windows, doors and interior finishings of the exposition building, and on one contract alone a reduction of \$2,000 was secured for the use of this old material.

The tearing down of the Iowa Building began December 1, and has occupied four months. During that time not an accident has occurred detrimental to be handled. Iowa is one of the first, if not the first state, to complete the removal of its state building from the exposition grounds. It is also said that this state has secured more salvage from its building than any other represented in St. Louis.



PEDIMENT IOWA BUILDING SHOWING STATE SEAL.

Department of Education

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

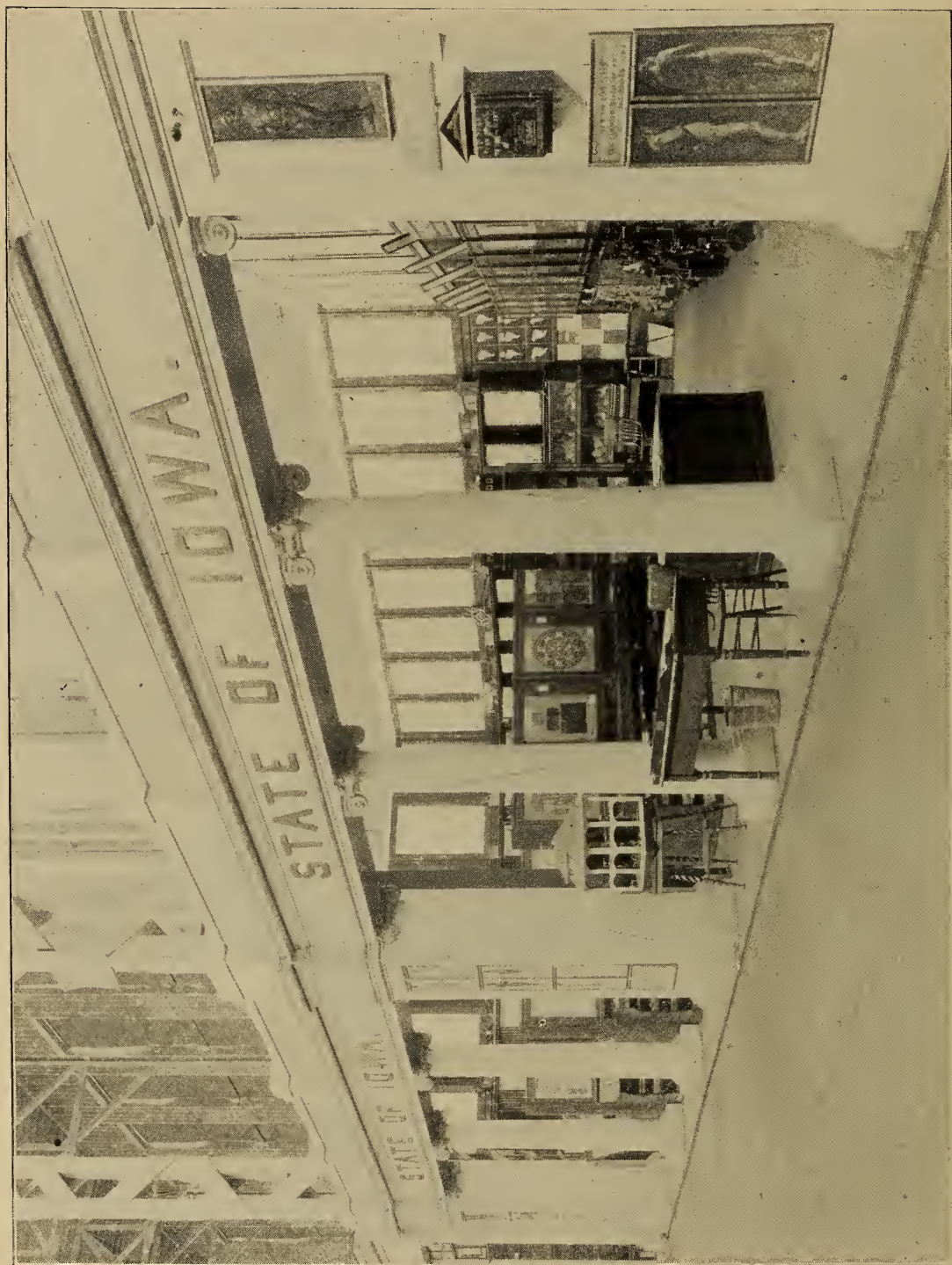
Dear Sir—The undersigned having been assigned by the Commission to organize the Iowa educational exhibit, to be made at the Louisiana



Purchase Exposition, called a meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on February 21, 1903, of the members of the committee appointed by the State Teachers' Association to assist in this work, and also invited representatives of the State University, the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the State Normal School to be present. These institutions were represented respectively at the meeting by Prof. Thos. H. Macbride, of the University; Prof. E. W. Stanton, acting president of the State College, and Prof. J. B. Knoepfler, of the State Normal School. The committee of the State

COMR. JAMES H. TREWIN, Cedar Rapids.

Teachers' Association was represented by Prof. Maurice Ricker, of Burlington; Prof. J. J. McConnell, of Cedar Rapids, and Prof. S. H. Sheakley, of Des Moines. Dr. Henry Sabin, of Des Moines, Iowa's veteran and famous educator, and Hon. R. C. Barrett, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary Conaway, were also present by invitation of the Commissioner. At this meeting general plans for making the exhibit, and an estimate of its cost, were thoroughly discussed, and many valuable suggestions were made by these men of experience in the educational affairs of Iowa, which were of great benefit to the Commissioner in selecting a superintendent and in preparing for the exhibit. It was the unanimous opinion of those present, expressed to the Commissioner privately, that Mr. F. J. Sessions, then secretary of the Commercial Club of Cedar Rapids, and formerly superintendent of the Waterloo schools, and for many years one of the best known and most progressive of Iowa educators, should be appointed superintendent of the Iowa Department of Education at the exposition. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Sessions was appointed and entered upon his work with great zeal, and, by well-directed effort, brought together and organized the exhibit, the details and results of which are set forth in the accompanying report of the superintendent. In June, 1904, Mr. Sessions was appointed by the Board of Control as superintendent of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home,



IOWA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.
Exterior View. Block 1, Aisle B, Palace of Education.

at Davenport, and his son, Mr. C. M. Sessions, who had taken an active part in preparing the exhibit, and who was then in charge of it, was, without solicitation from anybody, appointed superintendent in place of his father. To Mr. F. J. Sessions is due the credit of collecting and organizing Iowa's splendid educational exhibit at the fair, and to Mr. C. M. Sessions is due the credit of rendering valuable assistance to his father and of caring for the exhibit during the fair. The excellence of their work is shown by a gold medal awarded to Mr. F. J. Sessions and a silver medal to Mr. C. M. Sessions.

In this connection the Commissioner desires to express his appreciation of the high order of organizing ability shown by these gentlemen, whose work was thoroughly and well done without the slightest friction.

The Commissioner also desires to make grateful acknowledgement to Dr. Henry Sabin, who manifested deep interest in the exhibit, and whose wise counsel was often sought. The Commissioner is also greatly indebted to Prof. Thos. H. Macbride, Prof. J. B. Knoepfler, Prof. J. J. McConnell, Hon. R. C. Barrett, and to many superintendents and teachers for their active assistance and valuable suggestions. The hearty co-operation of the other members of the Commission and of the secretary made the work a pleasure.

Submitted herewith is the report of the superintendent, and also a detailed statement of the expenditures of this department, which were kept well within the appropriation.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. TREWIN,

Commissioner in Charge Iowa Educational Exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

JAMES HENRY TREWIN.

James Henry Trewin, Cedar Rapids, lawyer, was born November 29, 1858, at Bloomington, Illinois. He started to make his own way when a lad of 12 years by working as a farmhand at \$10 per month. In 1872 he came to Chickasaw County, where he worked on a farm, attended school and prepared himself to teach. Attended Bradford Academy at Bradford, Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, and Lenox College at Hopkinton. Was principal of the Farley schools for several years. In 1881 he commenced the study of law in the office of Robinson & Powers, at Dubuque, and was admitted to practice the following year, locating at Earlville, Delaware County. In 1889 he moved to Lansing, Allamakee County, where he practiced law until 1902, when he moved to Cedar Rapids, where he now resides. Senator Trewin served Earlville as its mayor and Lansing as its city attorney. In 1893 he was elected to the House of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly from Allamakee County. Two years later he was chosen to the Senate from the Fayette-Allamakee district, and re-elected four years later, serving till January 1, 1904. He has been called the "father of the Code," as he introduced and secured the passage of the bill for its revision and was chosen chairman of the joint legislative committee to superintend the annotation and publication of the Code of Iowa and the subsequent supplement. He was chairman of the committee which revised the school laws and was an active member of the Ways and Means Committee, having the revision of the revenue laws, and of the Code Revision Committee, to which all laws were referred before being acted upon in the revision. He was influential in securing the adoption of many

reform measures. In 1904, Senator Trewin was elected Republican presidential elector-at-large, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for office in Iowa. He was married at Earlville, April 14, 1883, to Miss Mattie E. Rector. They have one son, Harold Rector Trewin. Senator Trewin has been Commissioner in charge of educational exhibits and has also served as a member of the executive committee of the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Report of the Superintendent

To Hon. James H. Trewin, Commissioner in Charge of Educational Exhibits.

Dear Sir—The Iowa Commission placed the general supervision of the Iowa educational exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in your charge, and F. J. Sessions, of Cedar Rapids, was appointed as working superintendent. He served until the 15th of June, 1904, when the immediate supervision of the exhibit was committed to the undersigned, who submits the following report:



F. J. SESSIONS, Davenport,
Supt. Educational Exhibit.

The work of preparing for the exposition was commenced in April, 1903, when a circular notifying all school people of the intention of the Commission to make an educational exhibit for Iowa schools was issued. Later, other circulars were issued, describing the character of the work desired and giving explicit directions for preparing the same. These circulars were sent to all teachers, to all secretaries of public school boards and to all heads of private and state schools; in fact, to every person in charge of any educational interest of the state. The responses from the public schools were very generous, and when the work was assembled at Des Moines for the preliminary exhibit in December, 1903, it was found that Iowa teachers were interest-

ed greatly and that they were making careful preparation in all departments from the kindergarten to the high school.

The preliminary exhibit was for the benefit of the State Teachers' Association and the further purpose of culling out the undesirable material. The work was displayed at the Irving School building in West Des Moines and nearly the entire building was used. The installation was of the very simplest, being a wall and table arrangement. This display intensified interest on the part of the teachers, and upon urgent request the time for receiving exhibits was extended to February 15, 1904.

All meritorious work displayed at Des Moines was shipped to Cedar Rapids, and other exhibits collected and the final preparations for the exposition were made. A large amount of the work had to be mounted and

re-arranged. The manuscript work was inspected, labeled and sent to the bindery, and every detail looking towards a complete and successful exhibit received careful attention.



C. M. SESSIONS, Davenport,
Supt. Educational Exhibit.

The complete exhibit was shipped to St. Louis on the 9th of April, 1904, and on the 18th of the same month the work of installation commenced. This work was completed in all particulars on the 30th of April, the opening day of the fair. In passing, it is only fair to note that the Iowa exhibit was the only state educational exhibit to be installed completely the opening day of the exposition. It was also the first exhibit of any consequence to be packed and shipped from the building at the close of the fair.

To Commissioner Trewin should be given the credit for suggesting the observance of Louisiana Purchase Day among the Iowa schools. At his suggestion, Hon. R. C. Barrett, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, prepared a Flag Day Exercise for Iowa schools, and December 18, 1903, was appointed as Louisiana Purchase Flag Day. A thirty-page booklet, consisting of appropriate songs, exercises and historical facts, was issued and distributed to all the schools as a basis for the proper observance of this day. The idea was so successfully carried out that it attracted the attention of the exposition officials. President Francis recognized the matter by writing an official letter to the Commission, the text of which is as follows:

"Office of the President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition,

"St. Louis, December 19, 1903.

"Dear Sir—President Francis desires me to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of December 18th and to express his appreciation for what the Iowa Commission has done in the celebration of the centennial of the transfer of sovereignty. It is a matter for regret on our part that it did not occur to us in time to suggest similar celebration in the schools of all of the Louisiana Purchase states. Iowa has certainly 'shown' us.

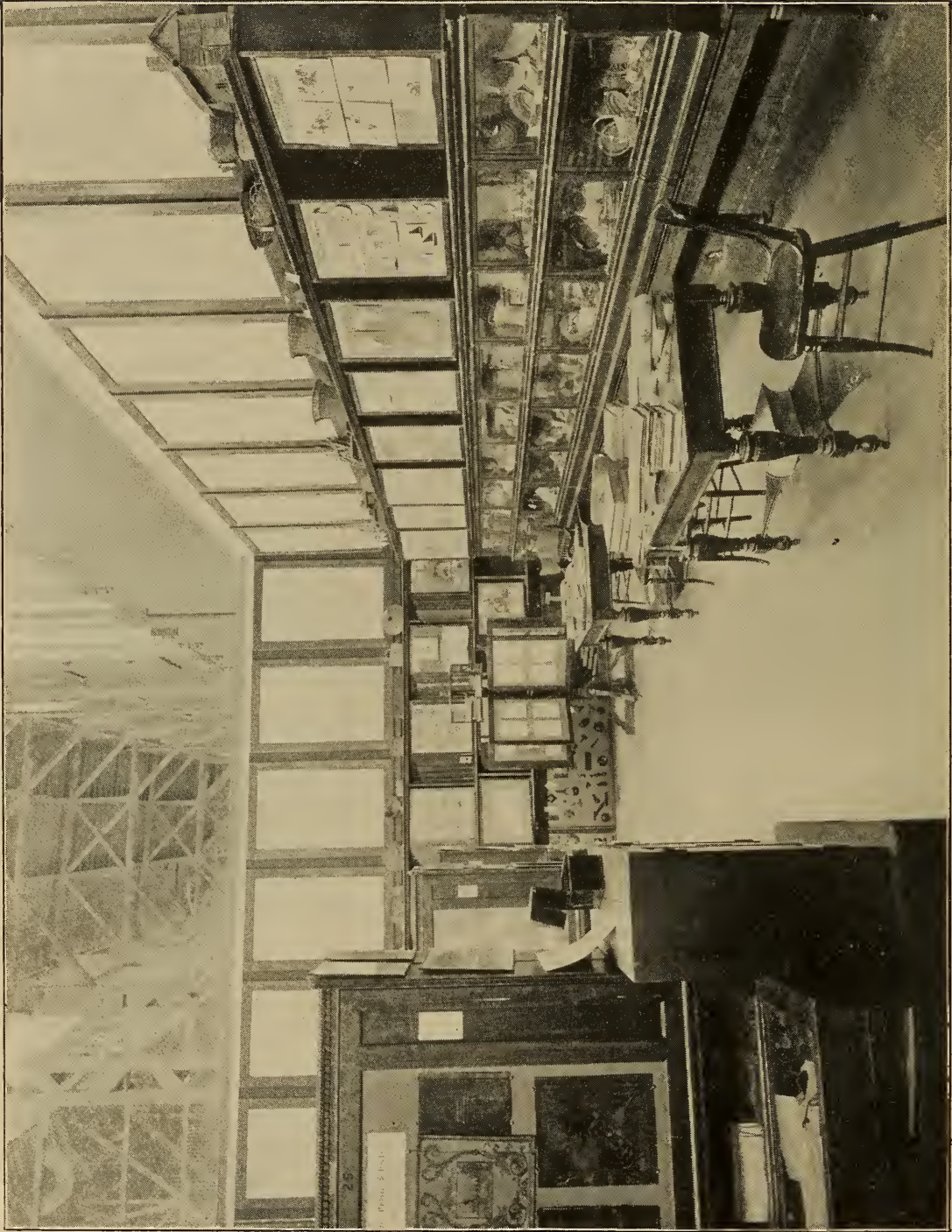
"Very truly yours,

"WALTER B. STEVENS, Secretary.

"Mr. F. R. Conaway, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa."

The Iowa booth was one of the most prominently located in the Palace of Education, being at the converging point of two main aisles. The architecture of the booth was Grecian classic, finished in white and gold. The result was simple and effective. The floor space amounted to about 1,200 square feet and the wall space about 1,900 square feet.

The method of displaying the school work was similar in a great measure to the plan used in most other booths of the Educational Building. The small and miscellaneous pieces of handwork in raffia, sewing, wood, paper and metal were displayed in fifty units of sectional book cases and twenty show cases. The larger pieces of manual work were mounted on



IOWA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT,
Interior View. Block 1, Aisle B, Palace of Education.

display boards prepared by the exhibiting schools. The drawing and flat work of all kinds was displayed in 750 swinging frames, each of which carried two cards 22x28 inches.

Photographs, relief maps and all other pieces of work not heretofore mentioned were displayed on the wall space. To get an idea of what the Iowa schools exhibited at St. Louis, note the following figures:

Number of bound volumes, manuscript, 2,000; number of cards 22x28, displaying drawing and other flat work, 1,575; number of pieces of hand-work, raffia, weaving, etc., 1,200; number of framed photographs, 35; display boards containing miscellaneous exhibits, 7; display boards containing manual training work in wood and iron, 14; number of pieces from the Cumming School of Art, 18; samples of writing by the Palmer method, 8,000.

Iowa ranked seventh in the total amount of work displayed by any one state. The states of New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, California, Illinois and Massachusetts had larger displays. Iowa had displays from sixty-four cities and towns, six colleges and higher institutions of learning, the rural schools of seventeen counties, and five miscellaneous exhibits, which will be mentioned in detail later. The following list of towns and educational institutions made display of work:

Afton, Avoca, Anamosa, Ackley, Ames, Burlington, Brighton, Capital Park (D. M.), Creston, Center Point, Centerville, Council Bluffs, Carroll, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines (West), Des Moines (North), Des Moines (East), Dubuque, Diagonal, Decorah, Fairfield, Fayette, Grinnell, Grand Junction, Greenfield, Harlan, Hampton, Hawarden, Iowa City, Iowa Falls, Laurens, Le Claire, Le Mars, Mason City, Marion, Missouri Valley, Marshalltown, Maquoketa, Mt. Pleasant, Neola, New London, Oak Park (D. M.), Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Osage, Pulaski, Pocahontas, Russell, Spencer, Shelby, Stanton, Tama, Tipton, Vinton, Waterloo (East), Webster City, Walker, Winterset, West Chester, Waverly, Walnut, Wellman.

Rural schools of the following counties: Clayton, Floyd, Henry, Hamilton, Iowa, Linn, Lucas, Mitchell, O'Brien, Pocahontas, Polk, Page, Shelby, Union, Van Buren, Wayne, Washington.

University and College Exhibits.—Iowa State University, Iowa State Normal School, Iowa College (Grinnell), Cornell College, Coe College, Highland Park College.

Miscellaneous Exhibits.—A. N. Palmer, Cedar Rapids Iowa, penmanship; Goodyear-Marshall Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, text-books; Iowa Federation of Woman's Clubs; Iowa Library Commission; Cumming School of Art, Des Moines.

Many times the question has been asked, "How did the work in the Iowa exhibit compare with the other state educational exhibits at St. Louis?" In the manuscript work comparison of the different states was very easy, because there was uniformity in the topics treated. Practically every state used the vertical system of writing, and the penmanship was of easy comparison. The thought displayed, neatness shown and the penmanship exhibited by the Iowa schools were equal to those of any other state and superior to a great many. In basketry and weaving the Iowa

exhibit ranked second only to one state represented in the exposition—Minnesota. In sewing by city schools, Iowa was far behind many of the states, while in rural school sewing, Iowa ranked very high. In manual training, along the line of wood work, the Iowa exhibit showed great consistency in the fundamental teachings and was considered one of the leading states along this line by all competent judges. Several states showed more advancement in higher finished products than any displayed in the Iowa exhibit. In drawing, including water color, ink and crayon, the Iowa exhibit was given especially high rank. Iowa had only one exhibit of applied design work, but this was considered second to none in the building.

Of interest to the Commission might be a few figures as to the comparative cost of the Iowa exhibit with that of other states. These figures are not official, but were gleaned from conversation with superintendents and others in charge of exposition booths at St. Louis: New York, \$35,000; Missouri, \$50,000; Massachusetts, \$20,000; Pennsylvania, \$10,000, Kansas, \$10,000; Minnesota, \$10,000; Iowa, \$7,499.91.*

In the matter of awards received from the International Jury, Iowa was fairly treated. The jury laid great stress, not only on the merits of the work shown, but also upon its completeness in all lines, such as manual training, basketry, drawing and written work. They required work to be done in all these lines and in all grades which should take up these different lines of work. A system of schools was not considered seriously for an award unless the work showed completeness in all these particulars, though an occasional award was granted for exceptional high grade of work, which stood unrelated to anything else.

One of the best exhibits in the Iowa section was incomplete in written work from the high school, and there is no doubt that the jury permitted this fact to weigh against this particular school in making its award. The jury which visited the Iowa section was divided into four groups—Group 1, Primary and Elementary Education; Group 2, Secondary Education; Group 3, College, University and Higher Education; Group 8, Miscellaneous.

AWARDS.

The awards to Iowa were as follows:

Group 1.—Elementary Education.—Grand Prize.—Iowa Commission, collective educational exhibit of the elementary schools of Iowa.

Gold Medal.—Council Bluffs Board of Education, elementary schools; Davenport Board of Education, elementary schools; Dubuque Board of Education, elementary schools; Marshalltown Board of Education, elementary schools and manual training; West Des Moines Board of Education, kindergarten and manual training.

Bronze Medal.—Polk County, public schools.

Group 2.—Gold Medal.—Boards of Education of Dubuque, Burlington and East Des Moines, collective exhibit of secondary schools; State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Silver Medal.—Board of Education of Davenport, Marshalltown and West Des Moines, collective exhibit of secondary schools.

*This is \$500.09 less than the amount apportioned for this department.

Group 3.—Gold Medal.—Iowa State College.

Silver Medal.—Iowa College, Grinnell, general exhibit illustrating courses of instruction and methods and results of college work; Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, statistics, publications and traveling library; State University of Iowa, exhibit illustrating facilities and courses of instruction; Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, general exhibit illustrating courses of instruction, facilities and work of students.

Bronze Medal.—State of Iowa, statistical charts on higher education; Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, general exhibit illustrating courses of instruction and methods and results of college work.

Group 5.—Bronze Medal.—Dairy Bacteriology Department, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, "starters."

Group 6.—Grand Prize.—Brown's Business Colleges of Illinois and Iowa.

Group 8.—Gold Medal.—F. J. Sessions, collaborator.

Silver Medal.—C. M. Sessions, statistical charts.

Bronze Medal.—Goodyear-Marshall Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, commercial school publications; Western Penman Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, "The Western Penman;" State Federation of Women's Clubs, Marshalltown.

Group 139.—Grand Prize.—Iowa Children's Home Society, Des Moines.

As can be readily seen it was the larger schools that received the awards, but it can be truthfully said that the smaller schools failed to secure individual awards not because of the inferiority of the work, but because of incompleteness in some branches; however, each of these schools is entitled to a share in the grand prize awarded to the Commission, because each school helped to make up the sum total upon which the grand prize was awarded.

A number of states received more awards than Iowa; the chief reason being that work was shown in more groups, such as schools for the deaf, for the blind, industrial schools and private institutions. Iowa had no exhibits from this class of schools, because of lack of funds for this purpose.

A series of charts giving school statistics and other information was a prominent exhibit in the Iowa booth. There were twenty-two of these, measuring five feet in length by three feet in width, and they touched on every educational factor and power in the state. Six of them were devoted to state organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A., the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, Iowa publications, and the public and traveling libraries. The remaining sixteen were given to school statistics of all kinds. Figures and interesting information with regard to the school system, school expenditures, attendance, school funds, organizations, institutes, teachers' associations, teachers' institutes, and the growth of Iowa high schools were set forth. One of the most interesting of these charts was the one showing the per cent of illiteracy in the states of the Union. The figures were taken from the United States census report of 1900, showing the per cent of people ten years and over in all states who were unable to read and write. At the top of the list stands one of the southern states,

which has a great black population. In that state nearly 38 per cent of the inhabitants are unable to write and read. Coming up through the southern states to the middle western states, it is found that Nebraska shows the least per cent of illiterates, 2.2, while Iowa shows but 2.3 per cent. This chart was very favorably mentioned in the World's Fair edition of "World's Work," issued in August. These charts have been placed in the Iowa Historical and Memorial Building at Des Moines.

The Iowa Library Commission had a small but interesting exhibit. It consisted of a sample of the free traveling libraries, a series of half-tone cuts of the free libraries in the state, statistics of the work of the Library Commission, and two great maps, one showing the location of the free libraries and the other the centers for traveling libraries. These charts also gave interesting statistics relating to the number of volumes circulated, the support fund and various other facts.

Prof. C. A. Cumming, of the Des Moines School of Art, made a very fine exhibit of pictures in still life. This work was done in crayon by members of his classes.

The exhibit of the Federation of Women's Clubs was an interesting showing in miniature of reproductions of the different works of art, which the clubs have been instrumental in putting into the different schools of the state. In this exhibit were also found pictures of the different club rooms, and also a chart giving general statistics concerning the different organizations and the work being accomplished throughout the state. This exhibit was worthy of an award, but seemed to have had no classification.

One of the features of the Iowa exhibit was the work installed by Mr. A. N. Palmer, of Cedar Rapids, founder of the Palmer method of business writing. The material displayed was from all over the United States and Canada, and was the leading exhibit of school and business writing displayed at the exposition. This exhibit attracted great attention and kept Mr. Palmer's special representative busy explaining his method of writing. There is no question but that Mr. Palmer was entitled to a grand prize, and that he would have received one but for the fact that his work was so unique that the jury could get no line for comparison.

At the Iowa State Building there was installed a case of handiwork from the Iowa Institution for the Feeble-Minded, located at Glenwood. Had this case of work been installed in the Iowa booth in place of in the Iowa Building, it would have received an award at the hands of the jury, undoubtedly, as it was very high-class work, but it could receive no mention because it was not installed in the Palace of Education.

In concluding, permit me to thank the Commission for its courtesy and assistance and to attest my especial appreciation of the active support and wise counsel of Hon. James H. Trewin, Commissioner in charge.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES MERRITT SESSIONS, Superintendent.

Iowa State College

The Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames took as prominent a position at the exposition as any educational institution in the country.



PROF. C. F. CURTISS,
Iowa State College, Ames.

Its work appeared in a number of exhibits, and, in the line of experiments, practically led.

A list of those connected officially with the fair in this work will be found elsewhere in this report.

The Animal Husbandry Department exhibited some cattle, representing the Blue Gray cross breeding work which has been carried on at the experiment station at Ames for several years through the co-operation and assistance of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago. These Blue Grays this year won first prize on foot and first prize on the block at the International Live Stock Exposition, and sold at the extreme top quotation in carload lots in the open market. The

college was not allowed to compete for prizes at St. Louis.

In the live stock line the college was presented with a fine imported Belgian mare from the Belgian exhibit at St. Louis; also the Belgian government exhibit of poultry, which will be used as a nucleus of a poultry department at Ames.

In the dairy cow test, the Jersey herd was fed by Mr. Van Pelt, a Des Moines boy, who is a graduate of the Iowa State College. In a recent letter, commenting on Mr. Van Pelt's work, Hon. J. J. Richardson, of Davenport, made the following statement: "Van Pelt's letters in the 'Jersey Bulletin' are creditable to us all; creditable to Ames. It was Professor Curtiss' recommendation that secured him the position at St. Louis."

EXPERIMENTS.

Professor C. F. Curtiss, dean of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, on the committee selected by the government to provide an exhibit and conduct experiments for the American agricultural colleges, took an active part in this work and was ably assisted by Professor P. G. Holden. The work representing the agricultural college classroom and practice exercises and the experimental methods used in plant and animal breeding, was set forth during two sessions of two weeks each between the dates September 12th and 24th and October 3d and 15th. The plan followed was to have twenty-five students from five different agricultural colleges



PROF. P. G. HOLDEN,
Iowa State College, Ames.

present, to act as a class for the instructors to use in demonstrating their methods of teaching live stock judging, dressing and curing meats, judging grains, making gluten, sponge and baking trials twith flour, and in grinding and milling wheat.

Tardiness on the part of the exposition management in completing the building used for the work greatly interfered with the progress of the exercises during the first session. A refrigerator room was provided and demonstrations were made in judging all of the market classes of live stock for the block. Students were given demonstrations in slaughtering, cutting and curing meats under the inspection of interested World's Fair visitors. Exercises in judging corn and small grain, and in placing rings of all the market and breeding classes of cattle, sheep and swine constituted the programs rendered from day to day. Evening sessions as well as forenoon and afternoon exercises were held daily. Moving pictures representing the active work of students in judging live stock, studying farm mechanics, judging corn, carrying out agricultural engineering class exercises, and the work of plant and animal breeding constituted a portion of the evening programs. Addresses upon various phases of plant and animal breeding and the methods of instruction followed in kindred subjects filled the remaining available time during the four weeks that the exercises were carried on.

The attendance ranged from fifty to one thousand people at a session, varying with the attendance at the fair as well as with the condition of the weather. The men who were in attendance at the live stock show as exhibitors, jurors, and in other capacities, were deeply interested in the program and followed the detail of it closely.

An arena 40x70 feet was arranged in elliptical form in Live Stock Congress Hall, and was surrounded by terraced seats sufficient to accommodate 1,100 people. One-half of this pavilion was set apart for demonstrations in plant breeding work. Matured plants of oats, wheat, barley, spelt, millet, flax, and young plants of corn were set in natural form with interspaces about two-thirds as great as they usually occupy in plant nurseries. They were shown in all stages, some with clipped borders, others partially culled out in selecting the better plants, and others with the final or choice seeding plants alone remaining. In other plots the plants were harvested and placed in their receptacles. Specimen record books were on exhibition and the forms of plant pedigrees which are kept were displayed to the public. All forms of plant records and labels used in experimental work were in their natural position so that visitors were able to see an entire system which has been found practicable by investigators. Ripe bundles of grain were exhibited as they are placed in the field at harvest time, and a threshing machine for plant breeding work was also on exhibition. A nursery fanning mill, an electric bake oven, and a small patent roller test mill were all exhibited in active operation. Nitrogen and fat extractors used in corn breeding work were features of the display. The plant breeding exhibit proved very suitable for exposition work. In that display a crowd was able to obtain a good general idea of the work in a few minutes, and those who chose to spend a longer time were not discommoded by the ones who made a less complete study of the exhibit.

The stock judging exercises by students and the demonstration of methods used in stock judging instruction by teachers attracted favorable attention and large crowds, while the small grain and corn judging work was well received.

The slaughtering and cooking trials proved especially attractive to the stock breeders and exhibitors present, who followed the trials closely and took a deep interest in them. Many of the exhibitors maintained that the experiment stations are the only interested parties who can successfully carry out slaughtering trials with live stock, as exhibitors do not like to furnish animals which have ranked well on foot and have them fall behind when the crucial test of slaughtering is resorted to.

Sixty-two students from eleven institutions constituted the classes during the two sessions. A number of the colleges invited to supply members of the class were unable to do so on account of the intervening distance and consequent expense which traveling to St. Louis would entail.

Five herdsmen from four experiment stations accompanied the live stock supplied their institutions and apparently made excellent use of the opportunity afforded for gathering information. Twelve assistants from four colleges took the part of student assistants in putting the exhibit in place and in carrying out the detail work of making the demonstrations.

SOILS.

The Department of Soils of the Ames College showed the following apparatus: A centrifuge and attached motor with fixtures, granite pans, aluminum dishes, a thermometer for drying oven, apparatus for wet combustion work, microscope with lenses, eye-piece micrometer, stage micrometer, large glass beakers, centrifuge bottles, shaker bottles, porcelain evaporating dishes, drying plate, oven with corks and stand, water bath with stand and gas fixtures, set of sieves with bolting cloth for sifting sand.

Photographs were furnished by the Farm Mechanics Department to the St. Louis exhibit showing: Students at work in farm mechanics laboratory, traction ditcher, tile samples, blacksmith shop, students in carpentering shop, machine room, carpentry room, students laying tile, students testing draft of wagons.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

During the summer of 1904, this department sent a number of small shipments of fruit of the newer varieties of apples and plums, and was awarded a silver medal by the Jury of Awards for the same.

For the educational exhibit of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the horticultural department prepared an exhibit designed to illustrate the progress that has been made in the combatting of fungus diseases and insect pests of the garden and orchard. This exhibit comprised a complete set of the different types of spray nozzles, models of spray pumps, the various kinds of motive power used in spray work, etc.

SECURED FOR THE MUSEUM.

At the close of the exposition, the department received a considerable quantity of material from home and foreign exhibits, principally along forestry lines. The following summary will show the nature and amount of museum material received from each country:

From Argentine Republic.—Forty-three specimens of native woods, which are numbered, giving common and scientific name. These specimens are all of large size, many of them being sections of trees with the upper surface polished to show the grain of the wood. This collection also includes bamboo poles, telegraph poles, paving blocks, two cases of quinine bark, and a number of large framed pictures of Argentine forest scenes.

From Japan.—From this exhibit we received a collection of eight of the most important spruce timbers native to that country and a case of vegetable sponges.

From Ceylon.—Four specimens of native pines.

From Nicaragua.—The main portion of the forestry exhibit in the Nicaragua pavilion was given to the college. This collection comprizes some three hundred and two specimens of Nicaraguan woods, most of them being small specimens about one foot in height. This exhibit also comprizes a number of samples of fruits or seeds, such as the cocoa bean, crude coffee, etc.

From Oregon.—Twenty-three specimens of native woods of the state and also a collection of pine cones of the western species.

From Kentucky.—Thirty-eight specimens of native Kentucky timbers, most of them being in the shape of boards which are highly polished on one side.

Practically all of these specimens are named and labeled, and are of such a character as to be of permanent value as museum material for the department.

GEOLOGY AND MINING.

The Department of Mining Engineering fell heir to one-third of the exhibit of the American Clay Working Machinery Company; also secured promise of a representative collection of the raw materials and manufactured products of the United States Gypsum Company.

The State University Museum

The regents of the State University at Iowa City, at their September meeting, appointed Professor C. C. Nutting to go to St. Louis to secure what material he could for the university museum. At different times he was assisted by Dr. Bryden and Dr. Patterson, the former being interested specially in material in the way of minerals and geological specimens and the latter representing the commercial museum.

Up to the present time something over forty boxes and barrels have arrived at Iowa City as a result of the work of this committee and the

generosity of exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The following will indicate the source and nature of these donations:

The United States Bureau of Fish and Fisheries donated over 500 specimens of American and Hawaiian fish, a large series of live turtles and a number of specimens illustrating the embryology and development of the salmon.

The Ceylon Commission contributed a large series of mounted birds, a collection of fruit models, complete series of native oils, grains, cinnamon, teas, coffees, cocoanuts, copra, fibers and plumbago.

The New South Wales Commission donated their whole collection of fine wood samples and drains. The former received a gold medal.

The Egyptian Commission gave a complete series in original exhibition jars, of grains, nuts, cotton, sugar, salt, and a series of large photographs.

A series of medicinal plants, drains and other products was secured from the Soudan.

The Porto Rican Commission gave samples of coffees and other products.

The East India Commission donated their superb series of teas, coffees and cardamon in the original exhibition boxes, with glass fronts.

The state of Washington gave a collection of fish, including a fine specimen of adult salmon.

The amount thus far received is but a small part of the entire donations that have been promised. The material from the Honduras Commission is reported packed and ready for shipment, and includes among other things their very complete exhibit of drug plants. The Argentine Republic has given notice that they have ready for shipment a collection of woods and other vegetable products. Nicaragua has promised a collection of woods, minerals, fruits, fibers and grains.

By far the most important collections of all are promised from the Philippine Commission, which has already boxed for shipment an educational exhibit of great value, and has set aside extensive collections in the way of marine animals of various kinds, models of fishing boats, fish traps, fishing implements, houses, sugar mill, rice mill, medicinal plants, woods, fibers, etc.

A quantity of material was donated by the American Clay Working Machinery Company in the way of manufactured products turned out by their machines.

A number of smaller donations were made by private exhibitors, and many promises from manufacturers and commercial organizations indicating an intention to contribute specimens of their products.



IOWA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.
Anthropology Building.

Historical and Anthropology

An exhibit in the anthropology department was early decided on by the Iowa Commission.

A former Iowa citizen, Dr. WJ McGee, who had made a special study of the Louisiana Purchase Territory from an historical standpoint, because of this special fitness, had been chosen by the exposition as chief of the department at St. Louis.

Commissioner Thomas Updegraff was selected as chairman of a permanent committee on such exhibits.

To place a comprehensive showing of historical matters with only limited means for such purpose, was a task much more difficult than was supposed. Hon. Charles Aldrich, curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, and Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the State University, were frequently called into conference.

Finally it was decided that the best showing that could be made under the circumstances would be an exhibit from the Historical Department. To release this for exhibition purposes the Thirtieth General Assembly adopted concurrent resolution No. 9, which provided for the releasing, removal, installation and return of such part of the exhibit as should be selected. The exhibit was given a prominent place in one of the fireproof buildings at the exposition, and was admired because of the wide range it occupied in history, art and scientific research, and with it all an artistic arrangement suitable to the surroundings.

Report of Commissioner Updegraff



COMR. THOMAS UPDEGRAFF,
McGregor.

To Hon. William Larrabee, President
Louisiana Purchase Exposition
Commission of Iowa.

I herewith transmit the report of the department to which I was assigned by the Commission. While originally it was intended to make an independent exhibit showing newer material of early research in pictures, publications and specimens, it was found with the limited appropriation for such purposes, inexpedient.

The consent of the General Assembly having been secured, the success of the department was assured and the Commission relieved of the labor and responsibility of its installation. In the hands of Curator Aldrich with power to install the balance of the work was an easy mat-



IOWA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT,
Anthropology Building.

ter, indeed. I desire to express my sincere thanks, and I know I am authorized to extend this from the Commission to the General Assembly for its generous response to our appeal, and to Governor Cummins and the Executive Council for their hearty co-operation in the work; to Hon. Charles Aldrich, without whose aid an historical exhibit from Iowa would seem incomplete; to Professor Cumming for his labors in the installation and arrangement; to Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh for valuable assistance, and to Governor Larrabee for his untiring efforts to see that the exhibit was maintained without harm and in accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly and instructions given by the Executive Council.

Also attached herewith is a compilation of historical matter by the secretary of the Commission, the first compilation of the kind ever made.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF,

Commissioner in Charge of Anthropology Exhibits.

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF.

Commissioner Thomas Updegraff, McGregor, lawyer, was born April 3, 1834, in Tioga County, Pa. His father was a merchant. Mr. Updegraff received an academic education; located in Clayton County, Iowa, in 1855; was appointed clerk of the district court of Clayton County in April, 1856, and elected clerk in August of the same year; re-elected in 1858; admitted to the bar in 1860; located at McGregor; was member of House of Representatives of Iowa in 1878; served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee; elected to Congress and served in the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and was a member of the notification committee. Has been a member of the Board of Education and City Solicitor of McGregor for many years. Mr. Updegraff was married in June, 1858, to Miss Laura A. Platt, who died in January, 1865. He was again married in October, 1867, to Miss Florence E. H. Haight, who died in October, 1902. His family consists of two daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Rachel. Mr. Updegraff has been active in the work of the Iowa Commission as Commissioner in charge of exhibits in anthropology and history.

Report of Curator

Des Moines, Iowa, January 20, 1905.

To Hon. Thomas Updegraff, Commissioner in Charge of Anthropology Exhibits, McGregor, Iowa.

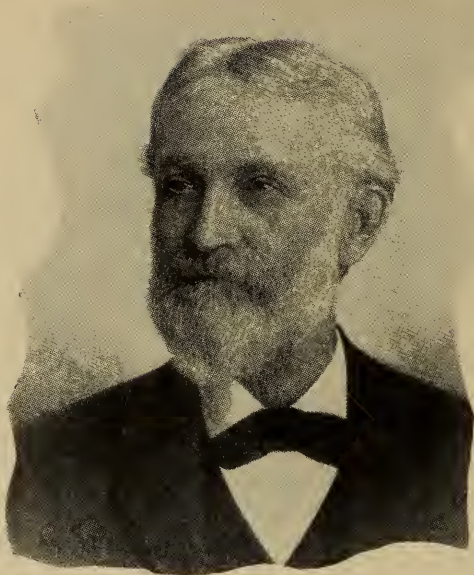
Dear Sir—I have the pleasure of reporting to you that the exhibit sent from the Historical Department of Iowa consisted of the following subjects:

Oil Portraits.

Governors of Iowa Territory.—Robert Lucas, John Chambers, James Clark.

Governors of the State of Iowa.—Ansel Briggs, Stephen Hempstead, James W. Grimes, Ralph P. Lowe, Samuel J. Kirkwood, William M. Stone, Samuel Merrill, Cyrus C. Carpenter, Francis M. Drake, as Brigadier General.

Other Portraits.—General G. M. Dodge, William B. Allison, James Harlan, Camuel F. Miller, Charles Aldrich.



CHARLES ALDRICH.
Curator State Historical Department,

Publications of the Historical Department of Iowa.

Annals of Iowa, third series, five volumes, bound in three-quarter red levant, 1893-1903.

Six Biennial Reports of the Historical Department of Iowa, bound in one volume, 1893-1903.

Iowa Territorial Laws, 1838-1839, 1839-1840, two volumes, republished.

Richman, Irving B., "John Brown Among the Quakers, and Other Sketches."

First Census of the Original Counties of Dubuque and Des Moines, 1836, two pamphlets.

Shambaugh, Benj. F., "History of the Constitution of Iowa," 1902.

Legislative Journals, extra session, now first published.

Iowa Books and Manuscripts.

Journal of the Convention for the Formation of a Constitution for the State of Iowa, 1844.

Journal of the Convention for the Formation of a Constitution for the State of Iowa, 1846.

Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Iowa, 1857.

Larrabee, Governor William, original manuscript, first inaugural address, 1886.

Tuttle, General James M., correspondence during the Civil War.

Letters of the Territorial Governors of Iowa, two volumes, the official copies.

Street, General Joseph Montfort, illustrious friend of the Indians, correspondence, 1806-1834.

Carpenter, Governor Cyrus C., address at the unveiling of the Spirit Lake tablet at Webster City, also sketch of Major William Williams, the original manuscripts.

Clarke, William Penn, reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa, correspondence, three volumes, 1846-1866.

Miscellaneous Manuscripts.

Crabbe, Reverend George, English poet, manuscript sermon.

White, Reverend Gilbert, author of "The Natural History of Selbourne," manuscript sermon.

Forman, Major Samuel S., original manuscript, "Narrative of a Journey Down the Ohio and Mississippi in 1798-1799," by Lyman C. Draper, of Wisconsin.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, original manuscript, "Two Bites at a Cherry."

Audubon, John James, original manuscript, "Habits of the Wild Turkey."

Cleveland, Grover, original manuscript (seventeen pages), speech before the New York Charities Aid Association, 1891.

Fourteen Early Iowa Maps and Maps Including Iowa.

Extrait d'un globe terrestre le Pere Le Grand de Dijon, 1720 (said to be earliest map including Iowa).

Facsimile of autograph map of the Mississippi or Conception river, drawn by Father Marquette at the time of his voyage.

Map of part of Wisconsin Territory, compiled from Tanner's Map, 1836.

Map of Wisconsin Territory, published by Henry J. Abel, 1838.

Sectional map of the Black Hawk Purchase, with a part of Illinois and Wisconsin, by L. Judson, 1838.

Map of Iowa, published by J. H. Colton, 1839 (framed).

Hydrographical basin of the upper Mississippi River, from surveys and information by J. N. Nicollet, 1836-1840, reduced and compiled in 1843.

Galland's map of Iowa, compiled from the latest authorities by Dr. J. Galland, 1840.

Map of the surveyed part of Wisconsin Territory, exhibiting the location of Iowa City, the seat of government, published by John Plumb.

Map of the western part of the United States, shows Fort Des Moines, in Iowa.

New map of Iowa, accompanied with notes by W. Barrows, Cincinnati, 1845.

Map of Iowa, by L. Matzinger, 1850 (framed).

Geological map of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, by David Dale Owen, 1851.

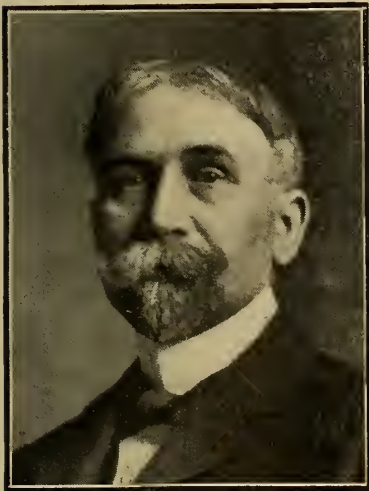
Plan of Fort Des Moines and its environs, Polk County, Iowa, 1854.

An Iowa Stone Axe.

This axe was found near Columbus Junction, Louisa County, Iowa. Its weight is thirty-one and three-fourths pounds.

Summary of Materials.

Seventeen oil portraits, seventeen boxes; thirty-one books and bound manuscripts, one box; fourteen maps, two boxes; one stone axe, one box.



PROF. CHARLES A. CUMMING,
Supt. Anthropology Exhibit.

I have been notified by President David R. Francis, of the St. Louis Exposition, that the state of Iowa was awarded for the above exhibit the grand prize and a diploma; Mr. Charles Aldrich, curator and founder of the Historical Department, was awarded a gold medal and diploma; Professor Charles A. Cumming, who painted several of the portraits and who went to St. Louis and attended to their proper display in the Anthropological Building, was awarded a silver medal and diploma, and the department was also awarded a bronze medal and diploma for the great stone axe. I am happy to state that these articles were transmitted to St. Louis and returned to this department without any damage whatever. They were received in as good order as when they left our rooms.

I wish to tender the sincere thanks of this department to the Iowa Commission for their care and watchfulness in looking after this exhibit, and for innumerable courtesies which I received from them during my stay on the exposition grounds.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES ALDRICH,
Curator of the State Historical Department.

DEPOSITED FOR REFERENCE.

Among the collections deposited by the secretary by direction of the Commission with the Historical Department at Des Moines are the following:

Newspaper clippings, six volumes, containing clippings from the Iowa newspapers and the St. Louis papers concerning the exposition. The six volumes contain 1,800 pages, or 216,000 inches of printed matter.

Visitors' Register, Iowa Building, five volumes, containing the autographs of 67,798 Iowa visitors to the exposition.

Monthly Bulletin, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, July, 1901, to December, 1904, two volumes.

Booklet issued, 160 copies, twenty copies in leather.

Jamestown Exposition.

Newspaper exhibit, six volumes, containing copies of Iowa newspapers.

The register of visitors at Agriculture Booth, three volumes.

Daily Programs, two volumes, containing programs of each day's events at the fair, a complete history of the fair in itself, compiled under the direction of the secretary of the Iowa Commission.

Official catalogue of exhibits, by Official Catalogue Co.

Rules and Regulations of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, pamphlets, three copies.

World's Fair Manual and description of grounds and buildings.

World's Fair Guide Book.

Military Camps and Special Days and Events, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, pamphlet.

Gould's Directory of St. Louis, 1904.

Interstate Directory, R. L. Polk of Sioux City, 1904.

Colored map of grounds, six copies.

Exposition folders, two copies.

Pike album.

Anthropology.—Queen's Jubilee presents, by WJ McGee; catalogue of Jubilee presents.

Agriculture.—Official catalogue, by Frederic W. Taylor.

Art.—Official catalogue, first edition, by Halsey C. Ives.

Arkansas.—Timber resources of Arkansas, pamphlet, two series, four and nine, issued by land department of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and Little Rock and Fort Smith railways.

Brazil.—Brazil at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, pamphlet, by Brazilian Commission; Catalogue Do Amazonas Exhibits, pamphlet.

Costa Rica.—Report, Manuel Gonzales, Executive Commissioner.

Canada.—History, Production and Natural Resources, by George Johnson, D. C. L. F. S. S., and Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Canada. Food Products of Canada, pamphlet, by W. W. Moore; Fruit Culture, pamphlet, two copies, by Robert Hamilton, superintendent of Canada fruit exhibit; Forest Wealth of Canada, pamphlet, by Canada Commission; Economic Minerals of Canada, pamphlet, by Geological Survey Corps.

China.—Catalogue of Chinese exhibits at Louisiana Purchase Exposition, pamphlet, by Chinese Commission.

Department of Electricity.—Official catalogue, by W. E. Goldsborough; Circular No. 1, exhibits in department.

Department of Education and Social Economy.—Official catalogue, by Howard J. Rogers.

Forestry, Fish and Game.—Official catalogue, by Tarleton H. Bean; Circular No. 1, Department of Forestry, May, 1902; United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, pamphlet, three copies; exhibits by W. de C. Ravenel, United States Government Board.

Germany.—Atlas; Statistics of Laboring Men; Insurance Companies; Statistics of Loan Companies.

Hotels.—List of hotels and rooming houses.

Indian Territory.—Bradley's Manual of Statistical Information, by C. M. Bradley.

Kinloch Telephone Directory.

Liberal Arts.—Official Catalogue, by John A. Ockerson; Division of Exhibits, Circular No. 7, by John A. Ockerson.

Live Stock.—Prize List, two copies, by F. D. Colburn; Official Catalogue, by Charles F. Mills, Chief.

Louisiana.—Condition, Progress and Education, pamphlet, by Professor Brown Ayres, of Tulane University; In the Levees in Louisiana, pamphlet, by Colonel Arsene Perilleat, member Board of Engineers.

Mines and Metallurgy.—Official Catalogue, by J. A. Holmes.

Manufactures.—Official Catalogue, by Milan H. Hulburt.

Minnesota.—History, Resources and Opportunities, pamphlet, by Minnesota Commission.

Maryland.—Farmers, Manufacturers and Capitalists, four pamphlets, by State Bureau of Immigration; The Seventh Star, Facts and Figures About State of Maryland, by L. H. Dielman; Beacon Lights of Baltimore, pamphlet, by C. H. Forrest, secretary.

Montana.—Resources and Attractions, pamphlet, by John B. Read.

Mexico.—Official Catalogue of Mexican Exhibits, issued by Mexican Commission.

Music.—Rules and Regulations of Bureau of Music, pamphlet, by Geo. W. Stewart; Choral Societies, by Geo. W. Stewart.

Machinery.—Official Catalogue, pamphlet, by Thomas W. Moore.

New Jersey.—Tenth Annual Report, Commissioner of Public Roads, 1903, pamphlet, by H. I. Budd, Commissioner.

Olympic Games and Contests, program, by Department of Physical Culture.

Oregon.—Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, pamphlet, by Henry E. Reed, Secretary and Director of Exploitation.

Oklahoma.—Map of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, pamphlet.

Philippine Islands.—Official Catalogue of Exhibits of Philippine Government; Department of Interior; Report of Customs Service, by W. Morgan Shuster, Collector; Report of Auditor for the Islands, pamphlet; Pictorial Pamphlet; Educational Work; Philippine Exposition; Official Handbook, Part 1; Rosenstock's Business Directory of Manila, June and July, 1903; Gutta Percha and Rubber of Philippine Islands, by Penoyer L. Sherman, J. Ph. D.; Volcanoes and Seismic Centers, pamphlet, by Department of Commerce and Labor; Climate, pamphlet; Population, pamphlet; Preliminary Work in Manila, by Governor Taft, pamphlet.

Porto Rico.—Census of 1899, by War Department.

Portugal.—History of Army and Monuments, pamphlet; History of Military School, pamphlet; Colonies Portugaises, pamphlet; Mission et Explorations Portugaises, pamphlet; Electricity Applied to Medicine, Etc., pamphlet; Colonies Portugaises D'Afrique, pamphlet; Naval School of Lisbon, pamphlet.

Rhode Island.—Industries Catalogue, pamphlet, by Providence Chamber of Commerce; Rhode Island Building, pamphlet, by Commission.

Rules and Regulations, Specific, by Division of Works, pamphlet; Delivery, Handling, Roadways and Traffic, two copies; Gas on Exposition Grounds, two copies; Plumbing, two copies; Fire Protection by High Pressure, two copies; Water Supply, two copies; Grounds, Treatment, two copies; Garbage, Disposal, two copies; Steam Supply, two copies; Sewer Connections, two copies; Erection Buildings and Structure, two copies; Compressed Air, one copy; Electricity, one copy.

St. Louis.—St. Louis the Convention City, pamphlet, by Business Men's League of St. Louis.

Transportation.—Official Catalogue, by Williard A. Smith.

West Virginia.—Handbook of West Virginia, pamphlet, by Virgil H. Lewis.

Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

Addresses and Proceedings National Educational Association, Madison Wisconsin, in 1884.

Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa, 1883-1885.

Great Anthracite Coal Mine, by Anthracite Company, Scranton, Pa.
Westinghouse Industries, by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Directory Officers of United States Army, St. Louis, Mo.

Catalogue Iowa Federation Women's Clubs, 1902-1903.

Catalogue Forest Park University, St. Louis.

Catalogue Washington University.

Annual Statement of Trade and Commerce, St. Louis, 1903, by Geo. H. Morgan, secretary.

Catalogue of Lange & Berstrom, St. Louis, Mo.

Corliss Engines, Murray Iron Works, Burlington.

Reports of Former Commissions.

Report Oregon World's Fair Commission, 1895 (Columbian), two copies.

Report of Hon. Ethan W. Allen, Acting United States Commissioner World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial, 1886.

Report Illinois Commission, Trans-Mississippi Commission, 1898.

Report Illinois Commission, Columbian Commission, 1893.

Report Kansas Commission, Columbian Commission, 1893.

The books and music by Iowa authors and composers collected by the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Iowa Commission.

In closing the work of the Commission there will be other things to deposit which will include medals and diplomas awarded to the Iowa Commission for state exhibits; other publications, and copies of programs, invitations, circulars, and stationery; also copies of this report of the Commission.

Deposited With the State Historical Society.

Among the books, pamphlets, etc., deposited with the State Historical Society at Iowa City by the Iowa Commission are the following:

Two copies Progressive Men of Iowa, volumes 1 and 2.

Ninety copies The State of Iowa—Something of Its History.

One copy Brazil at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Four copies Coahuela, a Brief Statistical Statement.

One copy Exposition, St. Louis, Rules and Regulations.

Two copies Thirtieth General Assembly, 1904.

One copy World's Fair, St. Louis, Descriptive Booklet.

One copy Telephone Directory, St. Louis, used by Iowa Commission.

One copy Jamestown Exposition edition of Norfolk Dispatch, 1904.

One copy Louisiana Purchase Centennial Dedication Ceremonies.

Three copies World's Fair Bulletin, volume 3, numbers 5 to 12; volume 4, numbers 1 to 12; volume 5, numbers 1 to 12; volume 6, numbers 1 and 2; March, 1902, to December, 1904.

Eighteen copies World's Fair, 1904—Editor's Memoranda, number 12.

Twelve copies address delivered on Iowa Day by Thomas D. Healy.

Two copies Officials Iowa Commission.

Thirteen copies Handbooks of various states or of institutions, etc.

One lot of second-class unclaimed mail.

Six volumes Iowa Newspaper Exhibit.

Two hundred typewritten (mimeograph) Daily Bulletins, containing probably 3,000 pages. These bulletins were issued daily by the Exposition Company and furnished to the daily newspapers, the matter being prepared by Mr. W. A. Kelsoe, superintendent of the press bureau and corps of reporters. An effort was made to give complete official reports of the day's proceedings. The copies furnished the Iowa Commission were carefully preserved, Mr. Kelsoe supplying the missing numbers. This collection deposited with the State Historical Society is one of not to exceed six in existence.

Copies of this report will also be deposited with the State Historical Society.

CHRONOLOGY OF IOWA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

1898, December 13.—Governor Stephens, of Missouri, issued a call for a convention, requesting the Governors of the fourteen states comprising the Louisiana Purchase to appoint delegates to attend the convention to consider the question of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana.

1899, January 6.—Governor Shaw appoints delegates to attend a convention at St. Louis.

1899, January 10-11.—At the convention called to consider the question of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana Territory, all of the fourteen states comprising the Louisiana Purchase were fully represented. Hon. J. C. Milliman, Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, was made chairman. Resolutions were adopted favoring an international exposition in St. Louis in 1903 as the most fitting celebration in which the development of the states of the Louisiana Purchase could be demonstrated.

1900, March 15.—In the Iowa House of Representatives, Twenty-eighth General Assembly, Hon. W. L. Eaton introduced a concurrent resolution favoring the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and requesting representatives in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to use their best endeavors to promote the passage of the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 in aid thereof. Adopted by both branches.

1902, April 11.—Bill passed both houses of the Iowa General Assembly appropriating \$125,000 for Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

1902, April 29.—Governor A. B. Cummins appointed thirteen Commissioners to represent the state of Iowa at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

1902, July 1.—Iowa Commission organized.

1902, October 2.—Allotment ceremonies at the exposition grounds, at which the site for the Iowa Building was assigned.

1902, October 7.—Iowa Commission effected permanent organization.

1902, December 18.—Architects' plans for the Iowa Building adopted; departments assigned.

1903, March 4.—Contract for the erection of the Iowa Building was awarded.

1903, April 30.—Dedication of the exposition buildings at St. Louis in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana Territory.

1903, May 2.—Corner stake of Iowa Building driven by Governor Cummins.

1903, August 25.—Flag raised over the Iowa Building by Commissioner Shepherd and President Francis.

1903, August 26.—Louisiana Purchase Day at Iowa State Fair, Dr. A. B. Storms, orator.

1903, November 14.—Iowa Building at Louisiana Purchase Exposition dedicated, Chairman Witmer presiding.

1903, December 20.—Centennial anniversary of formal transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States celebrated in Iowa schools.

1904, January 6.—Artist selected to decorate the Iowa Building.

1904, January 13.—Joint legislative committee inspects Iowa Building and work of Commission.

1904, February 11.—Senator Allison and Congressman W. I. Smith secured loan of \$4,500,000 in Congress for exposition.

1904, February 17.—Joint legislative committee makes report and recommends additional appropriation of \$20,000.

1904, March 22.—Senate File No. 207, turning over property accumulated by Iowa Commission to the Board of Control; also Senate File No. 200, appropriating \$20,000 additional for use of Iowa Commission, passed by the Senate.

1904, April 30.—Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened by President Roosevelt, and Iowa Building ready for occupancy.

1904, May 30.—Memorial Day observed at Iowa Building.

1904, June 17.—Iowa Day celebration, commemorating the 231st anniversary of the discovery of Iowa.

1904, July 4.—National Day observed at Iowa Building.

1904, July 5.—American Boy Day; Iowa boy wins first prize for poem.

1904, October 15.—Iowa Cities' Day.

1904, November 24.—Thanksgiving Day observed.

1904, November 26.—President's Day.

1904, December 1.—Exposition closes.

IOWA AND EXPOSITIONS.

1874, January 23.—Governor C. C. Carpenter, in his biennial message, commends the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. (Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa, volume IV, page 101.)

1874, January 31.—In a special message to the General Assembly, C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa, speaking of Iowa at the Centennial, says: "I do not regard this as a recommendation for a donation to help on a celebration which appeals to the patriotic impulses of every American, for I believe, throwing out of view every consideration of patriotism, that the money expended economically and carefully in securing a proper representation of Iowa in this exhibition will be returned to the state increased at least four-fold."

1876, January 12.—Governor Carpenter's biennial message asks for representation at the Centennial for Iowa. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. IV, p. 169.)

1876, January 13.—Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood's third inaugural address, devoted largely to history of Iowa and its development, with reference to its position in the Louisiana Purchase Territory and to the nation in its centennial year. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. IV, p. 285.)

1876, January 24.—Governor Kirkwood sent a special message to the General Assembly, in which he said, "The growth of our state in population and wealth must for many years to come depend largely upon immigration. We seek and welcome immigrants from all the states of our nation, and from all the nations of the civilized world. We offer perhaps more surely than any other portion of our country, certain and bountiful facilities for comfortable living to all coming among us who are willing to work. A creditable showing at the Centennial Exposition of the capabilities of our state may do much to bring immigrants among us, and our failure in that regard may work us injury. Aside from this consideration, a proper degree of state pride should lead us to make sure that such of our citizens as may visit the exposition shall not have cause to feel ashamed of the position our state will occupy there. I therefore recommend that you make such appropriation as will enable those who may be charged with procuring and exhibiting the products of Iowa, to do so in a plain, economical, but proper manner. I also recommend that you cause to be printed for free distribution at the exposition a large edition—say 5,000 copies—of our census report for 1875, or a full summary thereof, for the reason that much information as to wealth, productiveness, resources and growth of the state (in convenient form for examination and preservation) would thereby be imparted."

1876, February 3.—House File No. 264, by W. H. Seevers, of Mahaska County, appropriated \$20,000 for a state exhibit at the Centennial, under control of Executive Council. It was championed by Hon. Rush Clark, of Johnson County, passed the House and Senate, and was signed by Governor Kirkwood, February 28.

1876, May 11.—Proclamation of Governor Kirkwood, asking that the celebrations of the Centennial Anniversary of Independence, July 4, 1876,

by towns and counties of Iowa, be devoted to programs consisting of historical sketches concerning the towns, townships and counties of the state and that copies be deposited with the historical departments of the nation, state and county. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. IV, pp. 310-313.)

1878, January 15.—Governor Joshua G. Newbold reviews the work at the Centennial Exposition in his biennial message. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. IV, p. 369.)

1878.—Laws of Iowa, Joint Resolution No. 1, appoints Gustavus B. Brackett and Alfred Hebard honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

1884.—Chapter 135, Laws of Iowa, \$1,000 appropriated for an exhibit of Iowa schools at the National Educational Convention at Madison, Wis.

1885.—Individuals of Iowa advanced the necessary amount of money to make a creditable representation at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial at New Orleans, which opened December, 1884. Unfortunately a large part of the exhibit was destroyed in a railroad wreck and the Commission were unable to replace it.

1886, January 14.—Governor Buren R. Sherman, in his biennial message, recommends an appropriation of \$20,000 to reimburse individuals for the representation of Iowa at New Orleans. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. V, p. 374.)

1886.—Chapter 170 appropriates \$4,137 to reimburse certain citizens for money advanced to aid in making an exhibit of the resources of Iowa at the New Orleans Exposition.

1886.—Chapter 151, \$12,000 appropriated to individuals and counties that contributed money and for claims for making an exhibit at New Orleans.

1889.—Iowa was represented at the Paris Exposition by Hon. James O. Crosby, afterwards president of the Columbian Commission. He made report to Governor Larrabee of the awards taken by Iowa.

1890.—General Assembly appropriated \$50,000 for representation at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. \$5,000 of this was used to defray preliminary expenses, when the law was repealed by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and \$125,000 appropriated, making a total appropriation of \$130,000. By special appropriation of the Executive Council and other money received by the Iowa Columbian Commission for services from the Exposition Company and other states by the Iowa State Band, the total amount of money available for this Commission, according to the statement of the late Hon. Charles Ashton, was \$183,000; total cost, \$200,767.53.

1892.—The Twenty-fourth General Assembly appropriated \$2,500 to pay expenses incurred at the Industrial and Cotton Centennial held at New Orleans, 1885-1886.

1892, January 12.—Governor Horace Boies recommends liberal appropriation for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VI, p. 319.)

1892, August 2.—Governor Boies issues proclamation naming October 21 as Columbus Day and asking that it be celebrated. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VI, p. 413.)

1894, January 11.—Governor Frank D. Jackson, in inaugural address, commends the representation of Iowa at the Columbian Exposition. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VII, pp. 5, 6, 7.)

1896, January 14.—Governor Jackson, in biennial message, recommends proper observance of Iowa's semi-centennial. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VII, p. 57.)

1896, January 16.—Governor Francis M. Drake, in inaugural address, recommends appropriation for Iowa's semi-centennial. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VII, pp. 100-101.)

1896.—Chapter 149, Laws of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, appropriates \$10,000 for representation at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.

1896.—Chapter 116, Laws Twenty-sixth General Assembly, appropriates \$10,000 for Semi-Centennial at Burlington.

1898, January 11.—Governor Drake, in his biennial message, commends the Semi-Centennial of Iowa's admission into the Union (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VII, pp. 170-171) and speaks of the Tennessee Centennial at Nashville (p. 180).

1896, September 19.—Governor Drake issues proclamation notifying the people of the state of the Semi-Centennial Celebration to be held at Burlington, October 1, 1896, and continuing eight days. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VII, p. 220.)

1896, December 19.—Governor Drake issues proclamation asking the observance of December 28th as the culmination of Iowa's Semi-Centennial, this date being the anniversary of Iowa's admission to the Union [December 28, 1846]. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VII, p. 229.)

1900.—Chapter 168, \$5,000 appropriated for Sergeant Charles Floyd monument.

1902, January 13.—Governor Leslie M. Shaw recommends appropriation for Louisiana Purchase Exposition in biennial message. (Mess. and Proc. of Govs., vol. VII, p. 358.)

1904.—The proclamations and messages concerning the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, issued by Governor Albert B. Cummins, appear in this report under "Proclamations" and will appear in the forthcoming volume VIII of the "Messages and Proclamation of the Governors of Iowa," issued by the State Historical Society.

Laws providing for the appointment of a Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be found in this report under "Laws."

IOWA DAYS AT EXPOSITIONS.

Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.—Iowa Day, Thursday, September 7, 1876. Address by Hon. C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines.

Cotton Centennial, New Orleans.—Iowa Day, Wednesday, May 13, 1885. Addresses by Commissioner H. H. Fairall, Col. M. T. Owen, Maj. F. M. Clarke and Director General Burke of the exposition. Resolutions by Captain Ham, of Dubuque, and a poem, "Iowa to the South," by H. S. Kneeder.

Columbian Exposition at Chicago.—Dedication of Iowa State Building, Saturday, October 22, 1892. Invocation, Rev. T. E. Green, D. D. Presentation of building to Governor, President Crosby; dedication and tender to exposition, Governor Boies; poem, Maj. S. H. M. Byers; oration, Hon. E. P. Seeds.

Formal opening and presentation of Iowa state exhibit to the Board of Managers, Monday, May 1, 1893. Introductory address, President Crosby; address by Secretary of State W. M. McFarland.

Iowa state celebration days, Wednesday and Thursday, September 20 and 21, 1893. Reception to Governor Boies, Wednesday, September 20, 1893. At Festival Hall, Thursday, September 21, 1893, introduction by President Crosby; invocation, Rev. J. H. Palmer; addresses by Governor Boies, W. I. Buchanan and Secretary McFarland.

Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.—Dedication Iowa State Building, Thursday, June 23, 1898. Invocation, Rev. L. P. McDonald, Council Bluffs; chorus of 100 voices from Dubuque; presentation of building, President Mallory and Chairman Packard; dedication address by Governor Shaw; acceptance, President Wattles; exposition ode, Maj. S. H. M. Byers; address, Hon. John N. Baldwin.

Dedication of Council Bluffs Wigwam. Addresses by Mayor Jennings, of Council Bluffs, Spencer Smith and Walter I. Smith.

Banquet to Governor Shaw, Omaha Club Room, Tuesday, September 20, 1898. Chairman S. B. Packard, toastmaster; speakers, Senator Wm.

V. Allen, President Wattles, Senator John M. Thurston, ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, Judge H. E. Deemer, S. C. McFarland, Lafayette Young and Congressman David H. Mercer.

Iowa State Day, Wednesday, September 21, 1898. Vice President Allan Dawson presiding; addresses by Governor Shaw, President Wattles and Robert G. Cousins.

REFERENCES.

Reference books in the State Library and Historical Departments at Des Moines and Iowa City of expositions in which Iowa has taken part:

1876.—United States International Exposition (Centennial), volumes 1 to 8, inclusive, published by the government. Superintendent of Public Instruction Abernethy issued pamphlet listing Iowa's educational exhibit at the Centennial.

1876.—Senate Journal, pages 54 to 58, Governor Kirkwood's message, accompanied by report of Commissioner.

1878.—Senate Journal, report of Executive Council on expenditures at Philadelphia, appendix, pages 517 to 539.

Iowa and the Centennial, 42-page pamphlet, containing address of Hon. C. C. Nourse, Iowa Day. Fifty thousand copies of this pamphlet were printed by the state.

1878.—Paris Universal Exposition, issued by United States government.

1884.—Proceeding of the National Teachers' Association at Madison, Wisconsin, pages 82 to 89.

1885.—Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, containing report of Iowa exhibit at Madison and New Orleans, pages 8 to 9 and 17 to 34.

1886.—Report of Iowa Commission to the New Orleans Exposition, 160 pages.

1889.—United States government report of Paris Exposition, five volumes.

1891.—House Executive Documents, Fifty-first Congress, issued by the government, Nos. 175, 176, 177; report of Columbian Exposition Commission, with synopsis of proceedings, by-laws, list of officers, etc.

1892.—House Executive Documents, No. 142, Fifty-second Congress; report of Columbian Commission.

1892.—Iowa State Fair Premium Lists, containing specials for exhibits for Chicago Exposition.

1893.—House Executive Documents, Fifty-second Congress, No. 211; report of Columbian Commission, including all ceremonies.

1893.—Report of Iowa Commission to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 420 pages.

1893.—Proceedings of the Iowa Commission to the Columbian Exposition, 470 pages.

1893.—Report of the Adjutant General, Iowa National Guard at the Columbian Exposition, pages 7 to 10, 62, 94 to 98; appendix, general orders Nos. 19, 35, 41, 42, 43, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 64, 69.

1898.—Report of Commission to Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, 188 pages.

State Agricultural Society Reports.

1875.—Page 205, resolution endorsing the Centennial Exposition.

1876.—Page 36, comments of the secretary on the Centennial.

1884.—Secretary on New Orleans Exposition.

1885.—Page 47, secretary's report on New Orleans Exposition.

1890.—Page 15, recommendation on the Columbian Exposition; page 24, Corn Palace, Sioux City; page 25, Ottumwa Coal Palace; page 130, Creston Blue Grass Palace.

1891.—Pages 23, 174, 655, Columbian Exposition; page 81, Flax Palace; page 105, Corn Palace; page 111, Blue Grass Palace; page 113, Coal Palace.

1892.—Pages 20, 523, Columbian Exposition; page 83, Flax Palace; page 109, state fair in 1893.

1893.—Pages 10, 11, 12, 13, 458, Columbian Exposition.

1902.—Year Book of Agriculture, pages 75, 510, 527, 536, 548.

1903.—Year Book of Agriculture, pages 36, 85, 323.

1904.—Year Book of Agriculture, page 190, live stock; page 210, dairy, pages 695 to 710, partial list of Iowa awards at Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

State Horticultural Society Reports.

1874.—Page 14, to collect exhibit of fruit and woods of Iowa for Centennial; page 18, the society urged to make display of fruits; page 103, status of the exhibit.

1875.—Memorial to the Sixteenth General Assembly, urging an appropriation for the Centennial Exposition of \$3,140, to be disbursed by the society.

1876.—Page 26, Iowa exhibit at Centennial; page 123, report of President Brackett on Iowa Centennial exhibit; page 132, Iowa fruit exhibit.

1884.—Page 79, \$600 appropriated for collecting fruit exhibit for New Orleans; page 143, Iowa took the gold medal and \$200 award for best collection of apples; page 251, premiums at New Orleans.

1885.—Report of G. B. Brackett, superintendent of horticulture for Iowa at New Orleans Exposition.

1890.—Page 162, co-operation in making an exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair.

1891.—Page 178, favoring a creditable exhibition; page 190, superintendent instructed to expend not to exceed \$500; page 439, committee appointed to represent the Northern Iowa Horticultural Department.

1893.—Pages 96 to 102, report of superintendent of Iowa fruit display at World's Fair, Chicago; pages 168 and 169, resolution concerning removal of superintendent; page 210, J. M. Samuels, chief Department of Horticulture, commends the exhibit made by Iowa; page 266, Horticulture at the World's Fair, by Prof. N. E. Hansen, of Ames; page 486, Iowa Fruit Exhibit at the World's Fair, by A. F. Collman, of Corning.

1897.—Page 41, reference by president of Omaha Exposition; pages 136, 139, 423, endorses Omaha Exposition.

1898.—Page 528, The Trans-Mississippi Exposition, by A. F. Collman.

1902.—Pages 21, 93, 504, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

1903.—Pages 23, 88, 167, 170, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

1904.—Pages 94 to 102, inclusive, reports and comments of representatives at St. Louis; page 335, The Flower Show.

Iowa Official Register.—1891, pages 50 to 52; 1892, pages 64 to 66; 1893, pages 56 and 57; 1903, page 125; 1904, pages 146 to 153; 1905, pages 141 to 148.

1891.—Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association, page 103.

1903.—Proceedings State Teachers' Association, pages 31 to 33.

1903.—Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, page xlvi, pages 101 to 134, inclusive; also circulars issued by the department.

1903.—Report of Adjutant General, pages 7, 102, 103.

1904.—Senate Journal, pages 52, 53, 212, 214.

1904.—House Journal, pages 54, 256, 258.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES.

The Louisiana Purchase, by C. M. Hobby (Iowa Historical Lectures, published by the State Historical Society, 1892.)

The Philosophy of the History of the Louisiana Purchase, by Henry

Clay Dean. (Tenth Biennial Report of the State Historical Society, 1875, published by the state.)

Louisiana Purchase, by J. L. Pickard. (Iowa Historical Record, April, 1885, page 57, published by the State Historical Society.)

Who Made Iowa? by T. S. Parvin, pamphlet.

Documentary material relating to the history of Iowa, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh, A. M., and published by the State Historical Society No. 1, 1895, acquisition of Louisiana by the United States, treaty signed by Livingston, Monroe and Marbois, the president authorized to take possession, proclamation and address of Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Governor General and Intendent of the province. Louisiana divided in two territories, laws; No. 2, 1895, the territory of Louisiana, territory of Missouri, common law, the Missouri compromise; No. 3, 1896, the Northwest Territory, Indiana, Michigan, the territory west of the Mississippi River; No. 4, 1896, Wisconsin; No. 5, 1896, territory and state of Iowa; No. 6, 1896, constitutions and conventions of Iowa; No. 9, 10, 11, 1897, local governments.

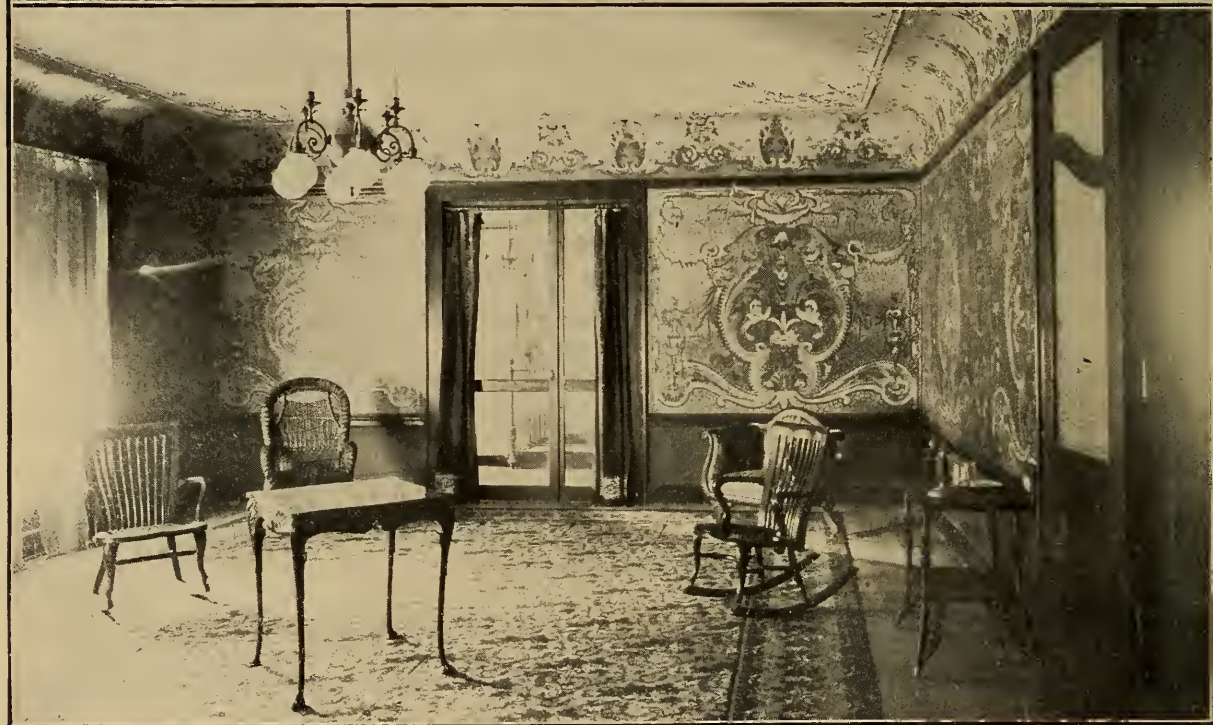
The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, published by the State Historical Society at Iowa City, and the Annals of Iowa, published by the Historical Department at Des Moines, both quarterly magazines, have many articles and references to the Louisiana Purchase by well known authors.

The periodicals, manuscripts, books, maps, etc., comprising the exhibits at the exposition described in the report of Mr. Charles Aldrich, will be found for inspection at the State Historical Department at Des Moines.

The editions of all the foregoing reports are practically exhausted. They may be found for reference with the State Library, Historical Department, Historical Society, Secretary of the Executive Council, where many of the original manuscript records are preserved. The state reports may be found with the departments issuing them.

George Washington did not live to see Louisiana purchased by the United States, his death occurring December 14, 1799. Abraham Lincoln was born six years later. Daniel Webster was 21 years of age, Henry Clay 26, Andrew Jackson 36, Aaron Burr 47, Alexander Hamilton 46, the tragedy which ended his life occurring two years later. The parties to the treaty were President Thomas Jefferson, 60 years of age; James Madison, Secretary of State, 52; James Monroe, 45; Robert Livingston, 57, Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of France, 34 years of age; Barbe-Marbois, 58, and Talleyrand-Perigord, 49 years.

Among the things deposited in the corner stone of the new \$30,000 public school building at Bloomfield, Iowa, were the publications which had been issued by the Iowa Commission.



IOWA BUILDING. RECEPTION ROOM AND GOVERNOR'S SUITE.

Department of Woman's Work

At the special meeting of the Commission held for organization, on October 7, 1902, Commissioner George M. Curtis presented a resolution favoring the appointment of a woman's auxiliary committee to act in conjunction with the Commission.

In the assignment of departments, December 18, 1902, Commissioner Curtis was assigned as Commissioner in charge of woman's work. He introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of an auxiliary committee and defining its duties at the regular meeting of the Commission, March 4, 1903. This resolution was referred to the executive committee, was approved and adopted by the Commission June 3, 1903, as follows:

"Be It Resolved, First.—That there be appointed an Iowa auxiliary committee of women composed of three in number, not more than one of whom shall reside in the same congressional district, and they shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Commission.

"Second.—The members so appointed may organize by electing from their number a chairman, vice chairman and secretary, and such other officers as they deem necessary. Said committee shall also have authority to appoint such committees or sub-committees and to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties, provided, that said committee shall not make any expenditure of money, nor incur any financial obligation except upon authority previously obtained from this Commission.

"Third.—The auxiliary committee of women shall have authority to exercise general supervisory control over such features of the Iowa exhibits as may be assigned to such committee by the Commission, and the committee shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be hereafter prescribed by the Commission."

Adopted.

In accordance with the above resolution, the executive committee selected the following women at their meeting held June 30th, to comprise the auxiliary committee: Mrs. W. H. Baily, Des Moines; Mrs. Henry J. Howe, Marshalltown; Mrs. H. E. Deemer, Red Oak.

At the meeting of the Commission held September 2, 1903, the selection of the committee was ratified. The members appeared and made the following report:

"The women's auxiliary committee of the Louisiana Purchase Commission of Iowa met at the Savery House, Des Moines, Tuesday, September 1, 1903, and perfected an organization by electing Mrs. W. H. Baily chairman; Mrs. Henry J. Howe, vice chairman; Mrs. Horace E. Deemer, secretary.

"The committee begs leave to make the following suggestions to the Commission:

"That arrangements be made in the Iowa Building for placing exhibits of Iowa women's handicraft, that are worthy and are not entered for competition.

"Also that we be given space for placing an exhibit of the books of Iowa authors, with specimen pages of their manuscripts and autograph photographs of the authors.

"Also that space be given us for making a library exhibit, to consist of pictures of library buildings and plans of interiors. Also an educa-

tional exhibit, especially the art work of our public schools and the manual training work.

"That we have an Iowa Club Woman's Day during the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets in St. Louis in 1904, and any other days that may suggest themselves."

The president called upon the ladies for remarks, and Mrs. Baily responded, expressing the idea that they were present more for instruction than any other purpose; that it was their idea that they were to assist the Commission in the way of making an exhibit of women's work at the exposition.

Mrs. Deemer expressed the belief that they could assist greatly in making the Iowa Building interesting to Iowans and other visitors.

Mrs. Howe's remarks were directed to the furnishing of the Iowa Building as a summer home.

The women comprising this committee took up their work and conscientiously followed it out, bringing together a remarkable exhibit in books by Iowa authors, music by Iowa composers, painting on canvas and china by Iowa artists, also the exhibit of the Home for the Feeble-Minded at Glenwood. These exhibits were viewed by thousands of visitors. The members of the committee assisted at the building in many of the social functions held there.

Report of Commissioner Curtis

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

I take pleasure in submitting to you the report of the women's auxiliary committee of the Iowa Commission, and in doing so I desire to most sincerely commend the work in every particular, as well as the report, as meeting my most hearty approval. It was through the work of this committee that the building was made so complete in all its appointments, and the thanks of the Commission are due them for their readiness to assist in every social function.



COMR. GEORGE M. CURTIS, Clinton.

The work taken up in every line was performed conscientiously and with a true sense of loyalty in presenting the interests of the women of the state as represented by this committee. It gives me pleasure to note that the members have worked in harmony with themselves and the Commission, and the success of this department is everywhere

recognized. I desire to extend to the women comprising this committee my thanks as head of the department, and for the Commission, which has so heartily approved all their work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. CURTIS,

Commissioner in Charge Department of Women's Work.

GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Commissioner George M. Curtis became a resident of Clinton in 1867, during which time he has continuously lived within the state, and has been prominently engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, lumber, etc., under the company name of Curtis Bros. & Co. He is also prominently identified either as president or director of several industrial and banking institutions, both within and without the state. He was born April 1, 1844, on a farm near Oxford, Chenango County, New York. His father removed with his family in 1856 and settled on a farm near Rochelle, Ill. He was educated in the common schools and at Rock River Seminary, Mt. Morris, Ill. He earned his first money as school teacher during the winters of 1861-1862, receiving \$15 per month and board, having been boarded around by the patrons of the school. Mr. Curtis sought to enlist during the war of the rebellion, but was rejected on account of physical disabilities. While he has at no time sought public office, he was induced to accept a nomination on the Republican ticket in 1877 and was elected by a safe majority to the state legislature. He was elected to represent his district in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, declining to accept a renomination in 1898. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and to Chicago in 1904. Mr. Curtis was married September 4, 1872, to Miss Ettie Lewis, at Clinton. They have two sons, George L. and Eugene J. Mr. Curtis has been active in the work of the Iowa Commission, being at the head of the Department of Women's Work, also serving on the building and executive committees.

Report of the Auxiliary Committee

To Hon. George M. Curtis, Commissioner in Charge of Department of Women's Work, Iowa Commission.

The Auxiliary Committee, Department of Women's Work, Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, begs leave to make the following report: According to direction received from the Commission, the committee collected articles for the adornment of the Iowa Building, such as paintings, photographs and hand painted china, to add to the interest of the building.

We gathered books by Iowa authors, music written by Iowa composers, artistic bookbindings made by Iowa women, a bust of Governor Cummins made by an Iowa girl, a handmade inlaid table, an exhibit from the School for Feeble-minded Children at Glenwood, three sets of beautiful ivory and china miniatures by Iowa women, and a handsome silken banner of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, loaned by Mrs. Florence Miller. To be exact, these were all loaned to us:

Thirty-three oil and water color paintings, valued at...	\$2,380.00
One burnt wood plaque, valued at	25.00
Four large framed photographs of public libraries, valued at	50.00
Four large framed photographs, portraits, valued at....	50.00
Nine ivory and china miniatures, valued at	400.00
Sixteen pieces hand painted china, by six different artists, valued at	779.60
Eleven artistic book bindings, by Mrs. George B. Douglas and Miss Tomlinson, valued at	320.00
One bust of Governor Cummins	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,304.00



*MRS. W. H. BAILY, Des Moines,
Chairman Auxiliary Committee.

In the bookcases of the library in the Iowa State Building, 169 Iowa authors were represented by 348 books and 40 pamphlets, collected by Mrs. H. J. Howe, and each author thanked in a personal letter by the chairman of this committee.

Mrs. Deemer collected 440 musical compositions by 45 Iowa people, and these productions were placed in a music cabinet in the library.

The books and musical compositions are to be permanently placed in the Iowa Historical Library at Des Moines.

The china, pictures, book bindings, inlaid table and bust of Governor Cummins have all been returned to the owners by express prepaid, and a letter sent to each one asking an acknowledgement as soon as their property reaches them. Several have already acknowledged receipt with thanks for good care and skillful packing.

All the articles above named were collected by the committee and were insured until the close of the exposition. Several paintings by Mr.

*Mrs. W. H. Baily (Alice A. Crawford), Des Moines; chairman Woman's Auxiliary Committee. Was born at Baraboo, Wis., February 16, 1854. Graduated at the Wisconsin State University in 1875. Married, Sept. 23, 1878, to Mr. William H. Baily, an attorney. Mrs. Baily is an enthusiastic member of the Presbyterian church and a member of a number of clubs and societies. She served the D. A. R.'s as regent and has been president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, after having served the Federation as recording secretary and corresponding secretary; has been president of the Woman's Club and the Conversational Club of Des Moines, and the Iowa branch of the Collegiate Alumnae. She is now chairman of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs child labor committee. In addition to her other duties as chairman of the auxiliary committee, Mrs. Baily collected works of art for the Iowa Building. She has one son, Robert, who has been a student at the Iowa State College at Ames in the mechanical engineering department. He is now at the University of Wisconsin.

Shriner, Mr. Andrews, a portrait of Hon. L. M. Shaw by F. Carl Smith, of Washington, two paintings by Charles A. Gray of Chicago, a former Iowan, two paintings by Hon. Leroy A. Palmer of the Commission, and a few other articles were secured for the Iowa Building, for which the auxiliary committee was not responsible, but thanks the donors for their kindness. The committee attended to packing the Shaw portrait and some of the other articles.

The auxiliary committee began its work about a year ago, and from that time attended the meetings of the Commission, besides having several meetings of its own, all in Des Moines.



*MRS. HENRY J. HOWE, Marshalltown,
Vice-Chairman Auxiliary Committee.

The committee understood from discussion in the Commission and instructions that the members were to appear officially in the Iowa Building three times during the exposition, first at the beginning to unpack and arrange the articles loaned for the building, to assist in getting things in order, and to take charge of the social functions to be given in May during the conventions of the G. F. W. C. and the National Educational Association. Second, that the members of the committee were to take charge of the social functions in the Iowa Building during the meetings of the Iowa and American Library Associations in October. Third, that at the close of the fair, we were to attend to packing and returning the loaned articles.

We obeyed these behests as we understood them. The auxiliary committee assembled in the Iowa Building in May and assisted in arranging the furniture, unpacking the books and loaned articles, and in making purchases of furniture, rugs and other nec-

*Mrs. Henry J. Howe (Anna Belknap), Marshalltown, vice chairman Woman's Auxiliary Committee; born at Randolph, Vt., May 14, 1849; married May 31, 1876, in Northfield, Vt., to Mr. H. J. Howe, banker and manufacturer. She was educated at Northfield Academy. Mrs. Howe is active in educational and club work, and is sometimes called "the mother of the I. F. W. C.," as she first suggested the movement for such an organization to her home club. She was selected as the first corresponding secretary of the I. F. W. C., and at the first biennial meeting succeeded to the presidency. She was trustee of the Marshalltown Public Library eleven years, two years as vice president and two years as president. She is now president of the Iowa Library Association, and was appointed by Governor Cummins a member of the Iowa Library Commission, having been president of the Witenagemote-Hawthorne, Woman's and Twentieth Century clubs, and charter member of all but the first. She founded the Spinning Wheel Chapter, D. A. R., and was its first regent. Mrs. Howe collected the books by Iowa authors for exhibition at the exposition, which are now deposited with the Historical Department.

essary things. We took charge of the reception given in honor of the federated club women, and assisted in the reception for the Iowa editors.

These receptions were very pleasant functions, attended by several hundred guests, many of them distinguished people from over the United States.

The three members of the committee were at the Iowa Building at the time of the National and Iowa Library Association meetings, and had charge of the reception given in honor of these organizations. Many hundred guests from this country, including several distinguished people from abroad attended the reception October 18th, and seemed to enjoy the occasion. This function cost \$100, of which the Iowa Commission paid \$50, the Iowa Library Association \$30, and Mrs. Howe furnished \$20.



*MRS. H. E. DEEMER, Red Oak,
Secretary Auxiliary Committee.

On November 21st we were summoned by telegraph through Mr. Curtis to the Iowa Building, to pack and return the loaned articles. We responded, and after eight days of hard work, everything was packed and soon shipped by express to the owners, who were all notified by letter that this had been done.

The members of this committee have greatly enjoyed their work and thank the Commission for courtesies received and for the privilege of having been associated together in this work for the state.

To Mr. Curtis, chairman of woman's work, we extend our warmest appreciation of his advice, assistance and many courtesies; also to Chairman Witmer of the executive committee, so closely associated with us in this work, and President Larrabee

and through him to the whole Commission, including Secretary and Mrs. Conaway, who have aided in making our work so pleasant, we extend our heartiest thanks for co-operation and assistance.

As chairman of the auxiliary committee, I can never express the

*Mrs. Horace E. Deemer (Jeannette Gibson), Red Oak, secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee, is a native of Monmouth, Ill.; born December 6, 1860. After completing her education she taught school four years in the public schools of Red Oak. She was married July 12, 1882, to Horace E. Deemer, an attorney, who is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Mrs Deemer is active in church, club, philanthropic and educational matters. She is a member of the D. A. R. and the Monday Club of Red Oak, and a member of the child labor committee of the I. F. W. C. She refused the nomination as president of the I. F. W. C. She has one daughter, Dorothy, born March 11, 1890. Mrs. Deemer was active in the work of the auxiliary committee, and collected the music by Iowa composers, which is now a part of Iowa's historical collections.

pleasure it has been to have the loyal and efficient co-operation of Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Deemer in this work. Absolute harmony has reigned, and I am sure the satisfaction has been mutual.

Appended is a list of names of those who loaned articles to this committee. In the list of Iowa authors compiled by Mrs. Howe will be found the names of those represented in the Iowa Building.

Paintings.

Mrs. C. Schnee, Mason City.	Mrs. Eunice Gibbs Allyn, Dubuque.
Chas. M. Walton, Dubuque.	Miss Ethel Evans, Malvern.
Miss Florence Young, Ft. Dodge.	Miss Mary A. Kirkup, Ft. Dodge.
Mrs. A. L. Sorter, Mason City.	Mrs. Geo. C. Brown, Council Bluffs.
Miss Nell Bishop, Red Oak.	Miss Newbury, Ft. Dodge.

Miniatures.

Miss Katharine Scott, Burlington.	Mrs. Ida C. Chambers, Council Bluffs.
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Photographs.

Dubuque Public Library.	Nevada Public Library.
Boone Public Library.	Four portraits, Webster, Des Moines.
Des Moines Public Library.	

China Painting.

Miss E. H. Lewis, Dubuque.	Miss Carrie E. Newbury, Ft. Dodge.
Mrs. J. S. Carter, Des Moines.	Mrs. Eunice Gibbs Allyn, Dubuque.
Mrs. Will Jaquith, Des Moines.	Miss Arkwright, Council Bluffs.
Burnt wood plaque, Mrs. Pamela Crandale, Des Moines.	
Bust of Governor Cummins, Miss Walker, Art Institute, Chicago.	
Book bindings, Mrs. George B. Douglas and Miss Tomlinson, Cedar Rapids.	

Handmade inlaid table and other articles, Mr. Frank H. Kerner, Hamburg.

We are also indebted to the School for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood for an exhibit of beautiful hand work in wood, lace and other materials, secured by Mrs. Deemer, as well as to the Library Boards of Dubuque, Boone and Nevada for framed photographs of their library buildings, and to Mr. O. O. Smith, architect of the Des Moines library building, for a large drawing of the building; to Clermont friends for a picture of the statue of Lincoln in their park; to Governor Larrabee for mounted quail and Iowa game birds; to Mr. W. G. Andrews, of Clinton, for paintings loaned to us, executed by his father; to Mr. Lemuel Gibson for crayon portrait of Governor Cummins; to officers of the W. C. T. U. for group photograph; to Hon. Leroy A. Palmer for several large paintings which adorned the building; to Mr. H. C. Shriner, of Fairfield, for several paintings; to Mr. Carl Lewan for skillful paper work, and to Governor Larrabee for the wonderful mechanical birds—to all of these kind friends we extend our warmest thanks for all they added to the interest and beauty of the Iowa Building.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. H. BAILY,
Chairman Woman's Auxiliary Committee.

IOWA AUTHORS.

List of Iowa authors whose books were contributed to the collection in the Iowa State Building, and are now preserved in the State Historical Library:

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Anson, Adrian C. | Faurot, F. W. |
| Aylesworth, Barton O. | Fairbanks, Arthur. |
| Archibald, Rev. Andrew W., D. D. | Gue, B. F. |
| Amos, Andrew. | Gilson, Ray Rolfe. |
| Allyn, Eunice Gibbs. | Garland, Hamlin. |
| Barr, Walter. | Graham, Margaret Collier. |
| Brown, Timothy. | Grinnell, J. B. |
| Brown, Henry E. | Griffith, Helen Sherman. |
| Byers, S. H. M. | Gorrell, Dr. J. R. |
| Baker, Isadore. | Goldie, Mrs. George B. |
| Boggs, Martha Frye. | Gordon, John. |
| Bell, Hill M. | Gillette, H. P. |
| Blanden, Charles G. | Hallam, Julia Clark. |
| Boylan, William M. | Hazen, E. H., M. D. |
| Bicknell, Frank W. | Harbert, Elizabeth Boynton. |
| Bayer, C. J. | Hough, Emerson. |
| Banks, Charles Eugene. | Hussey, Tacitus. |
| Bashford, Herbert. | Haggard, James M. |
| Brown, Leonard. | Hawley, C. M. and Crane, Ruth W. |
| Betts, Arthur. | Hempstead, Junius L. |
| Brigham, Johnson. | Horack, Frank Edward. |
| Bookwalter, Lewis. | Hoyt, Eleanor. |
| Bennett, P. E. | Harrison, Elizabeth. |
| Bristol, George P. | Hughes, Rupert. |
| Boisot, Louis. | Hofer, E. |
| Botsford, George Willis. | Hinshaw, William, M. D. |
| Beardshear, William M. | Hillis, Newell Dwight, D. D. |
| Bates. | Hinman, Ida. |
| Collier, Ada Langworthy. | Holst, M. A. |
| Chapple, J. Mitchell. | Hill, James L. |
| Cullen, Mrs. Lucy Yeend. | Judd, Francis Emerson. |
| Church, D W. | Jones, Alice Ingenfritz. |
| Calkins, Frank W. | Jones, Margaret Patterson. |
| Crane, William I. | Kaye, John B. |
| Chapin, Mrs. E. N. | Kretchmer, E. |
| Cousins, Robert G. | Kempker, John F. |
| Clarkson, Mrs. Anna Howell. | Knapp, Mary Clay. |
| Cook, George Crane. | Keane, Archbishop. |
| Chamberlain, J. S. | Loos, Isaac A. |
| Clark, Colonel Charles A. | Larrabee, William. |
| Davis, Professor Floyd. | Lewis, George H. |
| Donaldson, John Barnett. | Leffingwell, William Bruce. |
| Dawson, Thomas C. | Leland, Samuel Phelps. |
| Dodge,, W. W. | Lynch, Virginia. |
| Dillon, John F. | McClelland, Rev. Adam, D. D., Ph. D. |
| Devine, Edward J. | McMillan, Liston. |
| Douglass. Ellsworth. | Miller, Rev. Emory, D. D. |
| Eiboek, Joseph. | Meyer, Fred L. |
| Ebersole, E. C. | Metcalf, Herbert J. |
| East, Emma Tolman. | Morley, Margaret Warren. |
| Eastman, C. R. | Markey, J. I. |
| Fink, William Westcott. | Moorehead, Frank G. |
| Frisbie, Rev. A. L., D. D. | Noble, Charles W. |
| Frisbie, W. A. | Nollen, John Scholte. |
| Follett, Marie L. | Nollen, Jan. |

Neff, M. L., M. D.
 Nelson, Aven.
 Ott, Ed Amherst.
 Putnam, Frank.
 Pammel, L. H., Ph. D.
 Percival, Rev. C. S.
 Pinkerton, Colin McKenzie.
 Patchin, Calista Halsey.
 Price, Hiram.
 Quick, Herbert.
 Richardson, D. N.
 Rich, A. W.
 Richards, A. W.
 Richman, D. C.
 Richman, Irving B.
 Reid, Harvey.
 Reynolds, Dr. M. H.
 Street, Ida M.
 Steele, Mrs. Marion.
 Sutton, P. M.
 Stapp, Emilie Blackmore.
 Seerley, H. H.
 Shambaugh, Benjamin F.
 Sabin, Henry, LL. D.
 Sabin, Edwin L.
 Sabin, Elbridge H.
 Smith, Lewis Worthington.
 Storms, A. B., D. D.

Salter, Rev. William, D. D.
 Scott, Mrs. Mary S.
 Scott, John.
 Sanford, Col. J. P.
 Smith, J. Fred, A. M.
 Snyder, Carl.
 Steiner, Edward A.
 Schaffter, Eugene.
 Stuntz, Homer C.
 Sharp, Abbie Gardner.
 Tillinghast, B. F.
 Thorpe, Minerva.
 Teller, William P.
 Thanet, Octave.
 Taber, Ralph Graham.
 Trout, Grace Wilbur.
 Thompson, Robert J.
 Van Stigt, Door K.
 Whitcomb, Selden L.
 Wheeler, Jeannette.
 Weed, Maria.
 Waite, Mrs. Letitia C.
 Wilson, Jennie L.
 Waite, Rev. E. G.
 Wright, Hattie Leonard.
 Walker, Margaret Coulson.
 Zollinger, Gulielma.

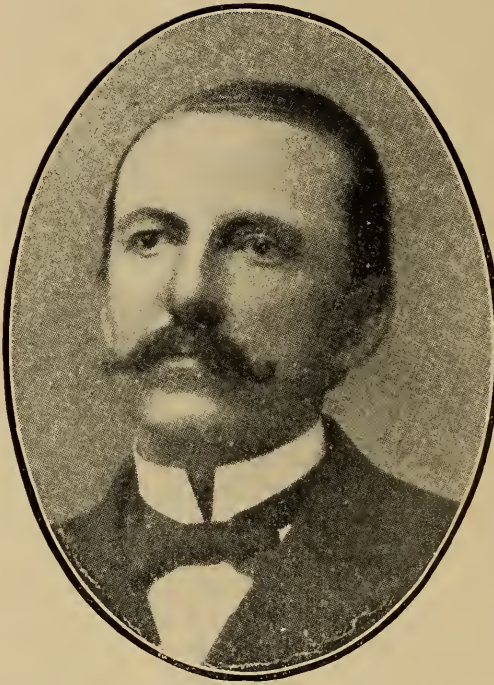
IOWA COMPOSERS.

List of Iowa musical composers who contributed to the collection of musical compositions in the Iowa Building at St. Louis:

Agnew, J. E.
 Allender, W. D.
 Andreas, Eulalie Lyter.
 Barnhouse, C. L.
 Bartlett, Prof. M. L.
 Bridgman, Roy.
 Botsford, George.
 Browne, Galen H.
 Byers, S. H. M.
 Cady, Calvin B.
 Crowell, Audra Addylett.
 Davis, Katherine Wallace.
 Dalbey, C. W.
 Davis, Edward Cox.
 Ellwood, Ivan.
 Ezerman, E. M. C.
 Foster, Miles Birket.
 Friedrichsen, C.
 Grabble, Lee B.
 Gaynor, Jessie L.
 Haase, Agnes.
 Heath, W. F.
 Heft, Arthur.
 Henry, T. Fred.

Hofer, Ruif Mari.
 Hussey, Tacitus.
 Ivins, William S.
 Jones, Walter Howe.
 Le Bron, Frank, Jr.
 Lee, Thomas.
 Loewensten, Frank.
 McDonald, Jean.
 Mokrejis, John.
 Otto, Ernst.
 Olds, W. B.
 Pace, Leafy.
 Pöntius, W. H.
 Rommell, A.
 Ruifrok, Henri W. T.
 Siegel, Samuel.
 Thomas, Leroy.
 Towner, H. M.
 Thickstun, W. L.
 Thompson, Hans.
 White, Ernest Cunleti.
 Williams, Ivan S.
 Wright, Hattie L.

Press and Exploitation



*W. W. WITMER,
Chairman Press and Exploitation Committee.

The booklet issued by the Iowa Publishing Company and edited by Hon. W. C. Hayward, contains something of the history of the state of Iowa, a description of its institutions and resources, with the natural advantages. These books were distributed among the different state and foreign commissions represented. The necessity for such a publication was much greater than at first supposed. Inquiries were made at the Iowa Building from the very opening of the fair until its close for such a work, and the need of it was everywhere apparent. This demand was not only from people seeking information with the intention of finding a suitable location, but from foreigners desiring to learn more of this country, college professors and librarians, as well as from school book

men who took this opportunity to familiarize themselves with conditions for a revision of their geographies, histories and other text-books.

An annual or biennial publication by the state of just such a work, compiled with the greatest of care, containing a summary of the state and

*W. W. Witmer, Commissioner at Large, chairman of the executive and also of the press and exploitation committees, was born at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1843. He was educated at Pennsylvania College. In the spring of 1867 he moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and practiced law for three and one-half years. He became interested in the "Muscatine Courier." In December, 1871, Mr. Witmer moved to Des Moines and became interested in the "Des Moines Daily Leader," which he managed until 1882, when he sold the plant to Lowry W. Goode and Polk & Hubbell. He engaged in financial institutions and took most of the stock of the Savery Hotel, which was built in 1889, and has had active part in the management of the business, being now vice president of the Savery Hotel Company. While Mr. Witmer has never been an aspirant for political positions, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for presidential elector at large in 1892, and for several minor honorary positions. Mr. Witmer was married to Miss Mary C. Stein, of Philadelphia, November 7, 1871. They have two daughters, Mabel (Mrs. Jay E. Tone) and Helen.

public documents, together with a summary of the reports, would be of inestimable value, not only at expositions, but for the general demand made upon the state for such a work. While the Iowa Building was equipped with a few of the state reports and Official Registers, these were soon exhausted. Many local publications, descriptive of the cities and towns of Iowa, were sent to the Iowa Building and distributed.

Press

The Southern Iowa Press Association, after holding a very successful meeting at Albia, Iowa, were taken on November 14, 1903, to St. Louis by the Wabash Railroad, under the direction of the president of the association, Mr. L. S. Robinson, of Glenwood, Iowa, and Mr. O. E. Hull, of Leon, and assisted in the dedication of the Iowa Building. (Further report given in dedication of Iowa Building.)

The Iowa Press Association, upon invitation of the management of the exposition, participated in the World's Press Congress, May, 1904, making their headquarters at the Iowa Building, where frequent meetings of the association were held. Officers of the association were C. M. Junkin, Fairfield, president, and O. E. Hull, Leon, secretary.

A reception was given the Iowa press at the Iowa Building on May 20th.

The courtesies of the exposition, including admission to the grounds and to all of the attractions on the Pike, were given to all representatives of the press. Reduced rates were also given at the Inside Inn.

The grounds were in an incomplete condition, the weather rainy and disagreeable, and brought about the general feeling that the exposition management had made a mistake in arranging for these meetings so early in the season.

Iowa has, according to government census, the largest number of newspapers for the population of any state in the Union.

NEWSPAPER EXHIBIT.

Chairman Witmer, of the department of press and publicity, sent out a circular letter to all publications in the state, asking for ten copies each. These were to be bound in convenient volumes. While this idea was not carried out as originally intended, a collection of newspapers has been made and bound and will prove of inestimable value. These are deposited in the Historical Departments at Des Moines and Iowa City, in the State Library, Iowa State College at Ames, and the State Normal School at Cedar Falls.

The Commission feels under many obligations to the publishers who so kindly sent papers to the Iowa Building during the term of the exposition. These were read by thousands of visitors at the Iowa Building and added much to the home feeling which always prevailed around "Iowa."

Among the collections deposited by the press and publicity department of the Iowa Commission in the Historical Department at Des Moines are six volumes of press clippings from Iowa and St. Louis newspapers con-

cerning the Louisiana Purchase and the exposition held at St. Louis in commemoration of the great historical event.

These clippings are arranged alphabetically by towns except the first volume, which contains the clippings from the Des Moines and St. Louis papers on special topics. The interest herein shown by the Iowa newspapers in giving their readers the historical information and in exploiting the exposition is commendable. No other state did so much. Aside from the St. Louis papers, the Iowa papers did more than Missouri. The volumes filed are the evidence. These books contain 300 pages to each volume, making 1,800 pages in all. There are six twenty-inch columns of long and short clippings to a page, making 10,800 columns, or 216,000 inches. Several miles of space were devoted by the Iowa newspapers to this enterprise.

The daily papers give the greatest number of pages, although a number of weekly papers have devoted as much space to the subject as some of the dailies, notably the following:

Bloomfield Republican, 10.	Guthrie Center Guthrian, 5.
Brighton News, 4.	Humboldt Independent, 8.
Bussey Press, 7.	Marion Pilot, 7.
Estherville Vindicator-Republican, 7.	Oelwein Register, 5.
Forest City Summit, 5.	Vinton Eagle, 8.
Grand Junction Headlight, 9.	

Among the daily papers, with the number of pages, are:

Boone Democrat, 5.	Des Moines Register and Leader, 75.
Boone News, 12.	Dubuque Globe-Journal, 10.
Boone Republican, 6.	Fort Dodge Chronicle, 11.
Burlington Gazette, 17.	Fort Dodge Messenger, 13.
Burlington Hawkeye, 12.	Iowa City Republican, 6.
Cedar Rapids Gazette, 7.	Keokuk Constitution-Democrat, 8.
Cedar Rapids Republican, 11.	Keokuk Gate City, 6.
Centerville Citizen, 9.	Marshalltown Times-Republican, 14.
Centerville Iowegian, 7.	Mason City Globe-Gazette, 7.
Clinton Herald, 7.	Muscatine Journal, 6.
Council Bluffs Nonpareil, 14.	Oskaloosa Herald, 15.
Creston Advertiser, 15.	Ottumwa Courier, 13.
Creston American, 9.	Sioux City Journal, 8.
Davenport Democrat, 13.	Sioux City Tribune, 7.
Davenport Leader, 9.	Times-Journal, 6.
Davenport Republican, 14.	Waterloo Courier, 6.
Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, 8.	Waterloo Reporter, 5.
Davenport Times, 8.	Webster City Graphic-Herald, 6.
Des Moines Capital, 30.	Webster City Journal, 10.
Des Moines News, 23.	

A number of newspaper men who have examined the records of their own papers in these volumes have mailed copies of their papers containing articles on this subject and these have been pasted. Others can be added in the same way.

HOW AN AMERICAN STATE ADVERTISES.

From the "Graphischer Anzeiger, Berlin, March 25, 1905:

"It is nothing new that during the time of big fairs and expositions there are a great many works published, giving voluminous statistics and official data, which, amid all the diversions of the babbling crowd, no one

ever thinks of reading. Only some state official or counselor of the empire takes time to read or study these matters in detail. So, at least, it is in Europe. In America they are much more practical.

"There is a booklet before us of about 120 pages, 15x20 centimeters, which the state of Iowa issued for the visitors of the World's Fair in St. Louis, Mo.

"In a well-printed cartoon, the booklet shows itself as a beautiful catalog. The contents give a general statement regarding the many institution of the state of Iowa.

"There are many beautiful illustrated pages presenting not only the picturesque scenery, but views of cities, showing in detail churches, schools, factories, government buildings; also many pastoral scenes; also horses, the fattest swine (and breeders), the best sheep and highest bred stock.

"Some pages show thirty or forty different pictures, grouped and beautifully arranged, and also of definite character. Some of these views are small as the finger nail, but all are clear and distinct. They are, indeed, technical masterpieces. The whole state of Iowa can be congratulated on the completion of so valuable a work.

"The book was compiled and published by The Iowa Publishing Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Huebinger, president; naturally a good German of American and German education."

Exploitation

Through the courtesy of the state fair management, during the annual exhibition, August 24-30, 1903, the Iowa Commission, with the superintendents of the several departments, maintained headquarters in the marshal's office, being set apart for this purpose. A large tent was erected in the rear and seated for public meetings and conferences with exhibitors. The tent also acted as a shelter to thousands of visitors during the several rains. At the headquarters a large amount of literature was distributed concerning the exposition, and much information given. A careful selection of the prize products were secured for exhibition at the exposition.

Upon call of Commissioner S. M. Leach, the Iowa manufacturers met at these headquarters and effected a permanent organization.

Among those who assisted in the state fair work for the exposition were President W. W. Morrow, Vice President C. E. Cameron, and Secretary J. C. Simpson, of the Department of Agriculture; Commissioners W. F. Harriman, S. M. Leach, Dr. S. Bailey, C. J. A. Ericson, Will C. Whiting, W. W. Witmer, L. A. Palmer, S. S. Carruthers, W. T. Shepherd, Secretary F. R. Conaway, Superintendents F. J. Sessions, A. C. Hutchins, Silas Wilson, George S. Forest, E. H. White, L. G. Clute. They were assisted by Mr. F. D. Coburn, chief of the exposition live stock department; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Prof. P. G. Holden, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, and many others.

One day was set apart by the Iowa State Fair management as Louisiana Purchase Exposition Day. Dr. A. B. Storms' address will be found in the department of Ceremonies.

OTHER MEETINGS.

In nearly every farmers' institute during 1903 and 1904, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was taken up and considered; also in the women's clubs, literary and study societies of the state, and other like organizations. A great demand was made upon the secretary's office for literature and information. Believing the furnishing of such literature to be a part of the educational work of the Commission, the requests were always complied with. In addition to this, literature was furnished the Commission by the exposition management, and this was sent to all free public libraries and to the county superintendents for distribution among schools where special preparations were being made for observance of such occasions as Louisiana Purchase Flag Day. The leaflets provided by the Department of Public Instruction were very helpful.

In an address delivered in Congress on the Louisiana Purchase, Major John F. Lacey presented some historical, geological and patriotic phases not previously brought out. This address was used in very large numbers by the exposition. Through the courtesy of Major Lacey, several thousand copies were provided for the Iowa Commission and sent out in answer to the many inquiries asking for information on these points. The fact that very little is given in the school histories concerning this transaction made a very great demand for such publications.

Nearly every Commissioner was called upon for addresses and information. Many graduates from high schools and colleges took for the subject of their graduating oration, "The Louisiana Purchase." Among the Commissioners who spoke on the work of the Commission and in exploitation of the fair were the following:

December 18, 1902, Governor Cummins and Chairman W. W. Witmer made addresses on Thomas Jefferson at the meeting of the Grant Club, Des Moines.

January 21, 22, 1903, the brick and tile men at Ames, were addressed by Commissioner C. J. A. Ericson.

January 21, 22, Improved Stock Breeders' Association, at Newton; Commissioner W. F. Harriman.

February 3 to 5, State Dairy Association, Cedar Rapids, Commissioner Ericson.

February 11, Farmers' Institute of Shelby County, at Harlan, Commissioner W. T. Shepherd.

May 5 to 8, Federation of Women's Clubs, Des Moines; Commissioner Witmer.

August 26, State Manufacturers' Association, Des Moines; Commissioner S. M. Leach.

October 5 to 7, State Library Meeting, Marshalltown; Mrs. H. J. Howe, of auxiliary committee, and Johnson Brigham, State Librarian.

December 9, State Agricultural Convention, Des Moines; Commissioner James H. Trewin.

December 10, State Horticultural Society, Des Moines; Commissioner S. Bailey.

December 30, State Teachers' Association; Commissioner Witmer.

February 20, 1904, P. E. O. Convention, Yeoman Hall, Des Moines; Commissioner Witmer.

March, D. A. R. Meeting, North High School, stereopticon views by Secretary Conaway and address by Mrs. W. H. Baily, of Woman's Auxiliary Committee.

April, East Capital Park Schools; Mrs. Baily.

In addition, farmers' institutes were visited as follows:

Henry County, Commissioner L. A. Palmer.

Ringgold County, Commissioner Bailey.

Dallas County, Commissioner Leach.

By Commissioner Will C. Whiting:

January 15, 1903, Ames, before the Corn Growers' Association.

February 5, Ida Grove Farmers' Institute.

February 6, Sac City Farmers' Institute.

February, Missouri Valley Farmers' Institute.

February 13, Primghar Farmers' Institute.

March 10, Whiting, Corn Convention.

January 12, 1904, Ames, Corn Growers' Association.

On Sunday, July 5, 1903, Dr. A. B. Storms, at that time pastor of the First M. E. Church, Des Moines, delivered an historical sermon on the Louisiana Purchase, or "God's Hand in American History."

In exploiting the work of the Iowa Commission and of the exposition, the secretary, upon invitation, visited many meetings and conventions, and addressed these gatherings, among which were the following:

January 13, 14, 1903, Farmers' Institute, Adel, "Agriculture and the Fair."

January 15, Corn Growers' Association, Ames, with Commissioner Whiting.

January 21, 22, Brick and Tile Men, Ames, "Clay Industries and Experiments," with Labor Commissioner Brigham.

February 5, Upper Des Moines Editorial Association, "Press and the Fair."

February 20, Northeast Iowa Editorial Association, "Newspapers Only Means of Exploitation."

March 5, 6, Farmers' Institute, Fairfield, "Agriculture at Expositions."

May 19, Polk County Republican Club, Des Moines, "Republicanism at St. Louis Exposition."

May, State Federation of Labor, Davenport, "Co-operation of Labor and Capital at Exposition."

July 3, Midland Chautauqua, Des Moines, "History of the Louisiana Purchase."

August 26, State Manufacturers Association, Des Moines, "Iowa Manufacturers' Opportunity," with stereopticon.

October 6, Dubuque Commercial Club, "Dubuque Industries," with Superintendent Hutchins.

October 14, Municipal League, Waterloo, "Municipal Improvement and the Model Street;" also the banquet in Dry Run Sewer, toast, "Sewerage as a Study at the Fair."

December 7, State Agricultural Convention, "Work of Iowa Commission."

December 10, State Horticultural Society, "Pomology and the Fair."

December 18, West Des Moines High School, "The Centennial Anni-

versary of the Louisiana Purchase," with stereopticon, with Superintendents Riddell, Sheakley and Morrison Garst.

December 30, State Teachers' Association, "Educational Exhibit," with Superintendent F. J. Sessions.

January 12, 1904, State Farmers' Short Course, Ames, "Agriculture and Its Importance at the Exposition," with Commissioner Whiting.

January, Mine Operators and Miners.

January 28, State Manufacturers' Association, Des Moines, "Reciprocity in Fair Exhibits."

February 2, Joint Meeting General Assembly, House Chamber, stereopticon views.

February 11, State Grocers' Association, Des Moines, "Grocers and the Fair."

February 20, P. E. O. Convention, Yeoman Hall, Des Moines, with Commissioner Witmer.

March 29, Cedar Rapids Commercial Club, Auditorium, Cedar Rapids, stereopticon views, with descriptive lecture, assisted by Superintendent F. J. Sessions.

Stereopticon views were shown at both the North and West Des Moines High Schools for the benefit of teachers and pupils.

BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

By resolution adopted by the House of the Thirtieth General Assembly (House Journal, page 123), the Senate and state officers were invited to participate in a joint ceremonial in the House Chamber, February 2, 1904, at 8:00 o'clock.

The report of the special committee on program (H. J., p. 131) provided for the manner of the seating and the conduct of the session.

Speaker pro tem., Hon. B. F. Cummings, of Marshall, presided. The House members and friends occupied seats on the east side of the hall, the Senators and friends on the west side, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker, state officers and friends, the parquet.

After formally receiving the Senate and the Governor's party, the former being conducted by the sergeant-at-arms, and the latter by the Adjutant General, Chairman Cummings expressed the deep interest every patriotic citizen felt in the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. It was a pleasure to know that Iowa was to occupy a prominent place at the exposition to be held this year in commemoration of the event. In providing this entertainment to acknowledge to the Senate the appreciation of the House for the sacrifice made by that body in furnishing the Senate Chamber for use until the hall of the House could be repaired after the late distressing conflagration, the committee felt that a ceremonial commemorating the Louisiana Purchase would be appropriate and fitting.

Hon. M. L. Temple, the nestor of the House and a lifelong student of the statesman of Monticello, spoke of Thomas Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase. The address was complete in its historical references. The policies of Jefferson in not only the Louisiana Purchase, but in everything

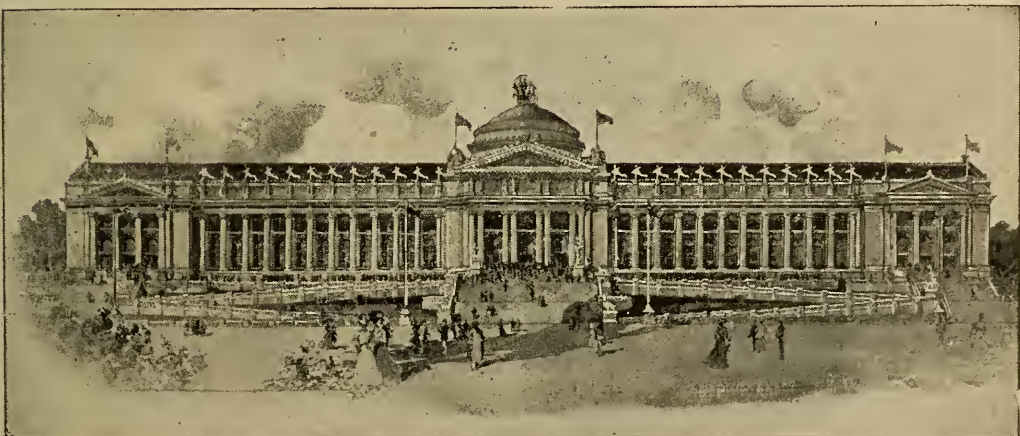
else which he did, showed a great far-sightedness. We are just now coming to realize fully this strong characteristic.

Senator L. W. Lewis, chairman of the special joint committee appointed to visit St. Louis and report on the work accomplished for Iowa, responded to "The Exposition and the Work of the Iowa Commission." Senator Lewis said he and his fellow committeemen had been surprised at the magnitude of the exposition. It was much greater than any had expected, and the members were all pleased with the work accomplished by the Iowa Commission, and with the prominence already taken. He wished to assure the members of the General Assembly that the Iowa Building was a credit to the state and that it had been wisely constructed. He told of some of the great things done in the buildings, cascades and grounds of the exposition, and expressed pleasure at the thought that the greatest exposition of all the ages was to be held west of the Mississippi.

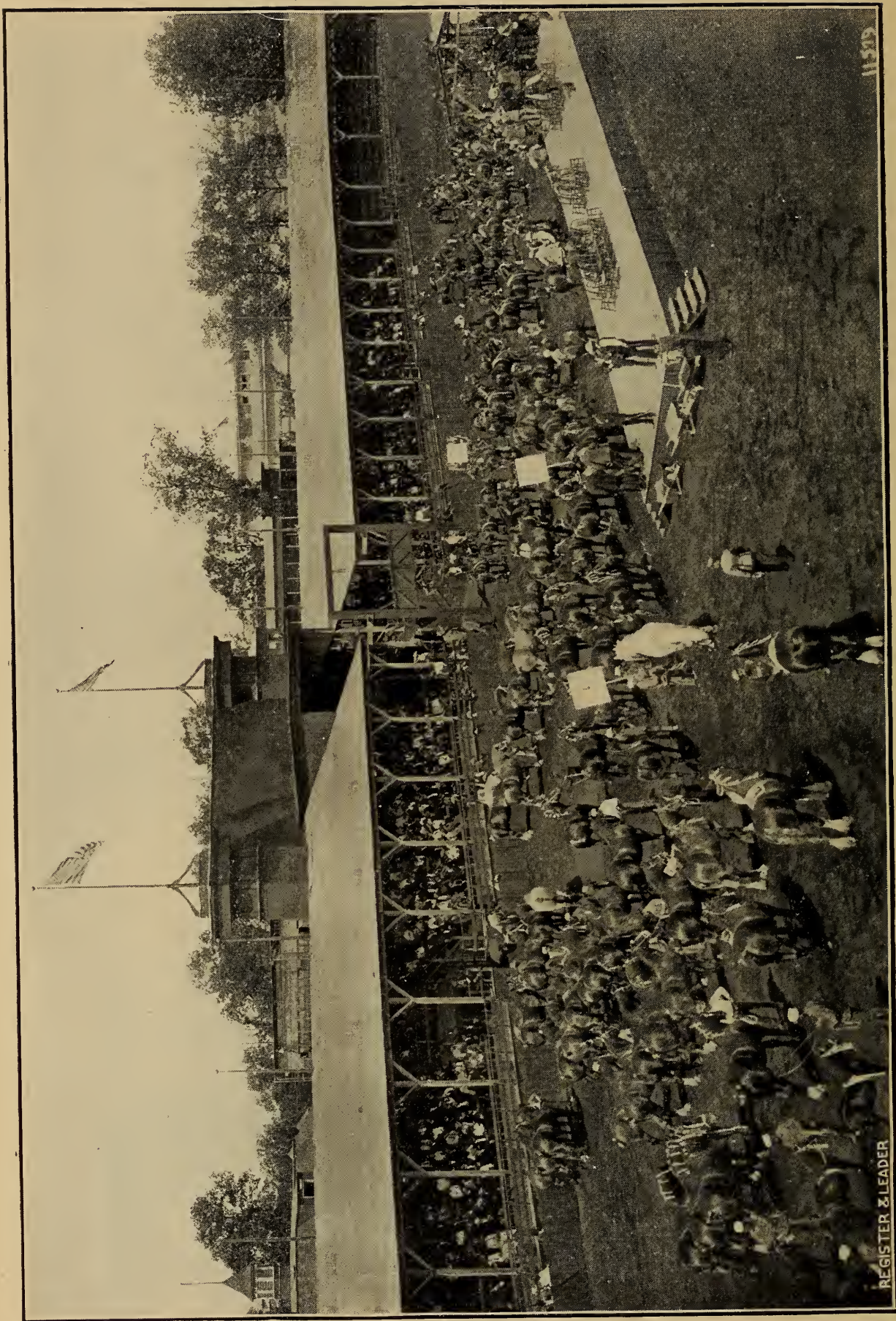
Representative Will C. Whiting gave a brief sketch of the Sergeant Charles Floyd monument, erected near Sioux City by the government, state and citizens, in memory of the first white man to die on Iowa soil. He said that as Sergeant Charles Floyd was a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, it was hoped the monument could have been reproduced at the exposition, but this was found impracticable on account of lack of funds. "If we had the funds," said Mr. Whiting, "the exposition did not encourage its reproduction, because it would be out of harmony with the architecture of the exposition."

The secretary of the Iowa Commission, F. R. Conaway, presented 250 stereopticon pictures of the exposition, showing the buildings, grounds, statuary, historic scenes and portraits in connection with the Louisiana Purchase.

The music for the occasion consisted of patriotic and religious selections, sung by the joint assembly, led by Col. D. J. Palmer, State Railroad Commissioner.



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



REGISTER & LEADER

AWARDING OF PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Live Stock Department

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

Dear Sir—As chairman of the live stock department, I transmit to you the detailed report of Mr. E. H. White, superintendent of the Iowa exhibits of live stock.



COMR. W. F. HARRIMAN, Hampton.

I feel confident that you will find the report complete and impartial. I wish to congratulate the Commission, the state and the exhibitors upon the grand showing and success of the Iowa live stock exhibition. It was, for a time, a matter of some concern to us as to the best method to adopt in aiding exhibitors in this department; but, after duly considering, we decided upon the method of duplicating the prizes paid to Iowa exhibitors by the exposition, and, if unable to pay such prizes in full, then, in that case, the money at the disposal of the department should be paid pro rata.

We are of the opinion that the plan pursued was fully as satisfactory to a majority of the exhibitors as any other method which we might have adopted.

The chairman of this department, with the approval of the Commission, selected Mr. E. H. White for superintendent of exhibits, on account of his peculiar fitness for the position, without solicitation from him or any other person, and I wish to state that he performed the duties of superintendent ably, faithfully and impartially, for which I extend to him my gratitude and earnest thanks.

I also desire to express my appreciation and thanks to the secretary of the Commission, Mr. F. R. Conaway, for the valuable assistance rendered this department.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. HARRIMAN,
Commissioner in Charge of Live Stock.

W. F. HARRIMAN.

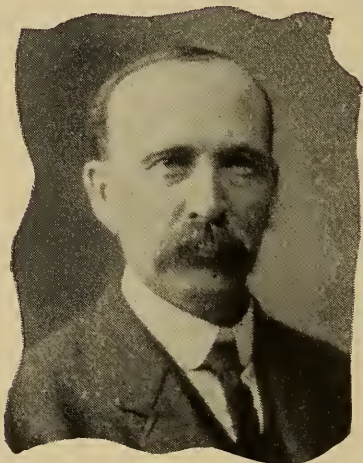
Comissioner W. F. Harriman, Hampton, lawyer and agriculturist; born August 16, 1841, at Warren, New Hampshire; educated at the New London Literary and Scientific Institution of his native state. In 1860 he moved with his parents to Rockford, Iowa. He taught school several years, read law, and was admitted to the practice in 1869 at Charles City. The

same year he opened a law office at Cherokee and later added real estate to his occupation. He bought several pieces of land and planted the first artificial grove of trees in Cherokee County. Was elected superintendent of the schools of the county. In 1876 he moved to Hampton and practiced law till 1888, when, on account of failing health, he took up the work of farming, which he has followed since, giving much time and thought to stock raising. While at Rockford he served on the school board and at Hampton he has served as member of the school board, member of the city council and as mayor and county attorney. Senator Harriman was elected to the House of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and re-elected to the Twenty-fifth. He was elected to the Senate in 1895 and re-elected in 1899. Was a member of the board of directors of the Department of Agriculture, later being elected vice president and then president. He was a strong supporter of the interests of agriculture while in the legislature, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the building of the live stock pavilion and the securing of other improvements to put the institution on a sound foundation. He was elected vice president of the Iowa Commission, and was selected as the Commissioner in charge of live stock exhibits, and early organized for a successful showing of Iowa's principal products. Also served on the auditing committee. Senator Harriman was married December 29, 1864, to Miss Ellen E. Mitchell. They have two sons living, Wilber E. and Charles B.

Report of the Superintendent

To Hon. W. F. Harriman, Chairman Live Stock Department, Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dear Sir—As superintendent in charge of the Iowa exhibit of live stock, I beg to submit the following report:



E. H. WHITE, Estherville,
Superintendent Live Stock Exhibit.

The live stock exhibit opened August 22 and closed November 12; Division A, the exhibit of horses, opened August 22 and closed September 3; division B, the exhibit of cattle, opened September 12 and closed September 24; division C, the exhibit of sheep, and division D, the exhibit of swine, opened October 3 and closed October 15; division E, the exhibit of poultry, pigeons and pet stock, opened October 24 and closed November 5; division F, the exhibit of dogs and cats, opened October 25 and closed October 28; division G, the exhibit of southern breeding cattle, opened November 7 and closed November 12; division H, the exhibit of carload lots of cattle, opened November 7 and closed November 12. The entries were advertised to close about thirty days pre-

ceding the time of exhibit, but were extended in some cases to a later date. Three weeks before the horse exhibit opened there was abundant ground for speculation as to whether the live stock show would materialize or be abandoned. A widespread doubt prevailed among informed breeders, and the opinion was almost universal that the event would not occur. But

when the day for opening arrived a great number of the best horses of the world were ready for exhibition. The exposition management was too late in its final decision to carry out the exhibit to have the buildings completed till several days after the opening. This fact had a discouraging influence on the horse exhibitors, and also on the owners of stock intended for exhibition later. The opinion was current among the exhibitors that no premium money would be paid by the exposition. The exposition management issued a prize list authorizing cash premiums as follows:

		Special.	Total.
Horses	\$ 94,300.00	\$ 21,490.00	\$115,790.00
Cattle	65,520.00	39,586.25	105,106.25
Sheep	44,390.00	5,720.00	50,110.00
Swine	30,311.00	16,995.00	47,306.00
Poultry, etc.	15,582.00	6,499.00	22,081.00
Dogs and cats	10,204.00	5,085.00	15,289.00
Southern breeding cattle	10,000.00	3,570.00	13,570.00
Carload lots cattle	10,000.00	2,150.00	12,150.00
Totals	\$280,307.00	\$101,095.25	\$381,402.25
State and special prizes not included in above.....			57,300.00
Grand total			\$439,702.25

A catalog of the entries was issued, showing that the various divisions were well filled, there being nine thousand seven hundred and five (9,705) animals entered in the horse, cattle, sheep and swine departments, not including southern cattle nor cattle in car lots. The barns were completed during the horse show and were large and satisfactory. An amphitheater was built surrounding a large show ring, affording comfortable seats for all those who wished to witness the placing of ribbons. There was no charge for stalls. Forage, grain and bedding was sold on the ground at prices considerably above the St. Louis market price. A terminal charge of from \$20 to \$40 per car for bringing in the car and unloading, and the same amount for taking the car out, together with a per diem for the storage of car was charged by the exposition. Many Iowa exhibitors paid more money to get their stock from St. Louis into the barns on the fair grounds than they paid freight from home to St. Louis. Stock was exhibited from every live stock state in the Union, and many of the prize winners from foreign lands were here placed in competition with American bred stock. The exhibit of dogs and cats was small. The exhibit of poultry and pigeons was very large, some birds of fabulous values being on exhibition. Southern breeding cattle and cattle in car lots were shown last and quite successfully. Iowa stock made a very creditable showing and competed in the following division, with the number entered in each class as indicated:

Horses.—German Coach.—A. B. Holbert, Greeley, 15 head; Holbert & Baker, Greeley, 1 head; W. A. Lang & Co., Greeley, 3 head.

Percheron.—A. B. Holbert, Greeley, 1 head; E. F. Kleinmeyer, Wilton Junction, 16 head; Adam Stamm. Letts, 1 head.

Belgian Draft.—Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, 17 head; A. B. Holbert, Greeley, 6 head; W. A. Lang & Co., Greeley, 3 head; C. A. L. Loomis, Chester, 10 head.

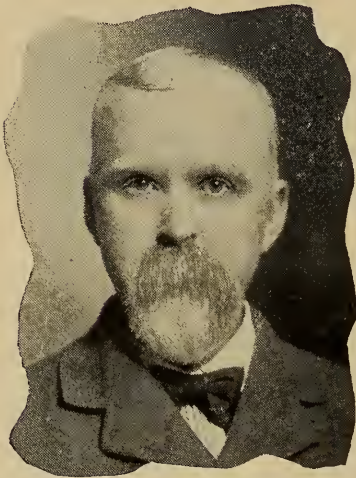
Cattle.—Shorthorns.—Geo. H. Burge, Mt. Vernon, 4 head; Forest Bros. & Dunham, Miles, 8 head; H. D. Parson, Newton, 1 head; R. G. Robb & Son, Morning Sun, 1 head.

Hereford.—C. L. Bullard, Creston, 1 head; Fritz & Shea, Blakesburg, 3 head.

Aberdeen Angus.—A. C. Binnie, Alta, 6 head; E. T. Davis, Iowa City, 11 head; C. J. Martin, Churdan, 12 head; W. A. McHenry, Denison, 12 head; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, 10 head; W. J. Miller, Metz, 12 head.

Galloway.—E. H. White, Estherville, 13 head; J. E. Bales & Son, Stockport, 16 head.

Holstein.—McKay Brothers, Buckingham, 9 head.



GEORGE S. PRIME, Oskaloosa.
Superintendent Swine Exhibits
for the Exposition Co

Swine.—Poland China.—E. Alphonso, Harper, 4 head; Peter Mouw, Orange City, 12 head; J. R. Hoover, Oskaloosa, 1 head; Thos. Stephenson, Chariton, 6 head; C. E. Blunt & Co., Rock Rapids, 11 head; H. H. Boomgarden, Rock Rapids, 2 head; S. A. Clark, Winfield, 9 head; H. Driffield, Keokuk, 1 head; Harvey Johnson, Logan, 14 head; B. S. Gossick, Fairfield, 2 head; Holland & Cook, New London, 6 head; E. M. Metzger, Fairfield, 6 head; A. J. Pondendorf, Logan, 1 head; J. H. Saville & Son, Mt. Ayr, 2 head; A. J. Lytle, Oskaloosa, 9 head.

Berkshire.—Wm. D. McTavish, Coggon, 8 head; Thos. Teal & Son, Utica, 3 head; E. D. King, Burlington, 1 head.

Duroc-Jersey.—Johnson Bros. & Newkirk, Brooklyn, 21 head; John Henderson, Panora, 12 head; H. C. Sheldon, Shannon City, 12 head; H. S. Allen, Russel, 14 head; J. W. Greenfield & Son, New London, 3 head.

Chester White.—W. A. Hoover, Oskaloosa, 27 head; E. J. Brouhard, Colo, 7 head; Allen Brothers, Russel, 4 head; F. D. Humbert, Nashua, 14 head.

PREMIUMS AWARDED TO IOWA.

The following tables show names of exhibitors, kind of stock exhibited, breed, number of animals entered in each class, the name of the Iowa animals competing, the herd book number, the age of animals, the amount of the prize won on each animal, the total amount won by each exhibitor from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the amount paid each exhibitor by the Iowa Commission:



CHAMPION CHESTER WHITE SOW.
Bred, Owned and Exhibited by Wm. A. Hoover,
Oskaloosa.

Horses.—German Coach.—Class 4.

Exhibitor.—A. B. Holbert, Greely.

No. Ent.	Animal and Age.	Prize.	Amount.
27	*Numa 2014, 4 years	5	\$ 25.00
21	Pappenheim 2062, 3 years	5	25.00
19	Kittmeister 2085, 2 years	2	50.00
19	Rival 2084, 2 years	4	30.00
12	Rektor 2087, 1 year	4	25.00
12	Waldemar 2507, 1 year	5	20.00
7	Pilot 2509, foal	4	25.00
13	Finnie 5767, 3 years	5	25.00
12	Adolphine 362, 2 years	4	30.00
12	Lorena 364, 1 year	6	H. C.
12	Olive 360, 1 year	7	Com.
6	Regina 358, foal	2	40.00
5	Get of Sire Consul 624	3	40.00
9	Produce of Dam Lael 134	2	40.00
	Produce of Dam Gertrude 184	5	H. C.
	Stallion and four mares	3	40.00

Total\$ 415.00

Paid by Iowa Commission 365.20

*Owned by W. A. Lang & Co., Greeley.

Horses.—Percheron.—Class 10.

Exhibitor.—E. F. Kleinmeyer, Wilton Junction.

2	Queen's Paul 41275, foal	2	\$ 50.00
8	Fedy C 11952, 4 years	4	40.00
8	Pride of P. H. II 28235, 4 years	5	30.00
3	Paul's Model 29378, 3 years	2	75.00
5	Quality Queen 29393, 2 years	4	40.00
4	Stylish Pride 40565, 1 year	4	30.00
2	Best Quality 40561, foal	1	75.00
5	Get of Sire, Colored Gentleman 4531	4	45.00
5	Get of Sire, Paul 19422	5	30.00
7	Produce of Dam, Feddy C 11952	5	40.00
7	Produce of Dam, Marie 4562	6	H. C.
1	Stallion and four mares, aged	1	150.00
2	Stallion and four mares, young	2	100.00
1	Stallion and four mares, bred by exhibitor	1	300.00

Total\$1,005.00

Paid by Iowa Commission 884.40

Exhibitor.—Adam Stamm, Letts.

5	Gladys 31582, 2 years	2	\$ 75.00
	Paid by Iowa Commission		66.00

Horses.—Belgian Draft.—Class 14.

Exhibitor.—Henry Lefebure, Fairfax.

10	Iowa Champion, 2 years	5	\$ 25.00
4	Brilliant II 1373, 1 year	1	50.00
4	Brilliant III 1374, 1 year	2	40.00
2	Iowa Champion 1597, foal	1	50.00
2	Brilliant IV 1598, foal	2	40.00
12	Frisette 120, 4 years	1	75.00
12	Radiuse II 145, 4 years	2	50.00
5	Polette 189, 3 years	1	75.00
5	Mignonette 215, 3 years	2	50.00

No. Ent.	Animal and Age.	Prize. Amount.	
4	Fanette 187, 2 years	1	75.00
4	Fillyette 190, 2 years	2	50.00
5	Panzette 216, 1 year	1	50.00
5	Mynette 188, 1 year	2	40.00
4	Maryette 218, foal	1	50.00
4	Lizette 217, foal	2	40.00
4	Get of Sire, Cyclone II 1375	2	50.00
4	Get of Sire, Brilliant III 1374	3	40.00
6	Produce of Dam, Radinse II 145	2	40.00
6	Produce of Dam, Pansyette 217	3	35.00
2	Stallion and four mares, aged	1	75.00
2	Stallion and four mares, young	1	75.00
2	Stallion and four mares, bred by exhibitor	1	200.00
	Champion mare over 3 years, Frisette 120		100.00
	Champion mare under 3 years, Farrette 187	1	50.00
	Grand champion mare, any age, Frisette 120	1	150.00
Total			\$1,575.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			1,386.00

Exhibitor.—A. B. Holbert, Greeley.

26	Sidi 1428, 3 years	5	\$ 25.00
26	*Dragon de Bottey 25374, 3 years	3	40.00
5	Cozette 208, 3 years	3	40.00
5	Clarinette 207, 1 year	3	30.00
6	Produce of Dam, Jeanette 64	4	25.00
Total			\$ 160.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			140.80
*Owned by W. A. Lang & Co., Greeley.			

Cattle.—Angus.

Exhibitor.—C. J. Martin, Churdan.

19	Bull Juba of Morlick 62233, 3 years	4	\$ 40.00
8	Bull Prince Ito II 54471, 2 and under 3 years	1	75.00
	Champion Bull, Senior, Prince Ito II	1	100.00
	Grand Champion Bull, Prince Ito II	1	200.00
27	Cow Blackbird 24th 44752, 3 years or over	1	75.00
27	Cow Blackbird 26th 54457, 2 and under 3 years	1	75.00
27	Cow Black Cap II 64114, 18 and under 24 months	3	50.00
21	Cow Cora Coquette 62590, 12 and under 18 months	4	25.00
	Champion Cow, Senior, Blackbird 26th	1	100.00
	Champion Cow, Reserve, Blackbird 24th	2	
	Grand Champion Cow, Blackbird 26th	1	200.00
18	Exhibitors' herd	1	125.00
23	Get of Sire, Black Monarch of Emerson	1	75.00
25	Produce of Dam, Blackbird 12	3	55.00
	Steer, 6 and under 12 months	1	40.00
Total			\$1,235.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			1,086.80

Exhibitor.—W. A. McHenry, Denison.

19	Bull Western Star 46345, 3 years	1	\$ 75.00
8	Bull Censor 52882, 2 and under 3 years	2	60.00
23	Bull Choice Goods 71671, 6 and under 12 months	1	50.00
	Champion Bull, Reserve, Western Star 46435	2	
27	Cow Blackbird McHenry 13th 23942, 3 years or over ..	3	50.00
27	Cow Erica McHenry III 52880, 2 and under 3 years ..	3	50.00

No. Ent.	Animal and Age.	Prize.	Amount.
27	Cow Blackbird McHenry 45th 54144, 2 and under 3 yrs.	6	H. C.
27	Cow Coquette McHenry 61880 18 and under 24 mo....	2	60.00
21	Cow Queen McHenry 47th 61884, 12 and under 18 mo...	5	20.00
18	Exhibitors' herd	3	80.00
18	Young herd	4	45.00
8	Aged herd, female, bred by exhibitor	1	200.00
23	Get of Sire, Laird of Estell	2	65.00
25	Produce of Dam, Coquette McHenry	1	75.00
Total			\$ 830.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			730.40

Exhibitor.—E. T. Davis, Iowa City.

19	Bull Woodlawn Blackbird Lad 35103, 3 years	6	H. C.
21	Bull Lebus 63330, 12 and under 18 months	2	\$ 40.00
27	Cow Blackbird of Denison 31st 38949, 3 years or over..	2	60.00
27	Cow Blackbird Favorite II 58234, 2 and under 3 years..	2	60.00
27	Cow Glenfoil Rose 63840, 18 and under 24 months....	1	75.00
27	Cow Fay Bloom 56500, 18 and under 24 months....	5	30.00
21	Cow Inveness Fern 63334, 12 and under 18 months....	6	H. C.
34	Cow Priquette 72306, 6 and under 12 months....	2	40.00
18	Cow Marguerite D 72307, under 6 months	2	40.00
	Champion Cow, Junior, Glenfoil Rose 63480	1	75.00
	Grand Champion Reserve	2	
18	Aged herd	1	
	Young herd	1	75.00
19	Young herd female, bred by exhibitor	1	200.00
23	Get of Sire, Western Star 46435	5	40.00
25	Produce of Dam, Dandy of Langshold 60275	5	40.00
Total			\$ 875.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			770.00

Exhibitor.—Wm. Miller, Metz.

8	Bull Sir Novice 49775, 2 and under 3 years	5	\$ 30.00
27	Cow Snowflake II of Kirkbridge 64016, 2 and under 3 yr.	5	30.00
18	Cow Home Dale Blackbird III 72798, under 6 months..	7	Com.
	Grade Steer by recorded sire, 2 and under 3 years....	1	40.00
	Grade Steer by recorded sire, 18 and under 24 months.	1	40.00
	Grade Steer by recorded sire, 6 and under 12 months..	1	40.00
	Champion Steer		100.00
Total			\$ 280.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			246.40

Exhibitor.—A. C. Binnie, Alta.

19	Bull Mayor of Alta II 38552, 3 years or over.....	5	\$ 30.00
23	Bull Post Script Vol. 14, 6 and under 12 months....	6	Com.
34	Cow Eileen Lass, Vol. 14, 6 and under 12 months....	1	50.00
18	Cow Mina of Alta V, Vol. 14, under 6 months.....	3	30.00
23	Get of Sire, Heather Lad of Emerson II 19049.....	4	45.00
25	Produce of Dam, Lakeside Mina 22567	4	45.00
Total			\$ 200.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			176.00

Exhibitor.—W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant.

12	Bull Blackbird Ito 64116, 18 and under 24 months....	1	\$ 75.00
23	Bull Crown Me 71774, under 6 months	7	Com.
	Bull Reserve Junior Champion Blackbird Ito 64116....	2	

No. Ent.	Animal and Age.	Prize.	Amount.
27	Cow Alva of La Crew II 52018, 2 and under 3 years....	7	Com.
34	Cow Rose of Sharon 22d 65879, 6 and under 12 months	6	H. C.
18	Young herd	5	40.00
	Pure bred steer, 2 and under 3 years	3	25.00
	Pure bred steer, under 6 months	2	30.00
	Grade steer, 2 and under 3 years	2	30.00
	Steer, 12 and under 18 months	1	40.00
	Steer, 6 and under 12 months	2	30.00
Total		\$	270.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			237.60

Cattle.—Galloway.

Exhibitor.—E. H. White, Estherville.

8	Bull Muscosus III 15914, 3 years or over	6	Com.
6	Bull Buedo of White Farm 20952, 2 and under 3 years..	5	\$ 30.00
2	Bull Banker of White Farm 24374, 18 and under 24 mo.	2	60.00
5	Bull Gilt Edge 24871, under 6 months	1	50.00
18	Cow Gentle Annie A 15417, 3 years or over.....	7	Com.
11	Cow Annette of White Farm 24372, 12 and under 18 mo.	2	40.00
11	Cow Lady Garland 24870, 6 and under 12 months.....	1	50.00
13	Cow Countess Nannie II 24869, under 6 months.....	5	20.00
10	Herd, aged	4	65.00
8	Herd, young	5	40.00
10	Get of Sire, Muscosus III 14914	5	40.00
11	Produce of Dam, Duchess Edith 11554	2	65.00
11	Produce of Dam, Sadie Sioux 11339	6	H. C.
Total		\$	460.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			404.80

Exhibitors.—J. E. Bales & Son, Stockport.

8	Bull MacDougall IV of Tarbreoch 19300, 3 years or over	5	\$ 30.00
10	Bull Judies Pride 23199 12 and under 18 months.....	7	Com.
5	Bull Canty Lad 24714, under 6 months.....	5	20.00
18	Cow Graceful III of Garliestown 19297, 3 years or over.	3	50.00
18	Cow Doreothea 18673, 3 years or over	4	40.00
14	Cow Mandie Wedholme 20633, 2 and under 3 years...	6	H. C.
11	Cow Semiramis Wilson 23197, 18 and under 24 months	3	50.00
11	Cow Graceful A 23088, 12 and under 18 months.....	6	H. C.
11	Cow Fedora 24706, 6 and under 12 months	5	20.00
13	Cow Flower Girl II 24705, under 6 months	6	H. C.
10	Herd, aged	6	H. C.
8	Herd, young	6	H. C.
Total		\$	210.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			184.80

Cattle.—Short Horn.

Exhibitors.—Forest Bros. & Dunham, Miles.

26	Bull Blocky Victor 223596, 12 and under 18 months...	4	\$ 25.00
26	Bull Fenimore Glenhaven 223857, 12 and under 18 mo.	7	Com.
14	Bull Roan Inglewood 223598, under 6 months	2	40.00
24	Cow Fenimore Louise Vol. 60, 12 and under 18 months	7	Com.
54	Cow Red Lady Vol. 60, 6 and under 12 months.....	6	H. C.
Total		\$	65.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			57.20

Exhibitor.—Wm. Smiley, Malcom.

No. Ent.	Animal and Age.	Prize.	Amount.
	Steer, pure bred, 2 and under 3 years	3	\$ 25.00
	Steer, pure bred, 18 and under 24 months	3	25.00
	Steer, pure bred, 6 and under 12 months	2	30.00
	Steer from recorded sire, 6 and under 12 months.....	1	40.00
Total			\$ 120.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			105.60

Exhibitors.—R. G. Robb & Son, Morning Sun.

14	Bull Graceful Archer 224034, under 6 months	4	\$ 25.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			22.00

Cattle.—Holstein-Fresian.

Exhibitors.—McKay Bros., Buckingham.

12	Bull Pube De Kol Burke 25368, 3 years or over.....	5	\$ 30.00
8	Bull Major Gudultje 31870, 2 and under 3 years.....	2	60.00
15	Bull Prince Clothilde Madrigal 35155, under 1 year....	5	20.00
19	Cow Loda Beauty Hengerveld 69466, under 1 year....	3	30.00
9	Young herd	4	45.00
11	Get of Sire, Butler Boy Hengeveld De Kol 24937	3	55.00
11	Produce of Dam, Gudultje 31483	5	40.00
Total			\$ 280.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			246.40

Cattle.—Hereford.

Exhibitors.—Fritz & Shea, Blakesburg.

	Cow Dorinda 135872, 3 years	5	\$ 30.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			26.40

Cattle.—Carload Lots.

Exhibitor.—Charles Escher, Sr., Botna.

1	Carload Cattle, 2 and under 3 years	1	\$ 125.00
1	Carload Cattle, 1 and under 2 years	1	125.00
1	Carload Cattle, 1 and under 2 years	2	75.00
Total			\$ 325.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			286.00

Swine.—Poland-China.

Exhibitor.—B. S. Gossick, Fairfield.

39	Boar G's Perfection II 87777, 12 and under 18 months..	2	\$ 50.00
47	Sow Lady Lucile 221260, 6 and under 12 months.....	1	40.00
	Sow Champion Lady Lucile 221260, under 1 year.....		75.00
	Sow Grand Champion Lady Lucile 221260		150.00
Total			\$ 315.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			277.20

Exhibitors.—Holland & Cook, New London.

39	Boar Perfect Tec II 88099, 12 and under 18 months....	5	\$ 25.00
35	Boar, 6 and under 12 months	4	25.00
Total			\$ 50.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			44.00

Exhibitors.—C. E. Blunt & Co., Rock Rapids.

No. Ent.	Animal and Age.	Prize.	Amount.
20	Boar Blunt's Perfection 67823, 2 years and over.....	3	\$ 40.00
	Barrow, under 6 months	2	15.00
Total			\$ 55.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			48.40

Exhibitor.—Thos. Stephenson, Chariton.

54	Boar Iowa Chief 87745, under 6 months	3	\$ 30.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			26.40

Exhibitor.—A. J. Lytle, Oskaloosa.

41	Sow Pride Sunshine 222274, 12 and under 18 months...	5	\$ 25.00
	Barrow, 1 and under 2 years	4	
	Barrow, 6 and under 12 months	3	15.00
	Barrow, under 6 months	1	20.00
Total			\$ 60.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			52.80

Swine.—Chester White.

Exhibitor.—E. J. Brouhard, Colo.

24	Boar Captain 14199, 12 and under 18 months.....	1	\$ 60.00
45	Boar Teddy 14121, under 6 months	5	20.00
43	Sow Baby Bell 32026, under 6 months	1	40.00
43	Sow Leonas Pet 32032, under 6 months	4	25.00
Total			\$ 145.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			127.60

Exhibitor.—F. D. Humbert, Nashua.

30	Boar Jerry 14197, 2 years and over	4	\$ 30.00
30	Boar Combination 13057, 2 years and over	5	25.00
24	Boar Combination II, 12 and under 18 months.....	5	25.00
29	Boar Sol 14195, 6 and under 12 months	4	25.00
29	Boar Nashua Boy 14211, 6 and under 12 months.....	7	Com.
31	Sow Cora 29800, 2 years and over	1	60.00
31	Sow Columbia 29802, 2 years and over	5	25.00
20	Sow Idelia 32176, 18 and under 24 months	4	30.00
30	Sow Judy I, 12 and under 18 months	4	30.00
37	Sow Sue III, 6 and under 12 months	3	30.00
43	Get of Sire, Alta H. 11631	4	40.00
39	Produce of Dam, Judy 26386	2	45.00
	Boar and three sows, over 1 year	3	50.00
	Boar and three sows, under 1 year	7	Com.
Total			\$ 415.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			365.20

Exhibitor.—W. A. Hoover, Oskaloosa.

30	Boar College Teddy 12805, 2 years and over	3	\$ 40.00
24	Boar Billy A 14147, 12 and under 18 months	3	40.00
31	Sow Grace W. 28848, 2 years or over	2	50.00
31	Sow Iowa Girl III 26832, 2 years or over	4	30.00
20	Sow Iowa 32092, 18 and under 24 months	3	40.00
30	Sow Hawkeye Girl 32100, 12 and under 18 months	1	60.00
37	Sow II 32094, 6 and under 12 months	2	35.00
43	Get of Sire, Teddy R 11305	2	60.00
43	Get of Sire, Oskaloosa King 11839	5	30.00

No. Ent.	Animal and Age.	Prize.	Amount.
39	Produce of Dam, Blanche 19149	3	35.00
39	Produce of Dam, Iowa 32092	7	
	Boar and three sows, over 1 year	2	75.00
	Boar and three sows, over 1 year	5	30.00
	Boar and three sows, over 1 year	2	60.00
	Boar and three sows, bred by exhibitor, 1 year or over.	2	
	Barrow, 1 and under 2 years	4	
	Barrow, 1 and under 2 years	5	
	Pen three barrows, 1 and under 2 years	2	50.00
	Pen three barrows, 1 and under 2 years	3	40.00
	Senior Champion Sow, Hawkeye Girl 32100	1	100.00
	Grand Champion Reserve Sow, Hawkeye Girl 32100...	2	
Total			\$ 775.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			682.00

Swine.—Duroc-Jersey.

Exhibitors.—Johnson Bros. & Newkirk, Brooklyn.

19	Boar Gay Advance 28775, 18 and under 24 months....	6	H. C.
31	Sow Brooklyn Mabel 33818, 2 years and over	3	\$ 40.00
21	Sow Lady Advance 70734, 18 and under 24 months....	4	30.00
21	Sow Estella Advance 57548, 18 and under 24 months...	5	25.00
37	Sow May Advance 70728, 12 and under 18 months....	3	40.00
37	Sow Oriole 71522, 12 and under 18 months	5	25.00
64	Sow Fashion Queen 11th 71526, under 6 months.....	5	20.00
36	Produce of Dam, Lucy D. II 18106	3	35.00
26	Boar and three sows, over 1 year	4	40.00
	Barrow, 1 and under 2 years	2	25.00
	Barrow, 1 and under 2 years	3	15.00
	Pen three barrows, 1 and under 2 years	1	60.00
	Champion pen of three barrows, any age	1	100.00
Total			\$ 455.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			400.40

Exhibitor.—H. C. Sheldon, Shannon City.

Barrow, under 6 months	1	\$ 20.00
Pen three barrows, 6 and under 12 months	3	40.00
Barrow by recorded sire, under 6 months	1	20.00
Total		\$ 80.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		70.40

Exhibitor.—H. S. Allen, Russell.

31	Sow Nelle A 34146, 2 years and over	5	\$ 25.00
	Barrow, 6 and under 12 months	1	30.00
	Pen of three barrows, 6 and under 12 months.....	1	60.00
Total			\$ 115.00
Paid by Iowa Commission			101.20

POULTRY.

The following prizes were awarded to the Iowa exhibitors:

Exhibitor.—L. Hiles, Sioux City.

Description.	Prize.	Amount.
R. C. Buff Leghorn, cockerel	2	\$ 4.00
R. C. Buff Leghorn, pullet	2	4.00
Total		\$ 8.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		7.04

Exhibitor.—W. Perkins, Ames.

Black Langshan, pen	3	\$ 4.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		3.52

Exhibitor.—J. F. Davis, Macedonia.

Buff Cochin, cockerel	3	\$ 4.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		3.52

Exhibitor.—N. E. Mighell, Marshalltown.

Light Brahma, cock	1	\$ 10.00
Light Brahma, cockerel	3	4.00
Total		\$ 14.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		12.32

Exhibitor.—J. J. Elliott, Onawa.

Buff Plymouth Rock, cockerel	2	\$ 6.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		5.28

Exhibitor.—J. W. Sueppel, Iowa City.

Dark Brahma, cockerel	1	\$ 10.00
Dark Brahma, hen	2	6.00
Dark Brahma, pullet	2	6.00
Dark Brahma, pen	2	6.00
Total		\$ 28.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		24.64

Exhibitor.—N. J. Shanklan, Waubeck.

Partridge Cochin, cockerel	1	\$ 10.00
Partridge Cochin, cockerel	3	4.00
Partridge Cochin, hen	1	10.00
Partridge Cochin, hen	2	6.00
Partridge Cochin, pullet	1	10.00
Partridge Cochin, pullet	2	6.00
Partridge Cochin, hen	1	10.00
Total		\$ 56.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		49.28

Exhibitor.—W. A. Shofer, Bloomfield.

Partridge Wyandotte, pullet	3	\$ 4.00
Paid by Iowa Commission		3.52

LIST OF IOWA EXHIBITORS.

The following is a table of the Iowa exhibitors, showing the kind of stock exhibited and the amounts received from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Iowa Commission:

Name and Postoffice.	Stock.	Pd. by L. P. E.	Pd. by Iowa.
Fritz & Shea, Blakesburg	Cattle	\$ 30.00	\$ 26.40
A. C. Binnie, Alta	Cattle	200.00	176.00
W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant	Cattle	270.00	237.60
Wm. Miller, Metz	Cattle	280.00	246.40
C. J. Martin, Churdan	Cattle	1,235.00	1,086.80
E. T. Davis, Iowa City	Cattle	875.00	770.00
W. A. McHenry, Denison	Cattle	830.00	730.40
E. H. White, Estherville	Cattle	460.00	404.80
J. E. Bales & Son, Stockport	Cattle	210.00	184.80
Chas. Escher, Sr., Botna	Cattle	325.00	286.00
McKay Bros., Buckingham	Cattle	280.00	246.40
Forest Bros. & Dunham, Miles	Cattle	65.00	57.20
Wm. Smiley, Malcom	Cattle	120.00	105.60
R. G. Robb & Son, Morning Sun	Cattle	25.00	22.00
E. J. Brouhard, Colo	Swine	145.00	127.60
F. D. Humbert, Nashua	Swine	415.00	365.20
W. A. Hoover, Oskaloosa	Swine	775.00	682.00
C. E. Blunt & Co., Rock Rapids	Swine	55.00	48.40
Thos. Stephenson, Chariton	Swine	30.00	26.40
A. J. Lytle, Oskaloosa	Swine	60.00	52.80
B. S. Gossick, Fairfield	Swine	315.00	277.20
Holland & Cook, New London	Swine	50.00	44.00
H. C. Sheldon, Shannon City	Swine	80.00	70.40
H. S. Allen, Russell	Swine	115.00	101.20
Johnson Bros. & Newkirk, Brooklyn	Swine	455.00	400.40
E. F. Kleinmeyer, Wilton Junction	Horses	1,005.00	884.40
Adam Stamm, Letts	Horses	75.00	66.00
Henry Lefebure, Fairfax	Horses	1,575.00	1,386.00
A. B. Holbert, Greeley	Horses	530.00	466.40
W. A. Lang & Co., Greeley	Horses	45.00	39.60
N. J. Shanklan, Waubeck	Poultry	56.00	49.28
J. W. Sueppel, Iowa City	Poultry	28.00	24.64
J. J. Elliott, Onawa	Poultry	6.00	5.28
W. A. Shofer, Bloomfield	Poultry	4.00	3.52
N. E. Mighell, Marshalltown	Poultry	14.00	12.32
J. F. Davis, Macedonia	Poultry	4.00	3.52
W. Perkins, Ames	Poultry	4.00	3.52
L. Hiles, Sioux City	Poultry	8.00	7.04

Total paid by Louisiana Purchase Exposition\$11,054.00

Total paid by Iowa Commission 9,727.52

Grand total\$20,781.52

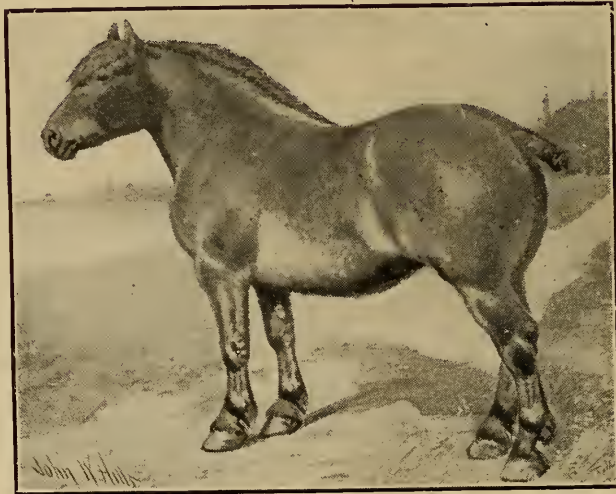
I wish to extend my thanks to you, Senator Harriman, for the effort you made in the interests of making so prominent and strong exhibit in what is Iowa's greatest industry, live stock, and for the valuable assistance and support you gave me in working up the sentiment among the stock men to make the showing they did. I desire also to thank the individual members of the Commission for the many courtesies shown me and the interest they manifested in the department. Especially do I desire to extend my grateful thanks to the secretary of the Iowa Commission, Mr.

F. R. Conaway, for the valuable assistance he rendered the Iowa live stock exhibitors. By his vigorous and persistent efforts he secured for our department things which had been guaranteed but which few states were able to secure.

I wish, in conclusion, to extend my congratulations to the Iowa exhibitors for the excellent showing made, and to thank each one for the courtesy shown.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. WHITE, Superintendent.



FANETTE No. 187 AT TWO YEARS.

Grand Champion Belgian Mare, Bred and Owned by Henry Lefebure, Fairfax. Iowa.
First in Class, Junior and Grand Champion Mare.

Department of Agriculture

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

Dear Sir—To make a creditable showing for a great agricultural state like Iowa requires time, money and patience. To do the work properly requires appropriations greater than in any other department.



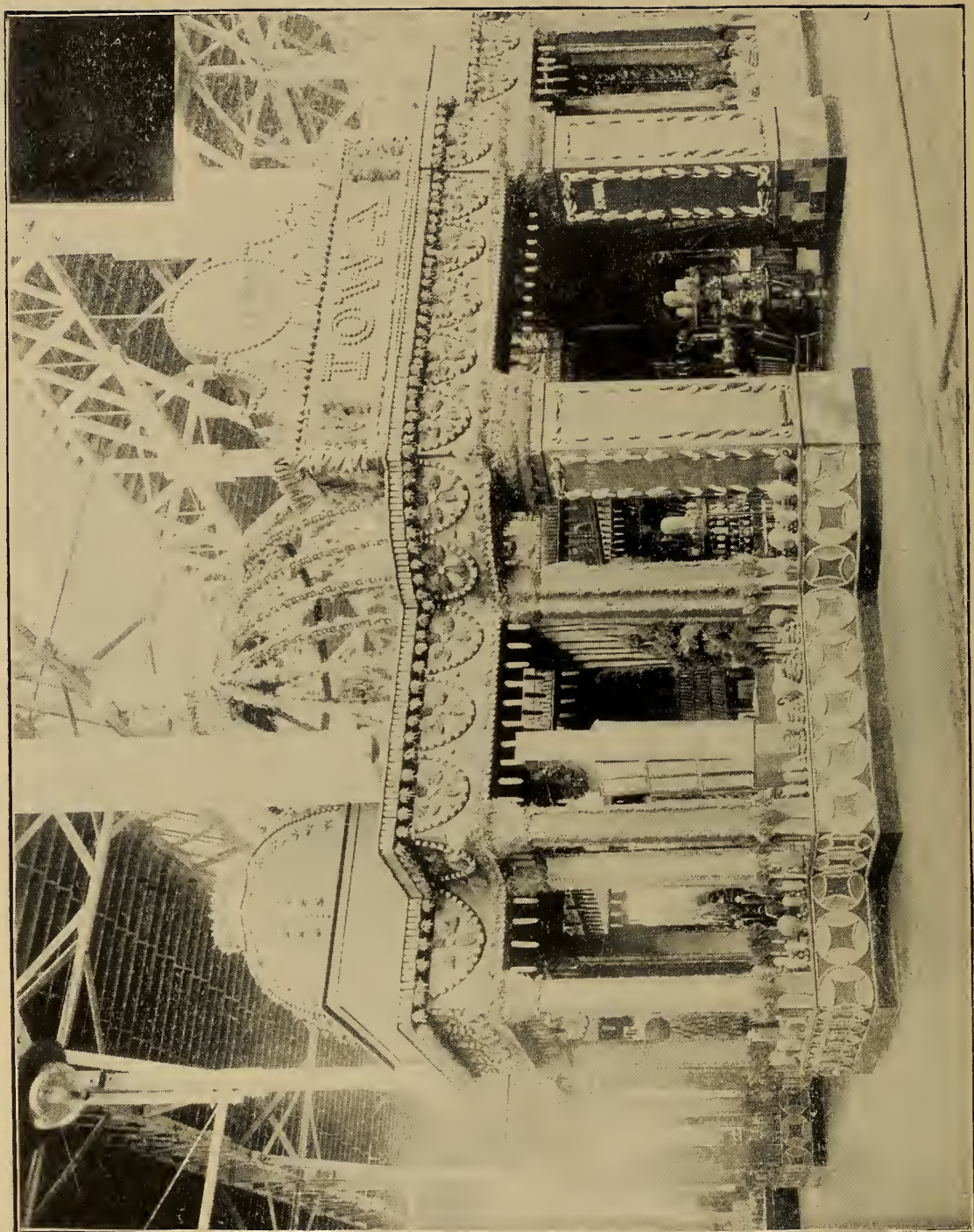
*COMR. WILL C. WHITING. Whiting.

There are two methods of making such an exhibit, one to make it for show regardless of quality; the other to include quality and combine the two methods. A show booth can be erected for one-half the cost.

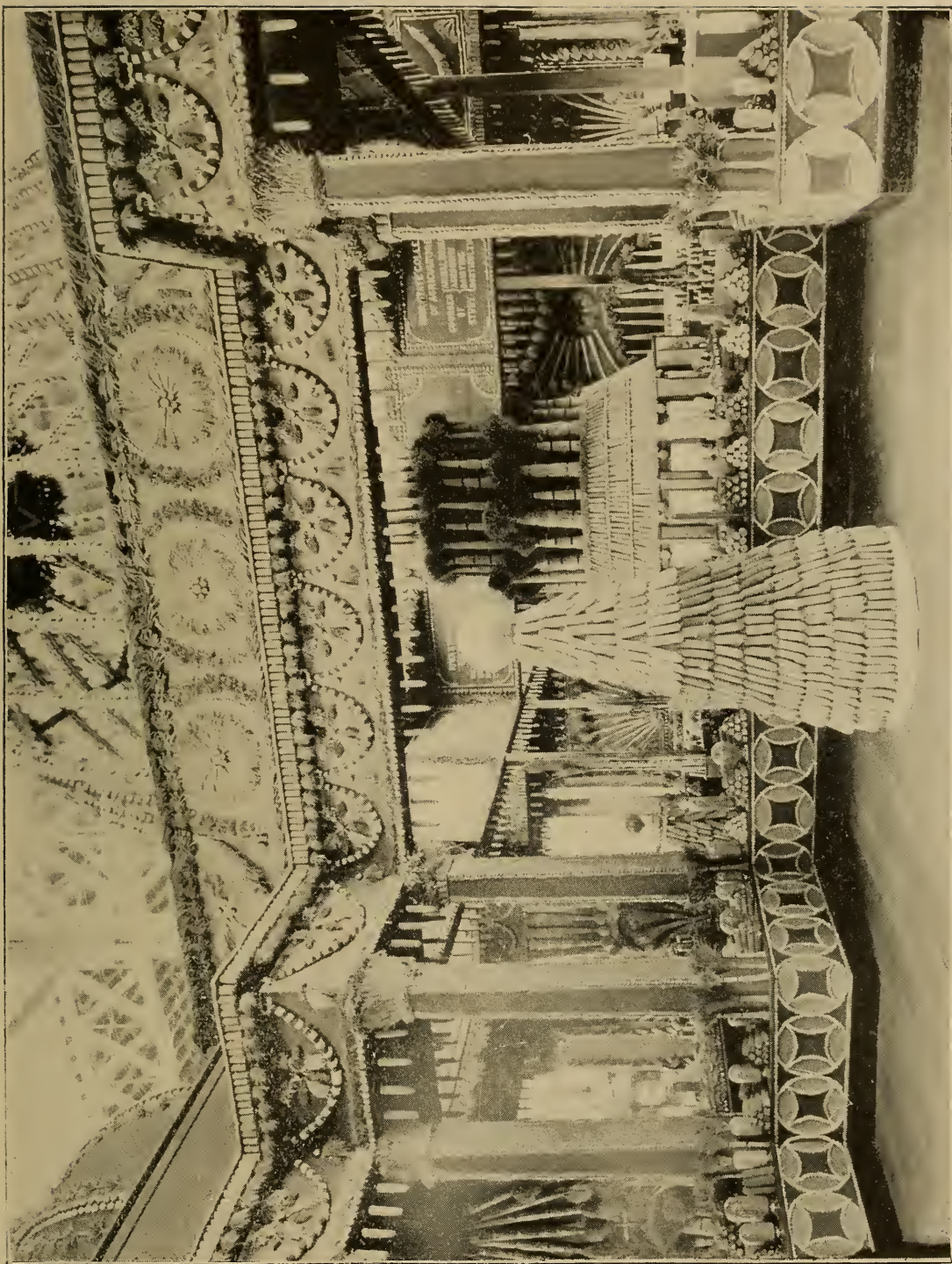
Iowa chose to make her booth both for show and quality. I admit it was not as flashy as those erected regardless of quality. In appearance, however, and what it contained, convinced all whose tours were for investigation of the solidity of the showing made.

Through the interest manifested by the members of the faculty of the Iowa State College, notably Prof. P. G. Holden, of Ames, with his co-workers, plan of work was outlined and every effort made to carry it out. Mr. George S. Forest was selected as superintendent of the de-

*Commissioner Will C. Whiting, Whiting, Monona County; farmer and merchant; born August 13, 1857, in the same township in which he now resides, being the first white child born in the township. Son of the late Hon. Charles E. Whiting, a member of the Iowa Senate and a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1885. Mr. Whiting followed in the footsteps of his father and became a farmer, but later added farming implements, lumber and banking to his occupation. He was elected to the House of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly and re-elected to the Thirtieth, and because of the adoption of the biennial amendment, will also serve in the Thirty-first General Assembly. He was chosen as Commissioner in charge of agricultural exhibits and took an active interest in stimulating the best grain growers to furnish the best samples of grain the land would produce. At his own expense he had made the beautiful corn trophy which he turned over to the Iowa State College to be competed for after the close of the fair, in the same manner it was used before the exposition. Mr. Whiting addressed many county farmers' institutes and kept constantly in touch with the Ames College in gathering, preparing and installing the exhibit. Mr. Whiting was married October 4, 1883, to Miss Mary A. Elliott. Their family consists of two children, a son, Charles Elliott, and a daughter, Woodson.



IOWA AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS.
Block 49, Aisles E-7-F, Palace of Agriculture, Exterior.



IOWA AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS,
Block 56, Aisles E-7-F, Palace of Agriculture, Interior View.

partment, and with him the best workers in the Corn Growers' Association.

Mr. E. S. Fursman, whose work in line of grain decoration at Chicago and Buffalo gave him a national reputation, was secured for decorative work, and our thanks are due him for the artistic grain pictures and decorations.

Mr. Fred Hethershaw had charge of the exterior decoration and planned the sheath and grain exhibit, which added materially to the attractiveness of the display.

Mr. Edward Carey, of Sioux City, furnished us with a very fine display of side oats gramma grass.

In line with the direction of the exhibits department, work was begun in the Agricultural Building early in the season, and before the exposition was ready for its part of the work. Notwithstanding the discouraging features, work progressed satisfactorily and the booth was finished among the first. Chief Frederick W. Taylor gave us very valuable assistance in the installation of our booth.

In submitting the report of the department, I desire to express the thanks of the Commission and myself for the energetic work of George S. Forest as superintendent, whose meritorious work brought to the Commission much praise, and to his successor, Mr. L. G. Clute, whose patience and knowledge of gathering together an exhibit of small grain, the like of which many claimed had never before been seen.

I also desire to thank the Iowa State College for its valuable assistance in every way, and especially in gathering products and storing until ready for installation, and also the Monona County Farmers' Institute for turning over their entire corn exhibit, which made a very valuable addition to our display. I also wish to thank the Commission for its hearty co-operation and assistance in rendering the aid necessary to complete the work as originally intended.

I herewith submit the report of Mr. George S. Forest, as superintendent, up to July 1st, and subsequent report of his successor, Mr. L. G. Clute, for your consideration and approval.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL C. WHITING,

Commissioner in Charge of Department of Agriculture.

Report of Superintendent Forest

To Hon. Will C. Whiting, Chairman Department of Agriculture, Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dear Sir—In submitting this, my final report of the conduct of the agricultural exhibit at St. Louis, I wish to congratulate you upon being so fortunate as to represent the interests of the leading agricultural state of the Louisiana Purchase, which means also the leading agricultural state in the Union.



GEORGE S. FOREST, Miles
Supt. Agriculture Exhibit.

Upon receiving my appointment as superintendent of the department of agriculture, I immediately made a careful investigation to find what there was of the previous years' products that would be available for exhibition purposes. The corn crop was below the average; oats and other small grains had suffered much at harvest time from damaging storms, rust and blight; and it was finally decided that there was nothing on hand that would be of service to us to aid in putting up such an exhibit as we felt should represent our great state; therefore, everything we should use for our exhibit must be grown during the season of 1903. About this time Prof. P. G. Holden, of Ames, was just beginning his educational crusade with the Iowa farmers upon the subject of corn improvement, and at his instigation there was organized what is known as the Iowa Corn Growers' Association, and I had the honor of being its first secretary. Through this association the Commission distributed to the farmers of Iowa over two thousand packages, each containing two pounds of improved seed corn, with the understanding that the farmer receiving the same would plant it and care for it in such a manner as to keep the seed pure, and then bring the best ten ears to the next annual meeting of the association, to be held at Ames in January, 1904. The expense to the Commission for this seed corn was about \$200. The corn was carefully selected by Professor Holden, and, under his supervision, shelled and hand picked, only the very best kernels being sent out.

Through the generosity of Hon. Will C. Whiting, who contributed a \$450 trophy to the premium list, and many other friends of scientific agriculture, about \$2,500 in premiums were offered to the farmers of Iowa for the best samples of corn grown within the state during the year. This liberal contribution of premiums brought out a fine display of corn, which was turned over to the Commission for the St. Louis Exposition. The best of these samples were contributed by the parties who won the premiums at Ames, and whose corn formed a part of the exhibit at St. Louis.

I found it necessary at seeding time, in 1903, to plant upon my own farm various grains, in order that nothing might be lacking in our sheaf exhibit, and that we should have sufficient material for the necessary decoration. In this planting I had several varieties of white oats, barley, flax, buckwheat, pencecellaria, millet, sorghum, cowpeas, soja beans, timothy, clover and alfalfa. In addi-



WHITING CORN TROPHY.
Offered for the Best Iowa Corn
for Exhibit.

tion to the selection made from this planting we purchased outright the complete exhibits at the Iowa State Fair of Fred Hethershaw, L. G. Clute, C. A. Malone, Walter Plows, and S. A. Shetterley, each of which contained some very fine specimens of sheaf grain as well as threshed seed, as will be shown by the report of the committee on awards at St. Louis.

The principal work of decoration was done by Fred Hethershaw and L. G. Clute, whose previous experience at the Chicago Columbian Exposition and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha especially qualified them for this particular work. The fine grain pictures, which added to the attractiveness and finish of our exhibit, were the work of F. F. Fursman.

It is to be regretted that, owing to the lack of funds at our disposal, we were unable to complete the installation of our exhibit as originally planned, or to properly maintain it and furnish renewals during the season. For the same reason we were unable to furnish a vegetable exhibit during the latter part of the season. I donated all the material grown on my farm and Commissioner Whiting contributed liberally of his crops and sacrificed his business interests, and devoted a great amount of his valuable time to the interest of the exhibit.

To substantiate the statement made above, that Iowa is an agricultural state without a peer, we append a few of the tables worked out to form a part of our decoration, showing facts in regard to the products of the five leading states of the Union:

Farm Industry.

Number of farms in Iowa	228,622
Average number acres in each	151
Value of land	\$1,497,554,790
Value of machinery and live stock	336,790,756
Total investment	1,834,345,546

Value Annual Farm Products.—In Million Dollars.

Iowa	365
Illinois	345
Ohio	257
New York	245
Texas	239

Corn Yield.—In Million Bushels.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Av.
Iowa	255	242	306	230	298	266
Illinois	200	247	264	198	372	256
Nebraska	159	224	210	109	252	191
Missouri	155	163	181	66	264	166
Kansas	133	238	164	62	223	164

Oat Yield.—In Million Bushels.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Av.
Iowa	123	127	131	122	125	126
Illinois	88	127	134	113	153	124
Wisconsin	65	68	62	67	95	73
Minnesota	56	52	42	66	82	60

Poultry Production.—Not Including Eggs.

Iowa	\$16,552,177
Illinois	15,457,434
Ohio	15,336,630
Missouri	14,032,830
Pennsylvania	13,564,211

Butter Production.—Per Cent Total Production in United States.

Iowa	9.3%
New York	7.7%
Pennsylvania	7.5%
Wisconsin	7.1%
Ohio	6.9%
All other states	61.5%

One of the features of our exhibit that attracted much attention was the corn roots prepared for us by the Iowa State College at Ames. There were two cases, one showing the root and stalk of the corn about the time corn is laid by, the other showing root and stalk when the corn is fully matured, the roots mounted in the position found in the soil.

Mr. Bryan Surprised.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan voiced the sentiments of the majority of the visitors in this remark: "I come from a corn growing state, and I had no idea the extent to which corn roots grow; this is the best educational feature I have yet seen at this exposition." Mr. Bryan was then shown the products of corn, including corn sugar, corn rubber, corn syrup, starch, and about twenty by-products used for feeding purposes, which were obtained in the manufacture of the products just mentioned.

"Well," said Mr. Bryan, "I thought I was posted on the subject of corn, but I find that I know very little about it. Sugar, rubber, olive oil, and all these other things from corn! What next?"

We also called his attention to a sample of redtop seed furnished by Mr. Clute, of which ordinarily fourteen pounds makes one bushel, but this particular sample weighed thirty-six pounds; a sample of rust-proof oats weighing fifty-four pounds; a corn stalk furnished by Henry Field of Shenandoah, measuring nineteen feet and four inches. Mr. Bryan's last remark as he left the booth was:

"Hats off to Iowa."

I wish again to say that the success of this exhibit is due very much to the untiring energy and personal interest manifested by Chairman Whiting of this department. The following is a list of the awards to exhibitors, as shown by the records in Chief Taylor's office:

AWARDS.**Group 84.**

Iowa.—Manchester, Delaware County, Grand Prize.—L. G. Clute; collective grains and grasses in sheaf, large variety, well cured, valued as food and forage plants; hard spring wheat, very best for milling purposes, good yielder, stiff straw, will hardly ever lodge, grain heavy, brings highest price in the market; yellow oats, Kentucky blue grass, black barley, German millet seed, timothy seed, mammoth red clover, millet in sheaves, silver hulled buckwheat, timothy in sheaf, field and garden peas, white fall rye, alsike clover seed, redtop seed.

Miles, Jackson County, Grand Prize.—Iowa Commission, George S. Forest, superintendent; collection of grasses and grains, corn, collective exhibit.

Des Moines, Grand Prize.—F. R. Conaway, secretary; Iowa state exhibit; Iowa state collective exhibit of corn; artistic cereal decorations on wall; design and fine quality of grains and grasses.

The following is a list of corn growers who furnished corn for the exhibit in the Iowa booth, receiving the grand prize:

Aiken, John N., Ames.	Forman, L. W., West Branch.
Aiken, W. E., Decorah.	Felter, Victor N., Washta.
Andrews, B. C., Ollie.	Felter, Verne C., Washta.
Avery, A. M., Mason City.	Fawcett, C. J., Springdale.
Belding, Waldo, Bagley.	Forest, Chas. R., Miles.
Bells, John, Moorhead.	Gaskill, Glen D., Corwith.
Bennett, Elmer, Ticonic.	George, Henry, West Union.
Birkeland, H. H., Roland.	Gestil, F. J., Delhi.
Bliss, J. A., Diagonal.	Gleason, Guy C., Mechanicsville.
Boulden, Vasco, Onawa.	Gray, Alfred, Mapleton.
Bowers, W. D., Whiting.	Gray, Leonard, Mapleton.
Brook, C. N., Mapleton.	Green, Alonzo, Clarinda.
Brown, Frank, Shannon City.	Gross, Geo. A., Avoca.
Brown, H. E., Sargeant's Bluff.	Hallett, Wray, Forest City.
Bucknam, C. E., Castalia.	Hall, Oscar, Whiting.
Cadwell, Homer C., Logan.	Hanna, Chas., Manchester.
Cambarrus, Louis, Soldier.	Hanson, A., Turin.
Campbell, J. E., Ames.	Hanson, Hans, Goldfield.
Carlson, Eric, Turin.	Hardwick, Geo. P., Britt.
Carritt, F. W., Soldier.	Harvey, Alonzo, Ossian.
Carritt, J. M., Soldier.	Herron, Wm., Bagley.
Carson, Bruce, Thompson.	Hethershaw, Fred, Des Moines.
Chandler, G. G., Fairfield.	Hethershaw, Hess, Des Moines.
Chapman, Clarence, Washta.	Holmes, A. F., Bagley.
Chapman, Grant, Bagley.	Holden, Chas., Soldier.
Claxton, Forest, Randalia.	Hunt, Arthur, Turin.
Clemmenson, Chas., Turin.	Hurd, Melvin, Burt.
Clute, C. A., Manchester.	Hutchinson, L. C., West Branch.
Clute, L. G., Manchester.	Iddings, Earl, Mapleton.
Cook, Charles, Bagley.	Iddings, J. G., Mapleton.
Coon, W. R., Ames.	Jepson, J. R., Turin.
Crayle, John, Greeley.	Jividen, Burrell, Onawa.
Cresswell, Will, Onawa.	Jividen, Lee, Onawa.
Culbertson, Harry, Manchester.	Johnston, D. M., Storm Lake.
Dailey, Newell, Whiting.	Joliffe, Geo. L., Rolfe.
Danner, F. M., Osceola.	Kuehnlie, Lewis, Greeley.
Danskin, Fred T., Marengo.	Larson, Albert, Onawa.
Dawson, W. P., Quimby.	Livingood, Perry, Castana.
Dean, Frank, Whiting.	Lloyd, Frank, Maxwell.
Drake, N., Freeport.	Mason, George, Des Moines.
Drake, W. N., Decorah.	Maxwell, J. M., Crawfordsville.
Dugdale, T. G., Onawa.	McCulloch, Fred, Hartwick.
Easton, Harry, Rhodes.	Merritt, G. H., Whiting.
Easton, O. J., Whiting.	Merritt, George, Whiting.
Epley, J. H., Shell Rock.	Mitchell, C. F., Shenandoah.
Farrell, W. J., Farragut.	Moore, F. S., Turin.
Forest, George S., Miles.	Morse, E. E., Turin.
Forest, E. C., Miles.	Nachtman, John, Earlville.
Frevert, F. A., Odebolt.	Naden, P. H., Onawa.
Frevert, E. F., Odebolt.	Neal, Bert H., Mt. Vernon.
Frevert, C. E., Odebolt.	Neinaber, Ed C., Durant.

Nelson, Anton, Goldfield.	Shaw, Charles, Hastings.
Nelson, Hans, Turin.	Sheedy, John, Weller.
Nelson, Marian, Soldier.	Smith, A. E., Rodney.
Nelson, Miller, Goldfield.	Smith, A. T., Castalia.
Newton, Leonard, Newburg.	Smith, J. P., Onawa.
Nims, Archie D., Emerson.	Steen, Chas. F., West Liberty.
Nims, D. B., Emerson.	Stewart, J. M., Ainsworth.
Nims, Fred, Emerson.	Stuedeman, Ben N., Lyons.
Nims, Henry, Emerson.	Stett, D. D., Clarinda.
Nims, J. W., Emerson.	Sundberg, John, Whiting.
Oliver, C. G., Onawa.	Taff, Paul C., Panora.
Orr, J. L., Neola.	Taylor, C. R., Hamburg.
Osborn, O., Maxwell.	Thompson, Thos., Sciola.
Owen, D. W., Castana.	Tompkins, Elmer A., Dakota City.
Owen, Ray, Bonair.	Tracy, Gilbert, Nashua.
Pascal, D. L., De Witt.	Turner, Asa, Maxwell.
Paul, Robert J., Gilman.	Turner, Harry, Maxwell.
Peterson, Chris, Turin.	Uhl, Isadore, Mapleton.
Plummer, A. L., Altoona.	Utterback, O. H., Onawa.
Plummer, E. C., Altoona.	Volgamore, Carlton, Soldier.
Rexworth, John, Wilton Junction.	Volgamore, J. F., Soldier.
Rodgers, Earl, Onawa.	Warsop, George, Onawa.
Rodibaugh, Ray, Libertyville.	Way, Samuel, Greeley.
Rogers, Jesse, Bagley.	Werges, Fred, National.
Ross, H. J., Farragut.	Wetterlen, Samuel, Manchester.
Ruebsam, Chas., Ainsworth.	Wheatcraft, Earl, Colfax.
Russell, M. H., Bagley.	Winnegar, Warren, Castana.
Sanford, Meade, Monticello.	Woodrow, H. H., Malvern.
Sawyer, Ed, Sargeant's Bluff.	Wooster, F. M., Mapleton.
Schackell, M. C., Onawa.	Zimmerman, A. T., Washta.

Gold medals on corn were awarded to:

Coon, W. P., Ames.	Nims, D. B., Emerson.
Forest, E. C., Miles.	Nims, Fred, Emerson.
Forest, Geo. S., Miles.	Nims, Henry, Emerson.
Gestel, F. J., Delhi.	Shaw, Charles, Hastings.
Maxwell, J. M., Crawfordsville.	Turner, Asa, Maxwell.
Newton, Leonard, Newburg.	

Gold medals were also awarded to Fred Hethershaw, of Des Moines, on barley, and to L. G. Clute, of Manchester, on flax seed.

Silver medals on corn were awarded to:

Campbell, J. E., Ames.	Nims, J. W., Emerson.
Hethershaw, Fred, Des Moines.	Plummer, A. L., Altoona.
Hethershaw, Hess, Des Moines.	Stewart, J. M., Ainsworth.
Hilker, William, Des Moines.	Thompson, Thos., Sciola.

Silver medals were also awarded to Fred Hethershaw, of Des Moines, on flax seed; to A. L. Plummer, of Altoona, on grasses, and to L. G. Clute, of Manchester, on castor beans.

Bronze medals on corn were awarded to:

Albright, Samuel, Green County.	Gross, Geo. A., Avoca.
Bowers, W. D., Whiting.	Holden, Chas., Castana.
Brown, H. E., Sargent's Bluff.	Knight, H. R., Coin.
Chandler, G. G., Fairfield.	Livingood, Perry, Castana.
Danner, F. M., Osceola.	Lovell, W. H., Onawa.
Easton, O. J., Whiting.	Northop, E. H., Boone.
Farrell, W. J., Emerson.	Oliver, C. G., Onawa.
Felter, Verne M., Washta.	Sheedy, John, Castana.
George, Henry, West Union.	Smith, Earl G., Webster City.

Steen, Chas. F., West Liberty.
 Sundburg, John, Whiting.
 Turner, Harvey, Sioux City.
 Respectfully submitted,

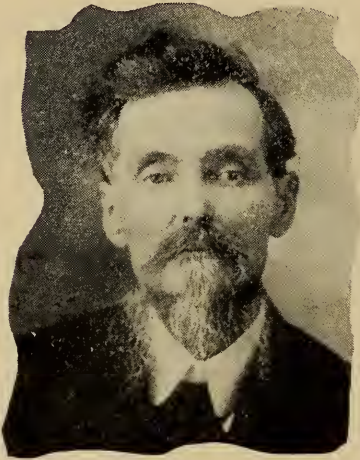
Winnegar, Warren, Turin.
 Woodrow, H. H., Malvern.

GEO. S. FOREST, Superintendent.

Report of Superintendent Clute

To Hon. Will C. Whiting, Commissioner in Charge Department of Agriculture, Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dear Sir—In submitting a report of my work, I will endeavor to give you a brief synopsis of my five months in charge of the agricultural exhibit for Iowa at the exposition.



L. G. CLUTE, Manchester,
 Superintendent Agriculture and
 Apiary Exhibit.

On or about the 20th of April, 1904, I was employed to assist in the arranging of of the wall space and installing the grain and grasses in sheaf for the exhibit. This took about three weeks, after which I returned home.

On July 1st I took charge of the exhibit as superintendent, Mr. Forest, the former superintendent, having resigned. I assumed my duties the first Monday in July, continuing in charge until the close.

Considering the number of entries made, Iowa took more high prizes than any other state. Some difficulty was experienced in making the entries for competition, as no list of addresses of the contributors had been kept in this department, and as no attention was paid by the Jury of Awards to an entry without the postoffice address, we lost many high awards. The Iowa corn crop scored ninety-nine points, receiving the grand prize over all. Iowa also received

twenty gold and silver medals on corn, together with over twenty bronze medals.

In grains and grasses and seeds, Iowa ranked foremost, receiving the grand prize on grains and grasses in sheaf, as well as grand prize on wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, timothy, clover, millet seed, etc.

In explanation of the scoring, I will state that all entries scoring under 65 points were thrown out, from 65 to 75 points, inclusive, were awarded bronze medals; from 76 to 85, silver medals; from 86 to 95, gold medals, and from 96 to 100, grand prizes. So you will see Iowa had over twenty entries scoring too high for gold medal.

Iowa scored 99 points on hard spring wheat, in competition with Canada, Minnesota and North Dakota, acknowledged leaders.

The credit for the fine exhibit in the line of grasses and grains is due to the chairman, Hon. W. C. Whiting, who was particular to see that the grains for exhibition purposes were properly cleaned and made ready by experts in that line, instead of having them contributed miscellaneously by farmers from their feed bins and cribs. We had the very best that Iowa produces, and, while the lack of funds made it necessary to curtail in the making of an extensive exhibit, the visitors who viewed the agricultural exhibit had nothing but words of praise.

In conclusion it is my desire to express my appreciation of the work of my predecessor; to extend my warmest thanks to President Larrabee, and through him to the members of the Commission; to Secretary Conaway, and to the Board of Control, for the many courtesies extended to me and kindness shown my department while I was in charge. I feel that I must express my personal gratification to the chairman, Mr. Whiting, for his manly courtesy under all conditions, and trusting this may meet the approval of the Commission, it is

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. CLUTE, Superintendent.

Apiary Department

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

Dear Sir—A large space was set apart in the west extension of the Horticulture Building on the exposition grounds for the installation of exhibits in the apiary department.

We were informed by the exposition authorities that all honey, bees, apiary implements, appliances and machinery to be placed on exhibition from all the states in this department would be made in this part of the building. Relying upon this information, we applied for space and purchased a glass case in which to place our honey exhibit.

In the fall of 1903, I appointed Mr. L. G. Clute, of Delaware County, as assistant to take charge of the apiary exhibit. At the same time I instructed him to purchase 1,000 pounds of comb honey for the state of the crop of 1903, selecting the very best he could find from his own apiary and others. This was done, he caring for same through the following winter, it being necessary to keep it in a room of proper temperature to preserve it. This honey was shipped and installed at the exposition by Mr. Clute in May, 1904, and the result was as fine an exhibit of honey as could be found at the exposition. We soon found, however, that the location assigned for this exhibit was an out of the way place and attracted but a very few visitors, and that only one other state installed a honey exhibit in this location, many of the states exhibiting their honey in the Agriculture Building, along with their agricultural display.

When we found the state of affairs which existed, we applied to the authorities for permission to be allowed to remove our honey to the booth of Iowa in the Agriculture Building, since other states had been granted this privilege, contrary to the rules, by the director in that department. This permission, however, was not granted. We had planned on soliciting and receiving from individual apiary owners a large exhibit of honey of the crop of 1904, as well as to have quite a display of extracted honey in glass, but, on account of the conditions existing as above set forth, we concluded we would not be justified in making further expenditures in this department.

The honey and large glass case was turned over at the close of the exposition to the Board of Control.

The committee on awards for this department awarded the state of Iowa a silver medal for the comb honey as a whole. And, while we deeply feel the humiliation of Iowa not being at the top in her honey exhibit, as she always has been, having taken the highest award at New Orleans, highest and only gold medal on white clover comb honey at Chicago, and receiving highest awards on all classes at Omaha, we feel the Commission did right in not spending more money in installing an expensive exhibit of honey in glass in a place where no one came to see it. And, in justifica-



IOWA HONEY EXHIBIT,
Horticulture Building.

tion of the act of the Commission in not doing so, will say that there were expensive glass cases standing at the close of the fair just as they had been left by the contractor, ordered by other states, but remaining unfilled on account of the out of the way place allotted for this exhibit.

We will say also in regard to the Iowa apiary department that the Board of Control reported a higher percentage of salvage to the state than any other department, and, in fact, more actual money was realized out of it than from all the other departments combined. The chairman of the Board expressed his gratification at the efficient manner in which the department was conducted.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. A. ERICSON,

Commissioner in Charge of Apiary.

Awards.

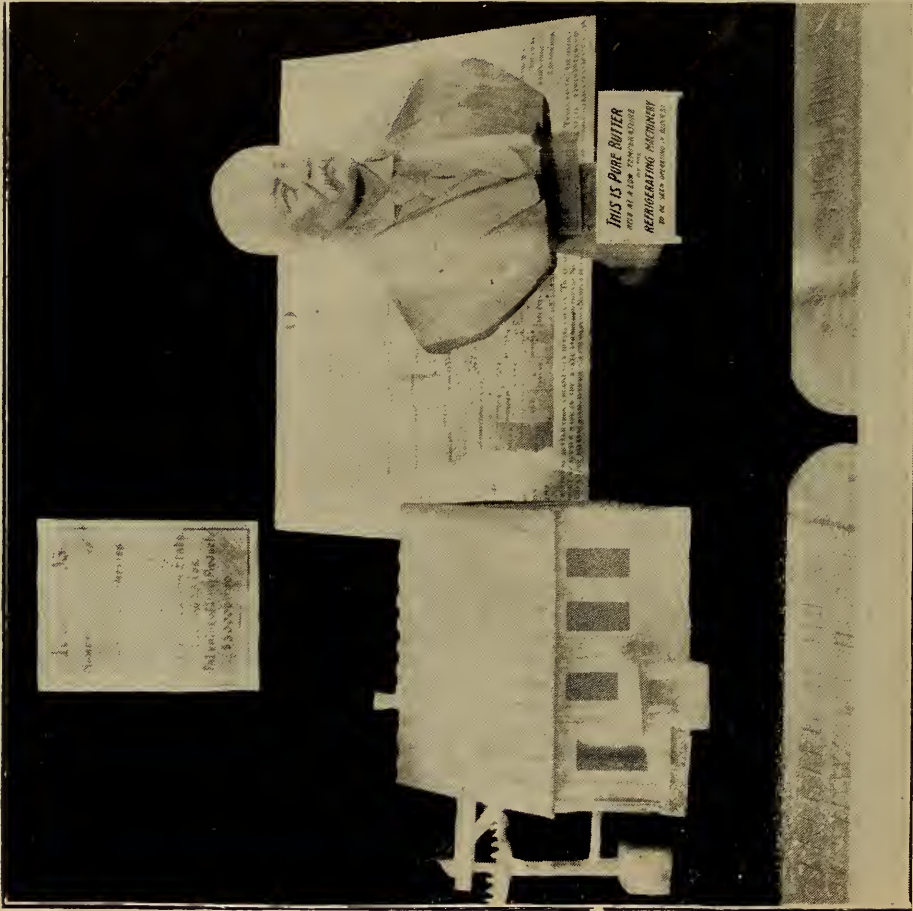
Group 96.—Silver Medal.—L. G. Clute, Manchester, comb honey.



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

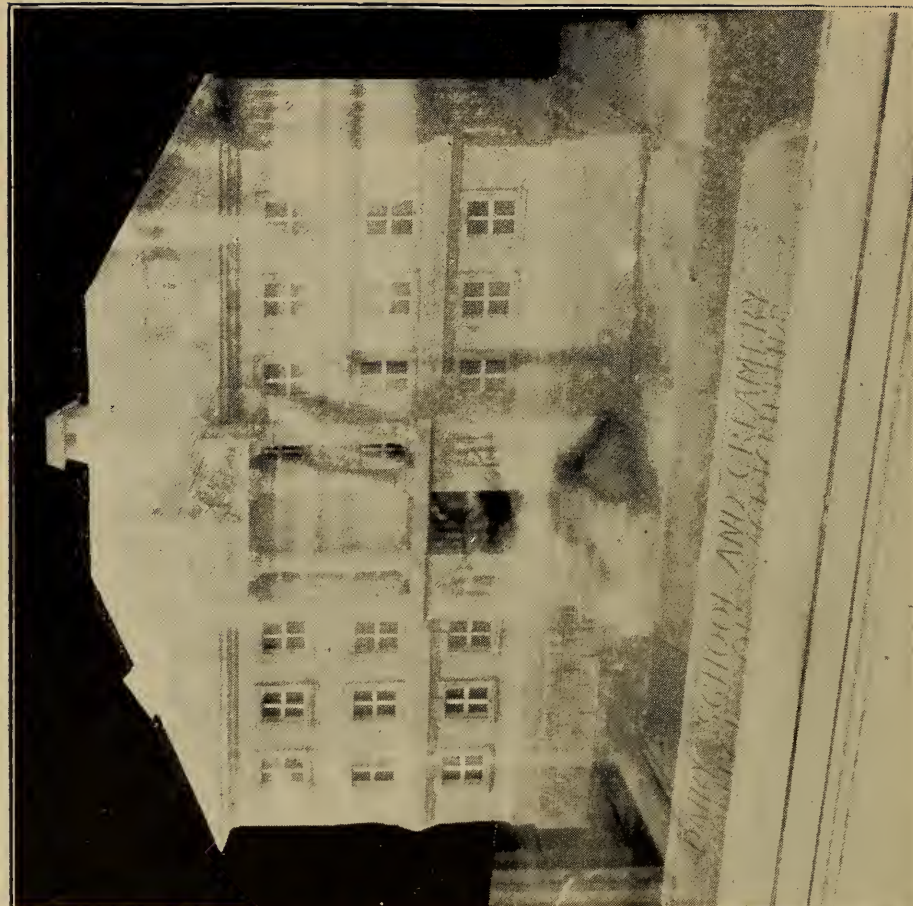


PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.



First Iowa Creamery.

John Stewart, First Iowa Creamery Man.



IOWA BUTTER EXHIBIT.

New Dairy School and Creamery, Iowa State College, Ames.

Dairy Department

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

Dear Sir—As Commissioner in charge of the Iowa exhibit of the dairy department, I beg to submit the following report:



*COMR. C. J. A. ERICSON, Boone.

After my assignment to take charge of this department, I availed myself of the opportunity which presented itself of attending the State Dairy Convention, at Cedar Rapids, in February, 1903, where I had the privilege of addressing the convention and setting forth the great importance of the coming exposition to the dairy interests of our state.

And, as the dairy products of Iowa had been awarded the highest scores at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial at New Orleans in 1885, the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha

in 1898, it was incumbent upon the butter producers of the state to maintain the high excellence already attained. I found the members of the association ready and willing to assist in every way possible, and

*C. J. A. Ericson, Boone, banker; born in Sweden March 8, 1840. His father was a farmer. Emigrated to America in 1852 in a sailing vessel, making the trip in 45 days. Worked as a farmhand at \$6 per month. Became an engineer in a saw mill and then clerked in a store. In the spring of 1859 he traveled to Eddyville by rail, then by steamboat to Des Moines, and then to Boone by wagon, the only means of travel at that time in Central Iowa. He established a general store at the cross-roads of Mineral Ridge, removing to Boone in 1870. He organized the First National Bank of Boone, now the City Bank, and was made vice president. Sold his store in 1875 and became cashier of the bank, which position he held for 30 years, and is now president. Was appointed postmaster of Mineral Ridge by President Buchanan, serving also as road supervisor, township clerk, school director and treasurer. Has served Boone as alderman, president of the school board, treasurer of the school district and of the city, and other minor positions of trust. He was elected to the House of the Fourteenth and to the Senate of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. He has shown his liberality to his home people in numerous ways, the Ericson Memorial Library standing as a monument to his generosity. He was Commissioner in charge of dairy exhibits, and the splendid showing made does not have even a suggestion of the trials met in installing the exhibit, on account of inadequate facilities for receiving the shipments. Senator Ericson has one daughter, Miss Rena.

therefore asked them to name a committee to co-operate with the chairman of this department. This request was granted, and the president of the State Dairy Association appointed a committee, consisting of H. R. Wright, State Dairy Commissioner, of Des Moines; S. B. Shilling, president of the State Dairy Association, of Mason City; G. L. McKay, professor of dairying of the State Agricultural College, of Ames, and M. Mortenson, of Sioux City, to assist in interesting butter makers of the state in making exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Mortenson having moved from the state, Mr. P. H. Kieffer, Assistant State Dairy Commissioner, of Manchester, was selected in his place at a later date, and at a called meeting of this committee, held at Ames, Iowa, it was decided not to employ any regular superintendent for the exhibit to be made at St. Louis. Such work as would naturally fall to a superintendent of exhibits was performed in turn by the chairman of this department, Mr. Shilling, Mr. Kieffer, and Professor McKay.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the butter together and in getting it to St. Louis in proper condition and in time. There being no direct line of refrigerator service from any Iowa point to St. Louis, it was necessary to send all the butter to Chicago and have it transferred and shipped to East St. Louis, from which point it had to be delivered to the fair grounds by dray. The packages of butter were shipped by the exhibitors to Waterloo, Iowa, by express, and from there to St. Louis by refrigerator freight as outlined above, and notwithstanding the difficulties mentioned, all such butter arrived in St. Louis in fairly good shape. At each scoring there were several belated packages that were shipped direct to St. Louis by express, and these packages invariably showed the bad effects of the heat, and so lowered the individual scores and the general average in the showing made by the state.

The following circular letter of instruction was sent to a large number of creameries in the state from the State Dairy Commissioner:

A WORD FROM THE IOWA STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

"Butter for exhibit at St. Louis should arrive at Waterloo, Iowa, on June 2d. Assistant Dairy Commissioner Kieffer will be there to receive and care for it upon its arrival.



H. R. WRIGHT,
State Dairy Commissioner.

"The rules of the fair require a 30-pound tub or larger. Pack your 30-pound tub inside of a 60-pound tub, use dry packing, have the butter thoroughly cooled before it starts, and ship by express. Put your name and address on the tub containing the butter and use the shipping tag provided by this department on outside of package. Prepay the expense to Waterloo. All expense after the butter arrives at Waterloo will be borne by the Iowa Commission.

"The butter will go forward from Waterloo by refrigerator freight. At Waterloo, en route to St. Louis, and at St. Louis the greatest personal care will be taken to have the butter arrive in the best possible condition. Won't you do your share by sending only butter that is of the highest class and that will add to the reputation of the state instead of the opposite?"

"The collection of the butter at Waterloo and its re-shipment is under the supervision of Hon. C. J. A. Ericson, Commissioner in charge of Iowa's dairy exhibit.

"H. R. WRIGHT, Dairy Commissioner."

The following circular of direction, prepared by Professor McKay, accompanied these instructions of Commissioner Wright concerning the shipment of the butter:

"As the time is near at hand for the exhibition of butter at the World's Fair, to be held at St. Louis, I am taking this opportunity of sending a few instructions to those who wish to participate in the contest. The reputation of our state will depend largely upon the display of butter we make at the World's Fair. Therefore, we desire everyone to put forth their best efforts. If you have poor cream or poor milk, of course it is advisable not to exhibit at all. Undoubtedly most of the exhibitors that will participate in that contest will make their butter from selected milk or cream. I would strongly advise the use of a good starter, it being one of the first requisites in making good butter.

"If you are receiving cream alone, it is advisable to see some of your largest patrons, who have hand separators, and see to it that the hand separators are thoroughly cleansed, and that the cream is properly cared for. If, on the other hand, you are using whole milk, it is advisable to place the starter in the cream vat in the morning, adding to it enough of good morning's milk, so that the starter and the milk added will dilute the cream to about 25 per cent or 30 per cent—that is, after you have skimmed a 50 per cent or 55 per cent cream.

"The best method to prepare a new starter is to pasteurize a pint or quart of milk, using the best milk you can find. This can be done the most effectively by placing the milk in a sampling jar and using a paper stopper in the bottle; then place the bottle of milk in a pail of cold water; then turn the steam hose in the water to heat it to about 180 degrees or 190 degrees. It should be kept in this condition for twenty minutes, when cold water can be run in the hot until the entire lot is cooled down to 70 degrees. This should then be inoculated with the pure culture and kept at a temperature of from 65 degrees to 70 degrees, until it begins to coagulate. At this stage it is in the best condition for using, as the germs are more active.

"As soon as the starter begins to coagulate it should be immediately cooled down to a temperature of 40 degrees, to prevent the further development of acid. Better results have been obtained here where the new starter has been carried forward two or three times in a small quantity of milk. In preparing a large quantity of milk for a starter care should be exercised in selecting the best milk possible. This milk should be pasteurized and treated just the same as milk in the bottle—that is, it should be heated to 180 degrees or 190 degrees and held at that temperature for twenty minutes, then it should be cooled down to 70 degrees and inoculated with some of the starter that has been prepared from the bottle, that has been prepared previously from the new culture. About a half pint of the mother starter is enough to inoculate the larger starter.

"A starter is in the best condition to use when it contains about 40 degrees or 42 degrees acidity by Mann's test, or from .70 to .75 of 1 per cent on the Farrington. If you are not using a test of any kind, the cream should be cooled down to churning temperature, as soon as it begins to coagulate, thus avoiding the danger of over-ripening. In the late contest, the high-scoring butter had almost universally been made from cream ripened to a medium-low degree acidity. If a very high per cent starter has been used, the cream will not require to be ripened to as high a degree of acidity as if a low per cent had been used.

"Special precautions should be taken in churning, working and packing the butter. Cream should be held at churning temperature for at least three hours before churning. The churns should be operated until the

granules of butter become about the size of wheat. The butter should be washed with water, about the same temperature as the butter. If the butter gathers a little soft, it is advisable to have the wash water about 2 degrees lower than the temperature of the buttermilk drawn off. As soon as the butter is washed, the salt should be applied immediately, while the butter is in a moist condition. The churn should be revolved a few times, without putting the rollers in gear, thus thoroughly mixing the salt and the butter. After permitting the butter to stand for about twenty minutes in this condition, the rollers should be put in gear, and the butter worked for about two minutes, when the butter should be left to stand for an interval of half an hour, then it should be reworked until the salt loses its gritty feeling and the butter assumes a waxy condition. This condition should be brought about in about two minutes in the second working, or about four minutes working in all. The butter is now ready for packing.

"For exhibiting butter, an ash tub gives better satisfaction than a spruce—that is an ash tub of the Elgin make. Tubs for exhibiting purposes should be nicely sandpapered and lined with good parchment paper. The parchment paper should lap about half an inch over the top of the butter, and the paper should be neatly folded. The tubs should be filled full and stroked off level, and a top circle placed on the top, after the side liners have been neatly folded down. After the butter has been packed the tubs should be first wrapped in paper, and then covered with burlap, and should be held in the refrigerator before shipping to thoroughly chill the butter."

Your chairman secured from the superintendent in charge of the dairy exhibits of the exposition a space sixteen lineal feet by eight feet deep in the glass case for the display of butter, the cost or rental of which was one thousand dollars. This, however, included all charges for refrigeration and janitor service during the time of the exposition.

Contrary to the manner heretofore adopted at former expositions of exhibiting the butter in tubs sent in for scoring each month in the glass case, no butter was thus exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The glass cases were used only for ornamental display in butter by the different states. For instance, Illinois had busts of Lincoln and Grant, New York a bust of President Roosevelt and a model of the Liberty Bell, North Dakota, President Roosevelt as a cowboy on a bucking broncho, Wisconsin a Jersey cow and milkmaid, Connecticut the Charter Oak and state seal. One glass case remaining vacant, the different states contributed the butter for busts of President D. R. Francis, Superintendent F. J. Skiff and Superintendent F. W. Taylor, officers of the exposition, to be placed therein.

The glass case containing the Iowa exhibit held three models in butter. One, a model of the first creamery built west of the Mississippi River. This creamery was erected in 1872 at Spring Branch, three miles east of Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa. This model was a facsimile, showing the original creamery building and the wooden cog wheel and horse power attached for the running of the intricate machinery of the first creamery in the state.

Beside this model of the first creamery was displayed a life-sized bust of John Stewart, the builder of the creamery and the father of creamery building and modern dairying in the state and the west. He was the first Iowa exhibitor at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The fact that Mr. Stewart's butter was the highest scoring butter exhibited in Philadelphia made Iowa creameries and Iowa's creamery butter famous,

and gave an impetus to the creamery and dairy business which is felt to the present time.

The third exhibit was a model of the new dairy school building erected in 1904 at the Agricultural College at Ames. The contrast between this building and the original Iowa creamery graphically depicts the extraordinary progress and development in the dairy business of the state in the years between 1872 and 1904.

The Iowa exhibit was peculiar in that it had direct reference to the industry. It attracted more attention than those of other states for the reason that it told the story of the small beginning and extraordinary development of Iowa's dairy industry.

The background in our glass case was lined with cloth of purple, draped and festooned with golden yellow, with artificial palms standing among the butter models; all of which had a very pleasing effect and served to bring the figures out more prominently.

The butter used in our sculpture work was made in the creamery of Mr. C. D. Elder, of Manchester.

Your chairman is under obligations to Prof. G. L. Mackay for the time and aid given to make our efforts a success; also for procuring the framework or models for the sculpture work free of charge, these having been made by the students in the carpenter shops at the college.

President S. B. Shilling, of the State Dairy Association, gave much valuable time and attention to this department in superintending the work of installation of the exhibits, as well as the handling of our butter as received at some of the scorings.

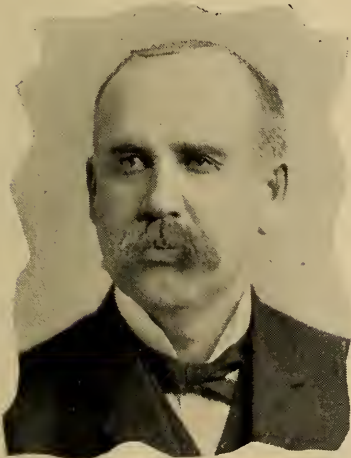
Your chairman requested Mr. Shilling to make a report over his own signature as a part of our joint work, but I suppose his well known modesty forbade him so doing. However, I will embody as a part of this report one of the letters he sent to the "Dairy Journal," after the close of the butter contest, as follows:

WHERE IOWA STANDS NOW.

"In looking over and studying the results of the six months' scoring contests, I can see nothing over which the Iowa boys need in any way feel discouraged. The facts are there is more reason for congratulation than anything else. I believe that more marked improvement has been made during the past year than in any one year before in the history of butter making in the state.

"We do not have to look far back for the time when but two or three were all we could expect to get in the class among the high scores, and they, without a knowledge of starters and cream ripening, were not absolutely sure. Today we have a score or more who thoroughly understand starters and who no more think of making a batch of butter without its use than they would think of making a batch without salt.

"The six months' contest shows that, in addition to getting the high score in one of the scorings, we got three out of five cups offered; we also got six bronze, thirty-one silver and three gold medals. Surely this, in view of our past record, is something to be proud of. We now have fifty butter makers



S. B. SHILLING, Mason City,
Superintendent Dairy Exhibit.

in the state we can pretty nearly bank on as being in the fast class and trotting well up to the front. It looked for a while as if Minnesota was in a class by herself, that she had outdistanced her competitors; but her victory this year is by such a narrow margin that they are free to acknowledge we are in the race and a close second. Although it may not be known to many, in the final shake down, when but three tubs remained for first place out of the 500 tubs, two of them were from Iowa.

"All of this has been brought about by a united effort on the part of all dairy organizations, but principally through the work of State Dairy Commissioner Wright and his able assistants, Kieffer and Smarzo, and the dairy school at Ames.

"We must not lose sight of or fail to appreciate the work done by Senator Ericson, of Boone, superintendent of the dairy department at St. Louis. He was indefatigable in his efforts to assist in every way possible to have Iowa make a good showing. While the results may be disappointing to some, I will venture the assertion that those on the inside, who knew what we were up against and knew the disadvantages under which we labored, are more than thankful for what was accomplished.

"It must be remembered that Minnesota, our main competitor, has a goodly number of inspectors, and for the occasion they turned nine of them to creamery work. They made no secret of the fact that every creamery competing was visited by one of them within two weeks of the time the butter was made. We, on the other hand, had one up to July 1st, when Mr. Smarzo commenced. The results accomplished stand as a credit to the intelligence, the push and the energy of the Iowa butter makers. If they of themselves could accomplish this without any instruction, excepting that conveyed in letters, what would have been the result if they could have had an object lesson from an inspector?

"This article is not written with a view of handing the boys bouquets, but to bestow well merited praise and to stimulate them to renewed efforts to continue to build up the dairy industry in the state, and this can only be done by raising the grade of our product.

"It is a well known fact that a butter maker can go only so far in producing a fine prize-winning piece of butter. Any improvement beyond that point must be in the man who furnishes the milk, and he can only be reached by the most persistent and careful methods. The time of year has arrived when work should be commenced with the end in view of having him work in harmony with you as the butter maker. You must interest him, and I know of no way better than having creamery meetings, or, if it is a centralizing plant, have school house meetings. I know of places in Iowa where a creamery had voted to disband. A meeting was called and a renewed interest was awakened, and the creamery is stronger today than ever before. While you, as a butter maker, can do a certain amount, a stranger coming in and talking to your patrons will be far more effective. We have lots of men in the state who are willing to do this: in fact, we never have had so many who were willing to work for nothing and board themselves for the good of the dairy industry as we have today. Wright, Kieffer and Smarzo, unless otherwise engaged, have never failed to respond to a call of this kind. While McKay, Larsen and Bouska are always willing to come for their railroad fare and entertainment: in addition to these Wentworth, Anderson and a score of butter makers, along with some local talent, can always be secured to get up an interesting meeting for an afternoon or evening.

"I wish it were possible for every butter maker in the state to know just how much improvement has been made by meetings of this kind. While you, locally, may not be able to see the improvement you might wish for, we who are over the state can plainly see it. Another thing; keep up your district meetings; you haven't enough of them. The more thoroughly and better we are organized, the more we can accomplish. We secured more last year in the way of state aid than we have ever got before all put together, and our organization went a long way in securing this."

Your chairman is under special obligation to the State Dairy Commissioner, H. R. Wright; Deputy Dairy Commissioner W. E. Smith, and his assistants, P. H. Kieffer and W. S. Smarzo, for the valuable assistance rendered in this work, in taking charge of the correspondence with the butter makers of the state, giving them advice and instructions and personal visits as far as it was possible to do.

The state displayed a map of large size showing the exact location of the 792 creameries, together with other statistics; butter produced in the state for 1903, 140 million pounds, of which 77 million pounds were exported from the state. We also had in the same year 1,423,348 milch cows.

We have many cheese factories in the state, which produced in 1903 three million, five hundred thousand pounds, but no cheese was on exhibition; neither did Iowa have any dairy butter at this exposition.

At former expositions it had been the custom to ask the creameries to donate some portion of their butter to the state. This was not asked of them this time. The butter for each exhibit was sold and proceeds remitted to owner.

In accordance with the rules of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, there were four exhibits of butter for scoring in the months of June, July, September and October. The detailed scores, with names of exhibitors and prize winners, follows:

AWARDS.

The following prizes were awarded to Iowa exhibitors—gold medals for scores averaging over 96 points:

Group 85.—Creamery Butter.—Gold Medal.

L. S. Edwards, Arlington, 96.62; W. B. Johnson, Arlington, 96.35; S. W. Laird, Walker, 96.06.

The state of Iowa received a gold medal on the excellence of its display of ornamental butter.

The Diamond Creamery Co., of Monticello, made an exhibit of butter in sealed cans and was awarded a gold medal on their exhibit.

Silver Medal.

Baitinger, John, Ladora.
Borglum, T. M., Rutland.
Banta, A. E., Wheatland.
Brandt, C. E., Fairbank.
Carr, Cecil E., Frederica.
Dawson, J. F., Masonville.
Elder, C. D., Manchester.
Feldman, J. B., Dyersville.
Ford, H. E., Manley.
Forrester, H. E., Fredericksburg.
Gehrls, Wm., Germantown.
Hansen, A. M., Northwood.
Homan, E. H., Artesian.
Jorgenson, Soren, Fredsville.
Ladage, H. C., Buck Creek.

Larson, Frank L., Dows.
Nelson, B. S., Swea City.
Nielson, J. P., Brayton.
Peterson, L. C., Rosendale.
Ross, J. J., Iowa Falls.
Soles, Byron T., Fern.
Spohn, A. J., Miles.
Stephenson, F. W., Dundee.
Smith, John S., Preston.
Stuessi, G., Thorp.
Thuesen, Peter, Marne.
Wendt, H. D., Magnolia.
Whelan, J. P., Elma.
Winter, Theo., Williamsburg.
Wood, H. S., Mt. Pleasant.

Bronze Medal.

Allison, C. A., Newell.
Bristol, G. A., Primghar.
Gudvangen, Erick A., Vinge.
Hicks, O. W., Guernsey.

Kindberg, A., Dike.
Sorenson, Peter, Exira.
Storwick, T. A., Lake Mills.
Thompson, S. D., Albia.

The following are the highest scores for each of the months of the exhibits of creamery butter:

June.—B. S. Nelson, Swea City, 97½; H. D. Wendt, Magnolia, 97½.

July.—W. B. Johnson, Arlington, 98½.

September.—W. B. Johnson, Arlington, 98¼; S. W. Laird, Walker, 98¼.

October.—F. L. Odell, Greenfield, 98¼; H. S. Wood, Salina, 98.

Scores in Detail.

Name and Address.	June.	July.	Sept.	Oct.
Allison, C. A., Newell	93	94½	93½	88
Baitinger, C. A., Newell	94½	95	94½	92
Borglum, T. M., Rutland	94	96½	97	94
Bristol, G. A., Primghar	92	93½	90	93½
Banta, A. E., Wheatland .....	....	90	93½	97
Brant, C. E., Fairbank .....	....	....	95	95
Bryn, Geo. P., Marengo	87½	....	....	....
Baitinger, Geo. W., Victor .....	....	....	....	91
Bentz, A. H., Delhi .....	....	....	....	94½
Binns, S., Fredericksburg .....	....	....	....	93
Bracy, C. B., Maynard .....	....	....	....	90
Borland, G. W., Oelwein .....	....	....	....	95½
Carr, Cecil E., Frederica	93½	94	94	93
Crabb, W. R., Greeley .....	....	91	....	....
Christiansen, A., Jesup .....	....	....	....	95
Crocker, H. M., Alta .....	....	....	....	92
Cochrane, A., Stuart .....	....	....	....	89
Dawson, A. F., Masonville	94	93	92½	91
Diamond Creamery Co., Monticello .....	....	91	....	....
Druecher, A., Boone .....	....	....	....	94
Doleschal, A. J., Bancroft .....	....	....	....	89
Dostal, A. J., Protivin .....	....	....	....	84
Elder, C. D., Manchester	96½	96½	97	96½
Edwards, L. S., Lamont	94½	93	95½	94½
Erb, R. J., Arbor Hill .....	....	....	....	93
Evans, H. J., Strawberry Point .....	....	....	....	97
Evans, William, Bradgate .....	....	....	....	87
Feldman, J. B., Dyersville	94½	93	95½	94½
Ford, H. E., Manly	93	92	94½	94½
Forrester, H. E., Fredericksburg	94	94½	95	94½
Frandsen, A. M., Stuart .....	....	....	....	93½
Gehrle, William, Germantown	93	93	95½	94
Gudvangen, Eric A., Vinje	94	90½	92½	93
Goodenow, M. J., Correctionville .....	....	....	....	90
Hanson, A. M., Northwood	93½	95	96	96
Hicks, O. W., Guernsey	94	90½	93	91
Homan, E. H., Artesian	96½	93	93	93
Herman, A. J., Maple Leaf	94	95	97	90
Hesla, S. E., Rembrandt .....	....	....	....	87
Hessel, F. W., Waterville .....	....	....	....	92
Hill, L. D., Humboldt .....	....	....	....	93½
Johnson, W. B., Arlington	93	98½	98¼	95½
Jorgenson, Soren, Fredsville	95	94½	95	91
Jensen, A., Ross .....	....	....	....	93½
Kindberg, A., Dike	95	94½	92	87
Kolbet, P. J., Devon	85	96½	....	....
Knudsen, C. T., Germanville .....	....	....	....	84
Kinsler, E. A., Durant .....	....	....	....	89
Keachie, J. L., Dexter .....	....	....	....	91½

Name and Address.	June.	July.	Sept.	Oct.
Knief, G. H., Minkler .....	.....	.....	.....	94
Kouch, H. C., Eagle Grove .....	.....	.....	.....	92
Ladage, H. C., Buck Creek	94	94	94	94½
Laird, S. W., Walker	96½	93½	98¼	96
Larson, Frank L., Dows	93½	93½	95½	92
Langquist, G. F., Saude .....	.....	.....	.....	92
Miller, J. O., Milford	94	94	92½	.....
Meen, A. R., Holstein .....	.....	.....	.....	86
Mansager, M. J., Ellsworth .....	.....	.....	.....	91
Mills, C. L., Sumner .....	.....	.....	.....	94
Mittlestadt, E., Petersburg .....	.....	.....	.....	90½
Muth, W. P., Waukon .....	.....	.....	.....	92½
Mohler, D. W., Hubbard .....	.....	.....	.....	87
Mitchell, E. R., Colo .....	.....	.....	.....	87
Nelson, B. S., Swea City	94	97½	93	96
Nielson, J. P., Brayton	95½	96½	96½	93
Nelson, P. D., Moorhead	94	83	86	.....
Negus, A. J., Preston	92	91	.....	.....
Odell, F. L., Greenfield	97	.....	.....	98¼
Peterson, L. C., Rosendale	93½	94	93	95½
Pollard, L. A., Earlville .....	.....	.....	.....	89
Peterson, S., New Hampton .....	.....	.....	.....	93
Palmer, A. A., Manchester	93½	.....	.....	.....
Ross, J. J., Iowa Falls	95	95	95½	93
Rosenberg, A. L., Grimes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reid, W. F., Marengo .....	.....	.....	.....	94½
Rohde, C. J., Ryan	94½	.....	.....	.....
Schreiber, Fred, North Washington	93	93½	94½	92½
Sorenson, Peter, Exira	89	96½	93½	94
Soles, Byron T., Fern	96	94	95½	95
Spohn, A. J., Miles	95	94	95	94
Stephenson, F. W., Dundee	95	93	94	94½
Stolberg, Knut, Pioneer	95	93½	88	.....
Storvick, T. A., Lake Mills	85	96½	94	95½
Smith, John S., Preston	91	94	94	95½
Stuessi, G., Thorp	95	93½	95	94½
Schulte, B. W., New Alban .....	.....	.....	.....	85
Seim, S. N., Decorah .....	.....	.....	.....	88
Sadler, T. E., Hazelton .....	.....	.....	.....	95
Schettler, H. C., Baxter .....	.....	.....	.....	93
Squires, B. O., Manchester .....	.....	.....	.....	95
Stewart, W. F., Fontanelle .....	.....	.....	.....	92
Stover, William, Harper .....	.....	.....	.....	91½
Strampe, William, Pauline .....	.....	.....	.....	90
Stratton, J. E., Curlew .....	.....	.....	.....	92½
Slaughter, A., Northwood	94	.....	.....	.....
Shellman, F. W., Ayrshire	93	90	.....	.....
Seim, Thomas W., Decorah .....	.....	91	.....	.....
Thompson, S. D., Albia	94	91½	91	91
Trimble, N. H., Alden	94	86	93½	.....
Thuessin, Peter, Marne	93	96	95	.....
Thuesen, P., Kimballton .....	.....	.....	.....	93½
Wehling, F. H. ....	.....	.....	95½	94
Wendt, H. D., Magnolia	97½	97½	93	84
Whalen, J. P., Elma	91	95	95	95½
Winter, Theo., Williamsburg	95	95	95	93
Wood, H. S., Salina	94	94½	92	98
Wilder, C. R., Monticello	93½	92½	85	.....
Wicks, Geo., Story City	91	.....	.....	91
Zubrod, J. M., Boyd .....	.....	.....	.....	94½

It may be said in conclusion that in the four scorings, Iowa had as high scores as her competitors, though the average per cent was a little below that of her principal competitor, Minnesota, in the final summing up of the result as a whole.

The fact remains, however, that Iowa maintains her reputation for making a high grade of creamery butter, which sells in the markets on its merits; and also exports more butter than any other state.

The committee appointed by the State Dairy Association are of the unanimous opinion that, while it was possible to have done better, had we had the means at our command and a number of expert instructors to work among our creameries, we have done remarkably well when we consider that out of the \$3,000 allotted to this department, \$400 was expended on the apiary exhibit and about \$740 converted back into the treasury. This shows a net expenditure for the dairy exhibit of \$1,860. Not one dollar has been paid out for salary in carrying on the work in this department. Contrast this showing with that of our principal competitor state, which is reported (though I cannot vouch for this) to have had seven or more assistant dairy commissioners employed in their state and to have expended more than \$15,000 for the dairy exhibit.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. A. ERICSON,

Commissioner in Charge of Dairy Exhibits.

The Dairy Cow Demonstration

In his report to the board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Hon. J. J. Richardson, of Davenport, Iowa, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jersey Cattle Club, having in charge the the practical dairy demonstration of the Jersey cows, says:

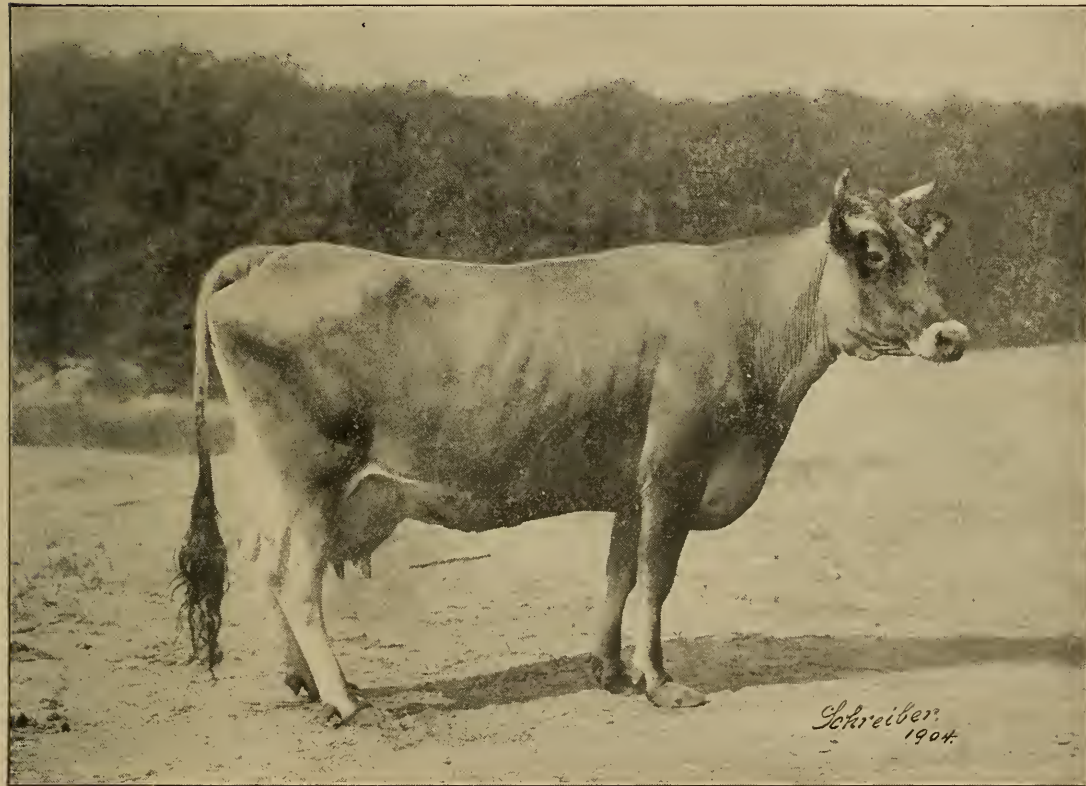
"The Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 provided the very highest kind of tribunal for officially determining how economically the products of the dairy cow can be obtained under strictly specified and unquestionable conditions. * * * New records have been made and a volume of information has been evolved in the conduct of a demonstration that will be of inestimable value to the dairymen in all matters pertaining to the breeding, feeding and care of milch cows. Exact records were kept officially of the weight and kind of ration fed daily to, and the product realized from, each cow during this, the longest continuous test of this character that has ever been made, and these records are presented herein, forming an encyclopedia of useful and practical information concerning feeding and yield of milk and butter fat that can be studied to much advantage by all interested in the dairy cow."

The complete report of Mr. Richardson and his co-laborers is published by the American Jersey Club, New York.

In this contest, "Diploma's Brown Lassie," bred by Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa, won second honors and "Diploma's Brown Bessie," bred by the same firm, won tenth honors in a herd of twenty-five of the greatest



DIPLOMA'S BROWN LASSIE, 166688,
Member of St. Louis Herd. Bred by Richardson Brothers, Davenport, Iowa.



DIPLOMA'S BROWN BESSIE, 164887,
Member of St. Louis Herd. Bred by Richardson Brothers, Davenport, Iowa.

milk and butter producers in the world. "Diploma's Brown Lassie's" record, given as an illustration, is as follows:

Milk.—181 days, April 16th to October 13th, 8,282.6 lbs.; daily average, 45.8 lbs. 120 days, June 16th to October 13th, 5,212.7 lbs.; daily average, 43.44 lbs. 30 days, 1,647 lbs.; daily average 54.5 lbs. 7 days, 384 lbs.; daily average, 55 lbs. 1 day, 58.3 lbs.

Butter (Babcock Estimate).—181 days, 475.25 lbs.; daily average 2.54 lbs. 120 days, 312.292 lbs.; daily average, 2.6 lbs. 7 days, 19.7 lbs.; daily average, 2.81 lbs. 1 day, 3.65 lbs.

Net profit for 120 days, \$47.87.

The following is the record for "Diploma's Brown Bessie":

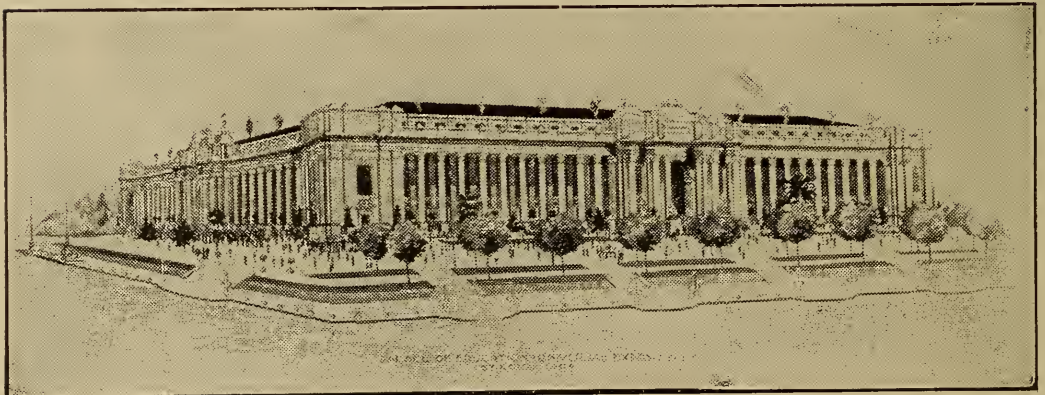
Milk.—171 days, April 25th to October 13th, 7,312.6 lbs.; daily average, 42.8 lbs. 120 days, June 16th to October 13th, 5,095.6 lbs.; daily average, 42.5 lbs. 30 days, 1,378 lbs.; daily average, 45.93 lbs. 7 days, 358.1 lbs.; daily average, 48.3 lbs. 1 day, 50.7 lbs.

Butter (Babcock Estimate).—171 days, 401.39 lbs.; daily average, 2.35 lbs. 120 days, 286.7 lbs.; daily average, 2.32 lbs. 30 days, June 29th to July 29th, 74.06 lbs.; daily average, 2.47 lbs. 7 days, July 23d to July 31st, 17.69 lbs.; daily average 2.53 lbs. 1 day, July 9th, 2.87 lbs.

Net profit for 120 days, \$42.08.

At the end of the first seventy days, "Diploma's Brown Lassie" was in the lead. The butter records of either of these cows excel the records of the best at the Columbian tests.

"Brown Lassie" was a young cow, had scarcely reached maturity, while the cow that finished first was about eight years old. No other Jersey cow in the history of Iowa has equaled her record.



PALACE OF EDUCATION.

Department of Horticulture

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.

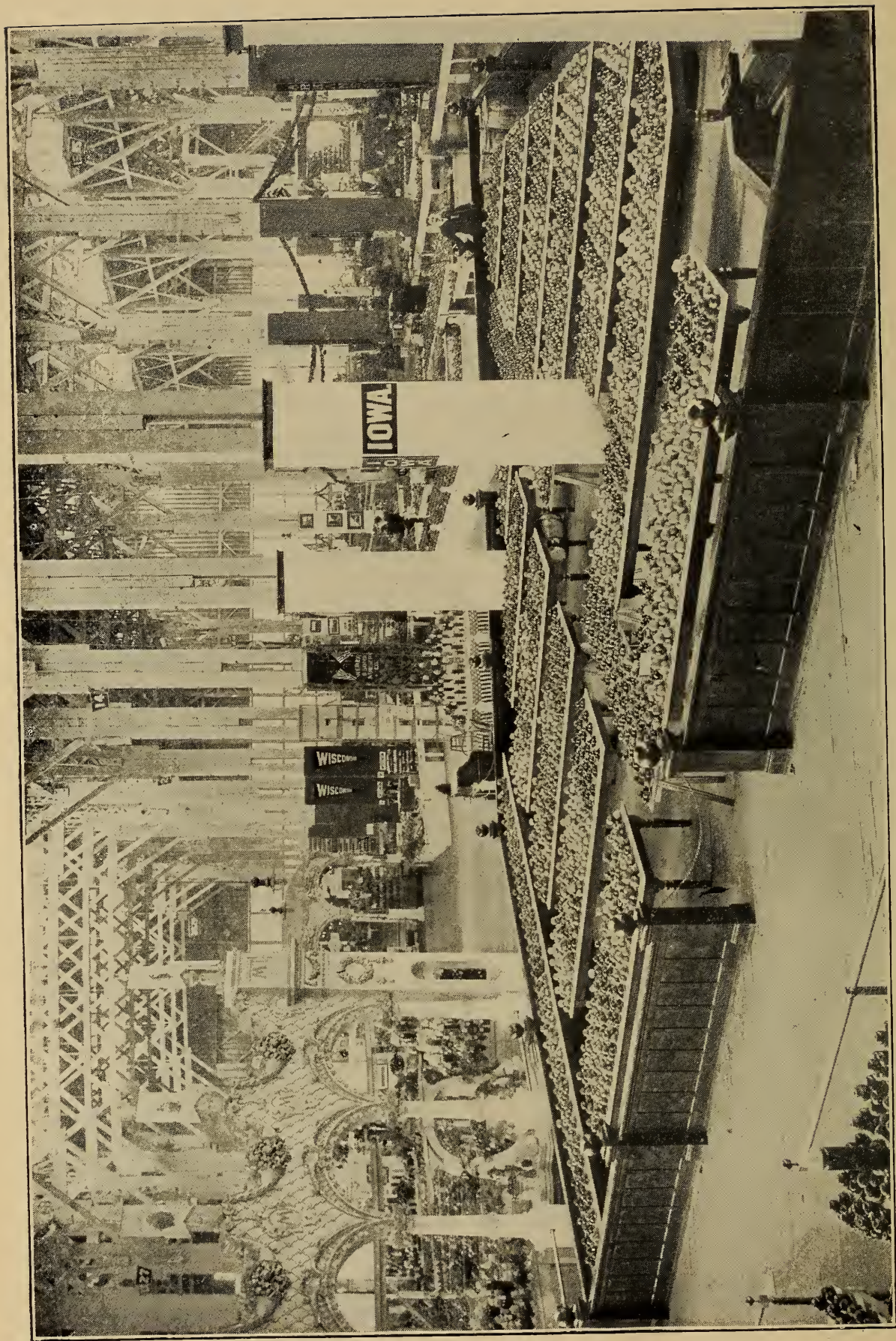
Dear Sir—Iowa has long been noted for its fine fruits and especially for fruits of peculiarly fine flavor. It cannot be said of Iowa that the process of agricultural pursuits made her “blossom as the rose.” Iowa, long



before her green carpet had been touched by the plowshare, was noted for her fine, rich, blue stem grass and plants of all kinds, and especially for the great variety of wild flowers and vast quantities of wild fruits, such as plums, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries, and all these were remarkable for fine flavor and richness of color. If the soil of Iowa in an uncultivated state would bring such fruit, what might be expected under cultivation and the skill of men versed in horticulture in all its departments? Iowa made her first exhibit of fruits of any note at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; the next at the Cotton Exposition at New Orleans in 1884; the next at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago

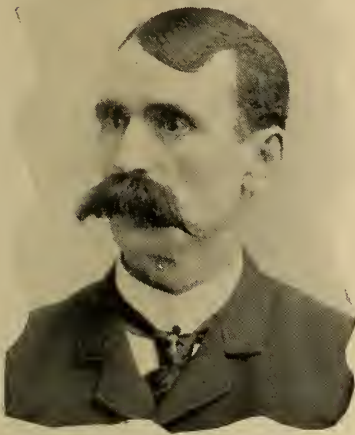
*COMR. S. BAILEY, M. D. Mt. Ayr. in 1893, and again at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898. At all these expositions Iowa won distinction for her exhibits of large varieties of fine fruits, winning prizes of all kinds at Chicago and also at Omaha. However great her former efforts in horticulture were, it re-

*Commissioner Samuel Bailey, M. D., Mt. Ayr, Iowa, physician and surgeon; born September 1, 1851, in Rock Island County, Illinois. His father was a farmer. After receiving a good academic education at Riverside Institute, Lyons, Iowa, Dr. Bailey studied and graduated in medicine and surgery from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 25th, 1879. He located at Mt. Ayr the same year, practicing continuously up to the present time. He is a prominent member of the State Medical Society and was a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association for the year 1903 at New Orleans, and 1904 at Atlantic City. Dr. Bailey was Coroner of Ringgold County for ten years and was Mayor of Mt. Ayr during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. He was appointed a member of the board of Iowa Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, December 18, 1902, and was selected as Commissioner of Iowa's department of horticulture. Dr. Bailey was married April 7, 1887, to Miss Julia Merrill, of Mt. Ayr.



IOWA APPLE EXHIBIT,
Space 7, Palace of Agriculture.

mained for all to be far excelled at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. In December, 1902, the Iowa Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission assigned the department of horticulture to the writer, and in a short time preparations were made to make Iowa's part in horticulture a great success. The Iowa State Horticultural Society met in annual session in the winter of 1902, and at that session it took up the question of the St. Louis exposition and what Iowa should do in horticulture. The society selected one of their members, Mr. Silas Wilson, of Atlantic, Iowa, as the person to act as the superintendent of horticulture at St. Louis, and so recommended to the Commission. Mr. Wilson was selected as the superintendent. Early in the summer of 1903, the work of selecting and gathering fruit for the coming exposition was begun. Mr. Wilson traveled over the greater part of the state, laying plans for the collecting of fruit. In the fall of 1903 there were gathered from all parts of Iowa



SILAS WILSON, Atlantic,
Supt. Horticulture Exhibit.

about 700 bushels of as choice apples as the state produced, and it is well known that 1903 was a very poor year for apples in Iowa. These 700 bushels were temporarily put in cold storage in Des Moines, and about January 1, 1904, were shipped in special cars to St. Louis and put in permanent cold storage. In the early part of 1904 the chairman of horticulture selected Mr. J. W. Murphy, of Glenwood, Iowa, to be the director of exhibit for Iowa at the St. Louis Exposition, and some weeks later the chairman, Superintendent Wilson and Director of Exhibit Murphy selected Mr. C. O. Garret, of Hastie, Iowa, to be assistant superintendent. The chairman of the department of horticulture was early notified by the St. Louis Exposition committee that all states which had space in the Horticulture Building would be compelled to have their exhibits ready by opening day, April 30, 1904.

A space of 2,500 square feet, in a good location, was assigned to Iowa in the Horticulture Building. Suitable apparatus for exhibit purposes was placed in the Iowa space, and ten days previous to the opening day the superintendent, director of exhibit and assistant superintendent went to St. Louis and began the work of installing the fruit that had been put in cold storage, part of it six months before, and it was found the fruit was in excellent condition, and on opening day Iowa had her exhibit ready and in good order, and was the finest exhibit shown on opening day.

The cold storage fruit was used from the opening day till the early summer apples began coming in, and then the shipping in of all kinds of fruit from all parts of Iowa was kept up continuously until the close of the fair, and on the last day the tables and plates in Iowa's section in the Hor-



J. W. MURPHY, Glenwood,
Director Horticultural Exhibit.

ticulture Building fairly groaned under the weight of the finest display of apples ever shown. The whole department of horticulture was then turned over to the Board of Control, and by that body was packed, shipped back to Iowa, exhibited a few days at the Capitol building, and then distributed to some of the state institutions.

Much credit must be given the fruit growers and horticulturists of Iowa for the patriotic way in which they supplied this department in St. Louis. There was exhibited at St. Louis in the Iowa department of horticulture the following numbers and varieties of fruits:

Apples, 312; plums, 54; cherries, 8; raspberries, 5; currants, 3; gooseberries, 5; pears, 70.

Iowa won prizes as follows:

Grand prize on display of fruit; grand prize on installation; eight gold medals; forty-two silver medals; thirty-three bronze medals.

Medals were awarded Messrs. Silas Wilson, J. W. Murphy and C. O. Garret for the manner in which the exhibit was kept.

The following persons, residing in Iowa and being Iowa fruit growers, contributed fruit to the Iowa department of horticulture at St. Louis:

W. C. Haviland, Fort Dodge; C. G. Patten, Charles City; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines; Dr. Geo. Mogridge, Glenwood; Dr. J. D. Brownson, Monona.

The gladiolas and dahlias which formed such a handsome feature of the horticulture exhibit, were from Mrs. O. B. Stevens, florist, Shenandoah. The Iowa exhibit was the first and best in this line, and probably attracted more attention than any other one thing in the floral department.

AWARDS.

Group 107.

Grand Prize.—Fruit.—State of Iowa.

Gold Medal.—Apples and Grapes.—Polk County, Iowa.

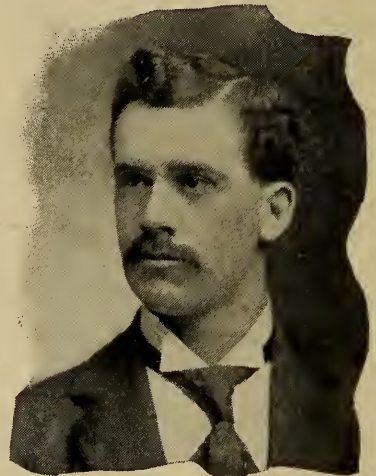
Fruit.—C. O. Garrett, Hastie; M. J. Wragg, Waukee.

Apples.—F. O. Harrington, Williamsburg; D. C. Moffett, Corning.

Silver Medal.—Apples—

Ayers, H. F., Wilton Junction.
Brownson, Dr. J. D., Monona.
Clute, L. G., Manchester.
Eacrett, C. E., Strahan.
Evans, E. H., Onawa.

Everingham, A., Glenwood.
Finch, C. C., Knoxville.
Garrett, Chas., Mitchellville.
Graham, M. J., Adel.
Haviland, W. C., Fort Dodge.



C. O. GARRETT, Hastie,
Asst. Supt. Horticulture Exhibit.

Horn, H. N., Hillsboro.
 Ivins, G. A., Iowa Falls.
 Johnson, N. C. A., Glenwood.
 Kearns, Alex., Glenwood.
 Lotspeich, D. W., Woodbine.
 Matthews, B. A., Knoxville.
 McCoy, H. D., Knoxville.
 Mills County, Glenwood.
 Mitchell, J. B., Cresco.
 Parsons, M. L., Irvington.
 Pigeon, D. A., New Providence.

Plums—

Howell, E., South Des Moines.
 Iowa Agricultural College, Ames.

Gooseberries.—Dr. J. D. Brownson, Monona.

Grapes.—E. Howell, South Des Moines.

Cherries.—Dr. W. Lotspeich, Woodbine; W. E. Wragg, Waukee.

Pears—

Garrett, Chas., Mitchellville.
 Graham, M. J., Adel.

Bronze Medal.—Apples—

Bordner, W. E., Onawa.
 Clemens, L. A., Storm Lake.
 Degenhard, John, Iowa City.
 Des Moines County, Burlington.
 Dyer, C. H., Glenwood.
 Flynn, L. E., Runnells.
 Forster, John, Albia.
 Garrett, A. L., Altoona.
 Gaylord, Edson, Nora Springs.
 Hiatt, S. L., Peru.
 Johnson County, Iowa City.
 La Fevre, L., Earlville.
 Lattimer, L. B., Shenandoah.
 Martin, Herman, Mt. Ayr.

Grapes.—Alex. Wood, Council Bluffs.

Peaches.—J. P. Jackson, Glenwood.

Pears.—James J. Jackson, Mt. Pleasant; W. F. Laraway, Glenwood;
 Des Moines County.

Fruit.—O. C. Dickens, Hedrick.

Plums—C. G. Blodgett, Mt. Pleasant.

Proudfit, J. J., Altoona.
 Reigler, Mathias, Specht's Ferry.
 Speer, R. P., Cedar Falls.
 Schwaller, A., Burlington.
 Shontz, B., Correctionville.
 Snyder, S. W., Center Point.
 Stuart, B., Ivy.
 Wellons, J. F., Hartford.
 Wragg, W. E., Waukee.
 Wren, James, Knoxville.

Ivins, G. A., Iowa Falls.
 Snyder, S. W., Center Point.

Horn, H. N., Hillsboro.
 Matthews, B. A., Knoxville.

McGinnis, J., Griswold.
 Moore, D. S., Castana.
 Murphy, J. W., Glenwood.
 Patten, C. G., Charles City.
 Persons, J. B., Runnells.
 Price, Chas. D., Ruthven.
 Snow, Herman, Blakesburg.
 Stacy, Elmer, Glenwood.
 Tippie, Mrs. S. R., Hastie.
 Watson, A. C., Albia.
 Waterman, J. L., Glenwood.
 White, Chas. W., Brooks.
 Winfrey, T. H., Hastie.

EXHIBITORS.

The following is a list of the names of exhibitors at the exposition:

Ayers, H. F., Wilton Junction.
 Blodgett, C. G., Mt. Pleasant.
 Bordner, W. E., Onawa.
 Bristow Nursery Co., Bristow.
 Brownson, Dr. J. D., Monona.
 Chapman, W. B., Blakesburg.
 Clemons, L. A., Storm Lake.
 Clute, L. G., Manchester.
 Dagenhard, John, Iowa City.
 Darby, J. M., Northboro.
 Des Moines County.
 Dickens, O. C., Hedrick.
 Dyer, C. H., Glenwood.
 Eacrett, E. E., Strahan.

Evans, E. H., Onawa.
 Everingham, A., Glenwood.
 Ferris, John C., Hampton.
 Finch, C. C., Knoxville.
 Fletcher, J. A., Shenandoah.
 Fletcher, J. A., Farragut.
 Flowers, D. M., Corning.
 Flynn, L. E., Runnells.
 Forster, John, Albia.
 Garrett, C. O., Hastie.
 Garrett, A. L., Altoona.
 Garrett, Charles, Mitchellville.
 Gaylord, Edson, Nora Springs.
 Graham, M. J., Adel.

Harrington, F. O., Williamsburg.
 Haviland, W. C., Fort Dodge.
 Hawn, J. W., Trenton.
 Hiatt, S. L., Peru.
 Horn, H. N., Hillsboro.
 Howell, E., Des Moines.
 Huntington, H., Knoxville.
 Ivins, G. A., Iowa Falls.
 Jackson, J. J., Mt. Pleasant.
 Jackson, J. P., Glenwood.
 Jay, James, Mt. Pleasant.
 Jenens, J. C., Moorehead.
 Jensen, Lewis, Des Moines.
 Johnson, N. C. A., Glenwood.
 Johnson County.
 Kearns, Alexander, Glenwood.
 Laraway, W. F., Glenwood.
 Lattimer, L. B., Shenandoah.
 Le Fevre, A., Earlville.
 Leonard, D., Corning.
 Lierlis, Wm., Norwalk.
 Ling, Phillip, Sheldon.
 Lotspeich, D. W., Woodbine.
 Mason, Charles, Tipton.
 Martin, Herman, Mt. Ayr.
 Matthews, B. A., Knoxville.
 McCoy, H. D., Knoxville.
 McGinnis, James, Griswold.
 Mills County.
 Mitchell, J. B., Cresco.
 Moffett, D. E., Corning.
 Moore, D. S., Castana.

Murphy, J. W., Glenwood.
 Nixon, J. A., Stockport.
 Parsons, M. De L., Irvington.
 Patten, C. G., Charles City.
 Persons, J. B., Runnells.
 Pidgeon, D. A., New Providence.
 Polk County.
 Price, C. L., Ruthven.
 Proudfit, J. J., Altoona.
 Reighard, Jo., Agency.
 Reigler, Mat., Specht's Ferry.
 Schwaller, A., Burlington.
 Shontz, B., Correctionville.
 Snow, Herman, Blakesburg.
 Snyder, S. W., Center Point.
 Speer, R. P., Cedar Falls.
 Stacy, Elmer, Glenwood.
 State Institute, Glenwood.
 State Agricultural College, Ames.
 Stevens, Mrs. O. B., Shenandoah.
 Stuart, B., Altoona.
 Tippie, Mrs. S. R., Hastie.
 Waterman, J. L., Glenwood.
 Watrous, C. L., Des Moines.
 Watson, A. C., Albia.
 White, Charles, Corning.
 Winfrey, T. H., Hastie.
 Wood, Alexander, Council Bluffs.
 Wragg, W. E., Waukee.
 Wragg, M. J., Waukee.
 Wren, James, Knoxville.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL BAILEY, M. D.,
 Commissioner in Charge of Horticulture.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

(From "The Apple Specialist," Quincy, Illinois, July, 1905. Read before the American Association of Nurserymen, at West Baden, Indiana, by Wm. Stark, of Louisiana, Missouri.)

"As to the exhibits made by the various states, it is hard to draw comparisons. Some having a great deal more money than others, easily took the lead in amount of space and elaboration of installation. In direct contrast were others with smaller appropriations and where installation was not considered. Notable among the latter was Iowa, which, with an appropriation of less than \$10,000, probably received more compliments and higher recommendation for her magnificent fruit exhibit than any other state in the Louisiana Purchase. This was the result of the loyalty of Iowa fruit growers, who gave freely of their best products, and, what was of more importance, took the trouble to pack and ship them without waiting for someone to do it for them. With a larger appropriation, and under the direction of the same men, Hon. Silas Wilson and J. W. Murphy, Iowa, with her correctly named and perfect specimens of apples, exhibited in all their natural beauty, would to a much greater extent have astonished the visitors."

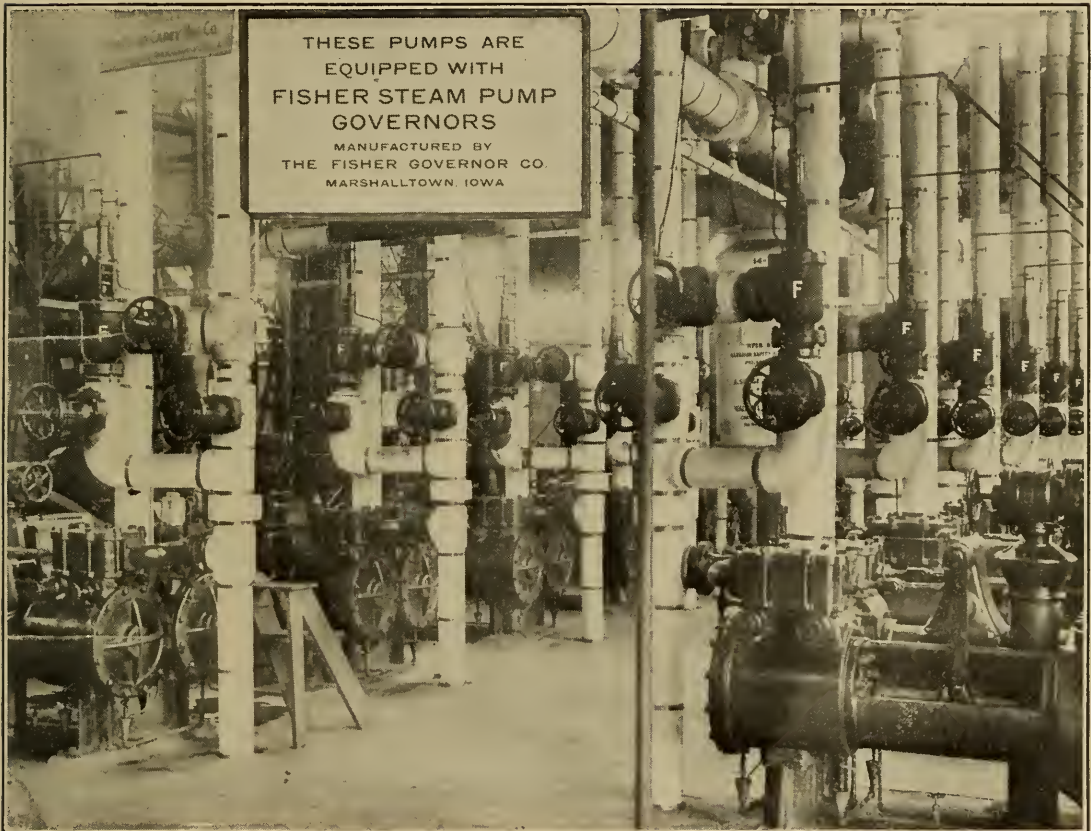
Manufactures and Machinery

One of the first resolutions passed by the Commission was to the effect that a special effort should be put forth in the collecting and installing of an industrial exhibit representing the manufacturing industries from the state of Iowa at the exposition. At the Chicago Exposition no special effort had been made along this line, the total expenditure in this department being \$11.39.

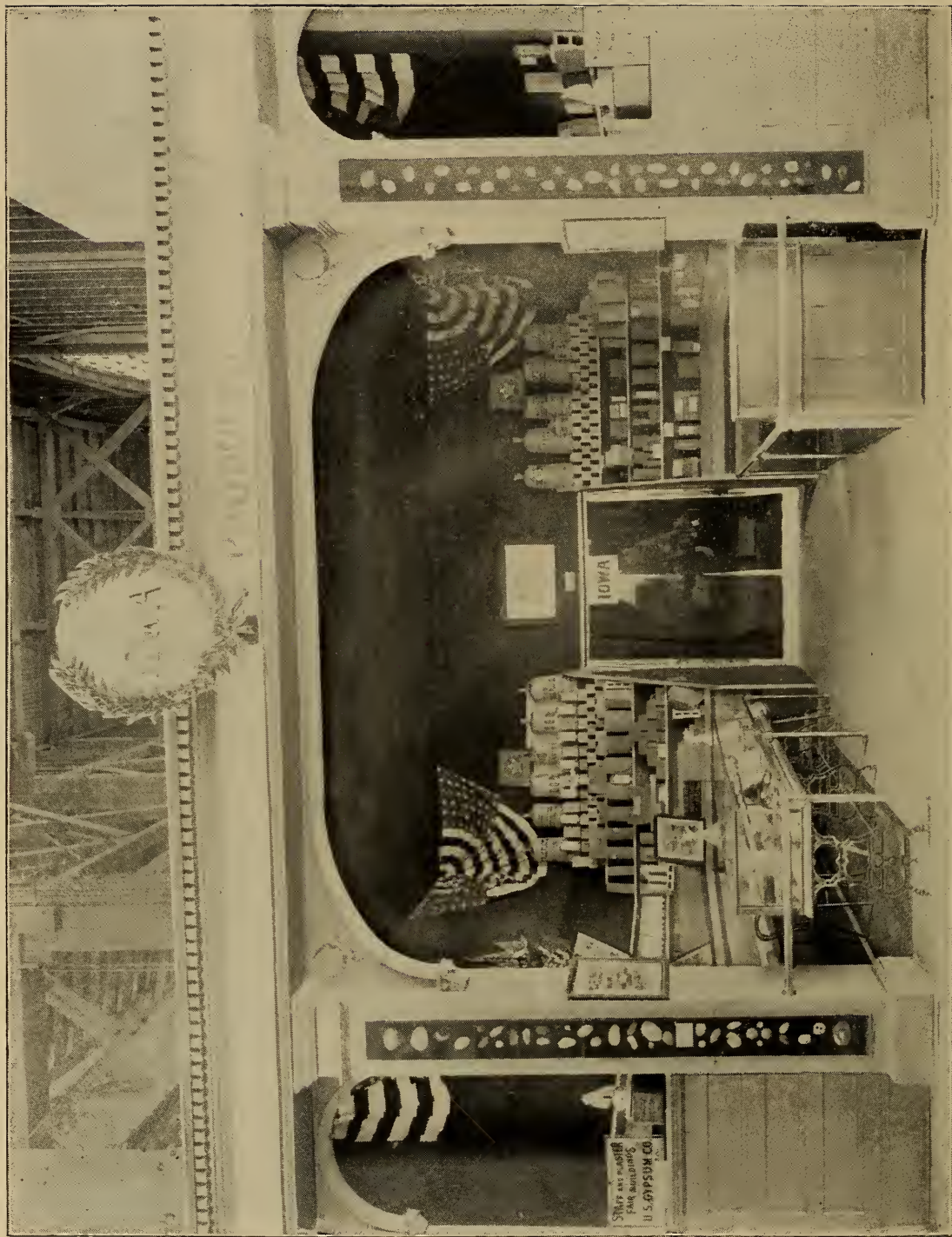
Hon. S. M. Leach was made Commissioner in charge of manufactures and machinery and varied industries of every kind.

In trying to organize for his exhibits he met with many discouragements, and in the absence of any state organization of the manufacturers, found the exploitation along this line exceedingly difficult. Mr. Leach at first thought it would be possible to conduct his department without the aid of a superintendent, but later found this impracticable.

The secretary, at the direction of the Commission, took up a line of correspondence with the manufacturers of the state. At the meeting of



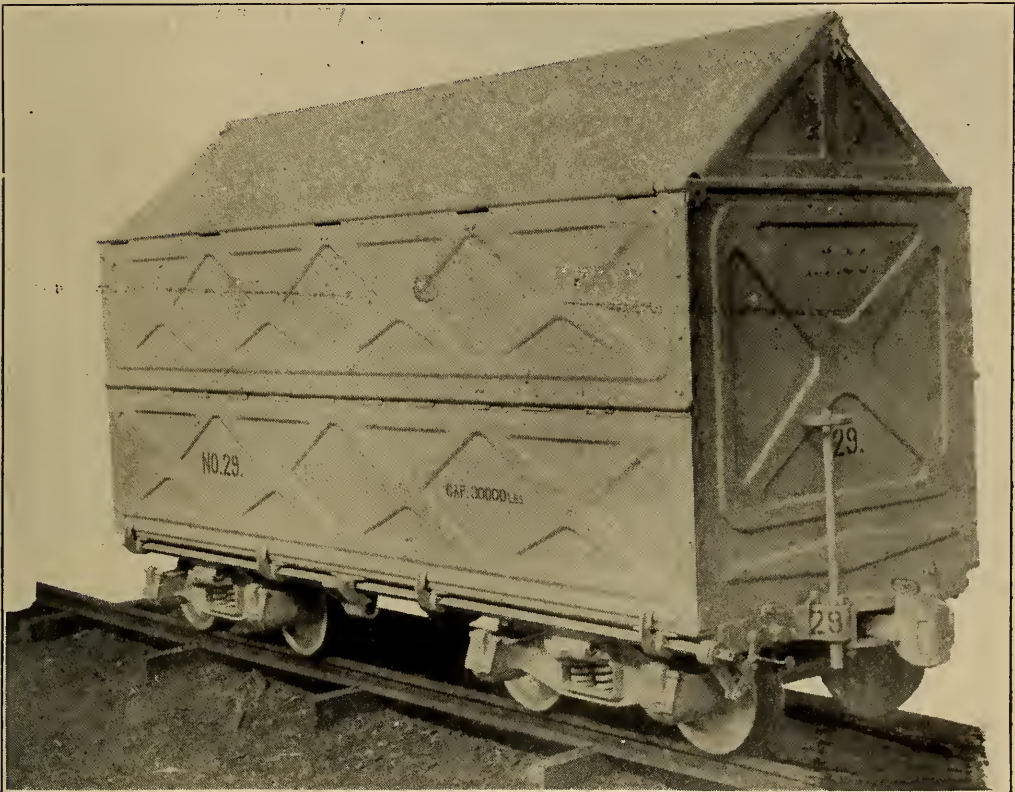
Fisher Governor Company, Marshalltown.
Block 42, Aisle 7, Machinery Palace.



IOWA MANUFACTURERS' PRODUCTS.
Block 2-A, Palace of Manufactures.

the Commission held December 18, 1902, Mr. E. D. Brigham, State Labor Commissioner, was present, and being called upon, stated that at the request of the secretary of the Commission he had been calling the attention of manufacturers of Iowa to the importance to them and to the state of making a creditable exhibit at the World's Fair. He said that it was his duty to make factory inspections and he had very gladly taken up this additional work because he thought it highly important that such industries be brought to the attention of the world, and Iowa's advantages in coal, water power and markets shown up. He said that it had been the practice to pay the expenses of the exhibits made in agriculture, horticulture, stock, etc., at former expositions, while manufacturers were left to pay not only their own expenses to and from and while there, but space rent as well. He thought all industries should be put on the same basis and that manufacturers be encouraged. He called attention to the Dubuque ship yards, the largest in the west, the pearl button factories, and the many other excellent factories of which very little was known. He thought the way to induce capital to invest in Iowa industrial plants was to show up those already here and the advantages we have in coal, power, transportation facilities and markets.

The fact that Iowa ranks fifteenth in manufacturing concerns, large and small, was a showing that should certainly be recognized and stimulated at such time as this. Mr. Brigham was very helpful and assisted



Bettendorf Axle Company, Davenport.
Aisles E and 4, Palace of Transportation.

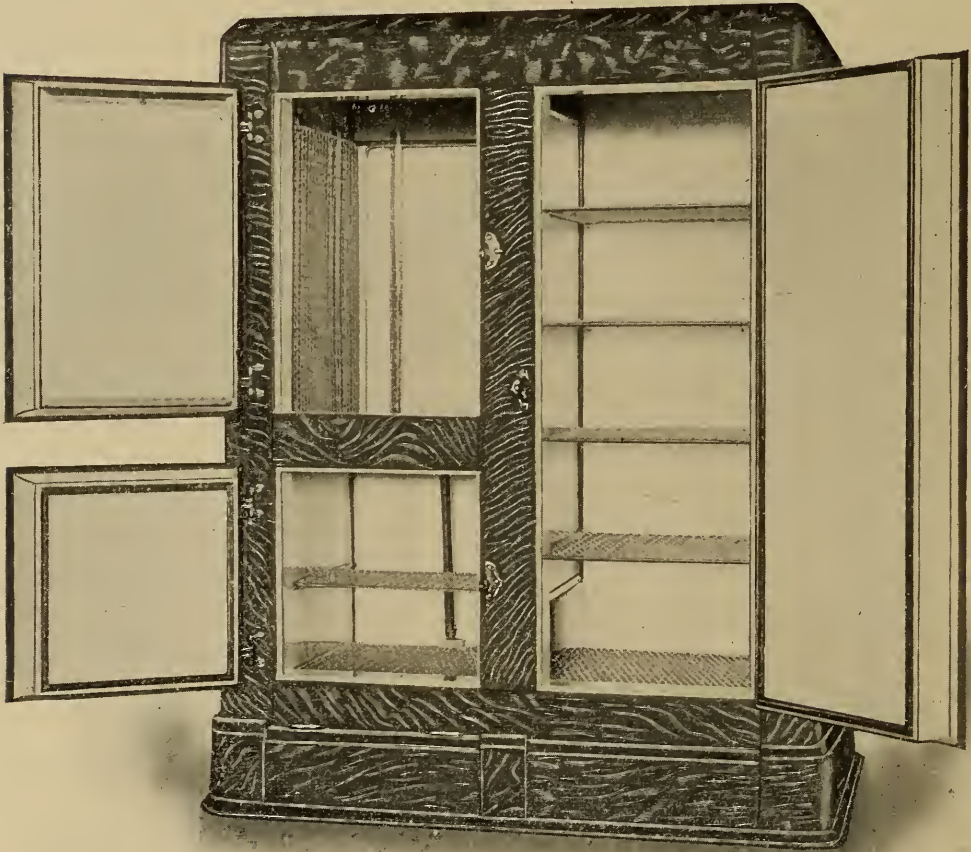
the secretary in compiling a list of Iowa manufacturers and sending them letters and literature urging an exhibit at the exposition.

Mr. Brigham and the secretary attended a number of industrial meetings and presented the work and possibilities of manufacturers.

In a conference it became evident that little could be accomplished unless the united effort on the part of manufacturers could be effected. For this reason, a meeting of manufacturers was called at the World's Fair headquarters, state fair grounds, during the fair of 1903, and an organization was permanently effected.

Commissioner Leach selected Mr. A. C. Hutchins as superintendent of the department of manufactures and machinery, and the manufacturers co-operating at this meeting selected Mr. Hutchins for their secretary. An effort was made all along the line, resulting in a very creditable showing of Iowa's industries at St. Louis. Cuts of a number of these appear in this report. A very creditable showing was made in the manufactures' booth, which contained many samples of industrial material.

The State Manufacturers' Association, at their annual meeting, adopted resolutions giving the Iowa Commission full credit for its organization and electing Mr. Leach to honorary membership.



Herrick Refrigerator Company, Waterloo.
Palace of Agriculture.

Report of Commissioner Leach

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition
Commission of Iowa.



*COMR. S. M. LEACH. Adel.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the department of manufactures and machinery, prepared by the superintendent of the department.

I desire to express my appreciation of the hearty co-operation given me and my department in bringing out the importance of making an industrial exhibit at the exposition.

While these exhibits do not reach the number hoped for, at the same time, considering that at previous expositions practically no effort had been made to bring out this branch of our industry, so important to the welfare of the state, I feel amply repaid for the time and labor employed.

I also desire to thank Mr. E. D. Brigham, Commissioner of Labor, for his valuable assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. LEACH,

Commissioner in Charge of Manufactures, Machinery, Varied Industries
and Liberal Arts.

*Commissioner S. M. Leach was born September 18, 1850, in St. Clair County, Illinois, and removed to Iowa with his parents in 1855. He began business life by learning the printer's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1875 he became editor and publisher of the "Osceola Sentinel," which he conducted until 1881, when he removed to Adel and established the Adel State Bank, which institution he has since managed. He was chairman of the Dallas County Republican Central Committee seven years and was four years a member of the Republican State Central Committee, representing the Seventh Congressional District, and has held numerous local positions of trust. He was appointed a member of the Preliminary Commission to the St. Louis Exposition, and was chairman of the sub-committee to draft a report to the Governor, upon which the law establishing the permanent Commission was based. He was appointed a member of the permanent Commission and served as its treasurer; also served as member of the building and executive committees, and was Commissioner in charge of Iowa's manufacturing and machinery exhibits. He is the "father" of the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Leach was married June 21, 1877, to Miss Jennie Stivers, of Osceola. They have two children—Mrs. Helen Leach Whitley, of Spirit Lake, and Robert, a student at Iowa College, Grinnell.

Report of the Superintendent

To Hon. S. M. Leach, Chairman Department of Manufactures and Machinery, Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

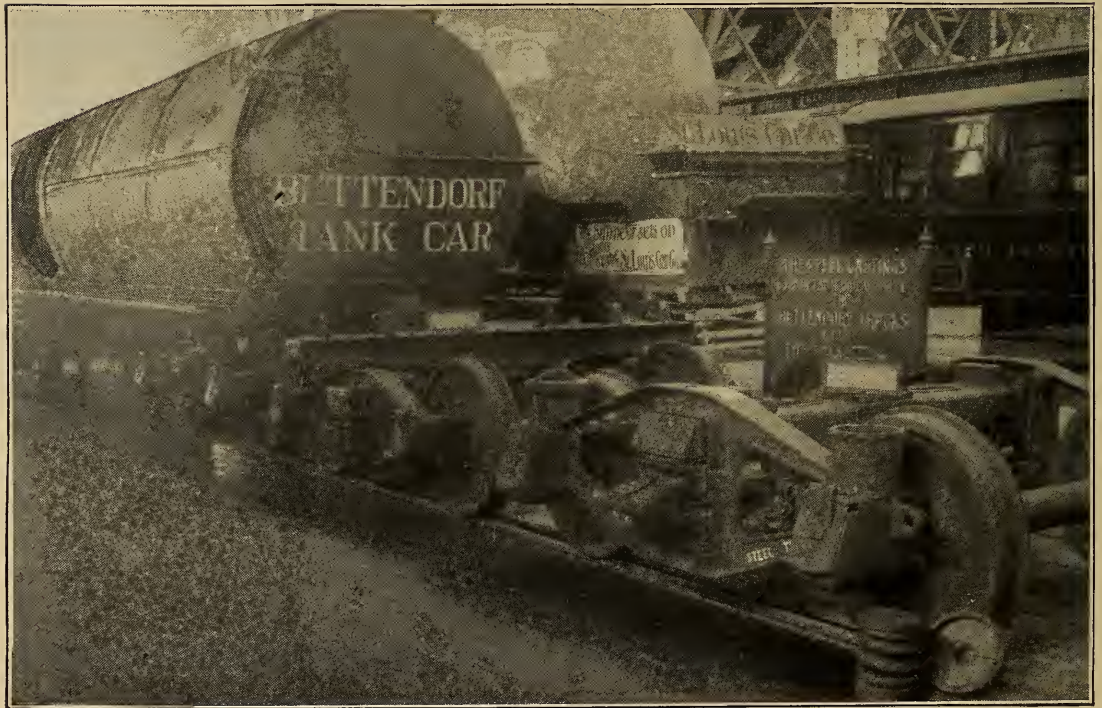
Dear Sir—In submitting my report, I wish to say that the Iowa Commission, realizing that Iowa is one of the most prominent states of the Louisiana Purchase, desired to have every industry in this state shown to its best advantage.



DR. A. C. HUTCHINS.
Supt. Manufacturing Exhibit.

Your superintendent began work about July 1, 1903, the secretary of the Commission, assisted by Commissioner of Labor, Mr. E. D. Brigham, having given much valuable assistance up to this time in preparing a complete list of the manufacturers of the state and getting into communication with them. This, of course, lightened that part of my duties, and I at once set about to visit and personally acquaint myself with the manufacturers of the state, with a view of interesting them in making an exhibit of their factory products at the exposition.

There being no state organization of any kind, such as is found among the agriculturists, horticulturists and dairymen and stock raisers, and the manufacturers themselves being ignorant of the magnitude of their in-



Bettendorf Axle Company, Davenport. Block 24, Aisle F, Palace of Agriculture.

terests at that time, when asked to make exhibits, invariably replied that there was no use to attempt to compete with the eastern factories.

Some of them, however, took hold with willing hands and at no small expenses aided the Commission to make a creditable showing, as the appended list of exhibitors will show. A few responded from the desire to advertise more extensively; others incurred the expense as a matter of state pride. Either motive was commendable, however, and as a result, the evidence of this industry in Iowa could be seen in almost every exhibition palace on the fair grounds.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from giving some of our experience while in the field for exhibitors.

Mr. T. D. Foster, of the Morrell Packing Co., of Ottumwa, said, when asked what the Morrell people would do in this direction, "We do not need the advertising. * * * Our orders are already more than we can fill. For years our goods have been sent to all parts of the globe, but we will show that Iowa has one plant that can take care of at least one of its raw products."

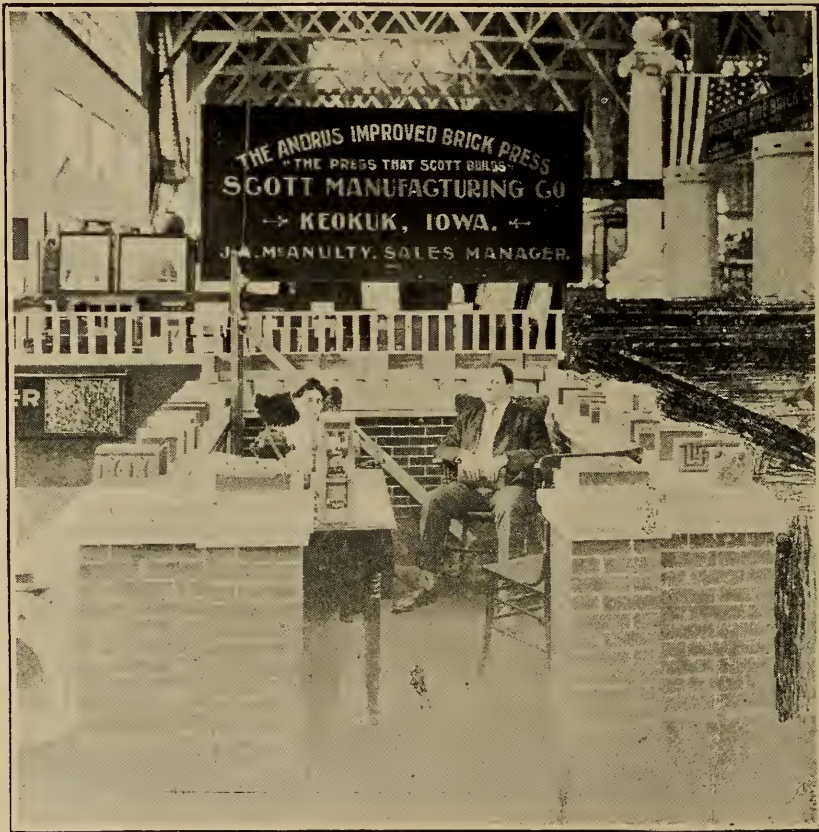


Iowa Dairy Separator Company, Waterloo.
Block 72, Palace of Agriculture.



EDWARD D. BRIGHAM,
State Labor Commissioner.

The T. M. Sinclair Company, of Cedar Rapids, who do a general slaughtering and packing business, at the same time came forward and made known their disposition to aid the Commission from a similar motive. Both of these large independent packing companies have grown up on Iowa soil from small butcher shops, and have not only the means but the goods to show that Iowa-raised hogs and cattle may be slaughtered as well in Iowa as in Omaha, Chicago or Kansas City. Visitors at the fair who made the rounds of the large Palace of Agriculture, no doubt saw these two most creditable exhibits, the only ones of the kind from any of the states of the Louisiana Purchase. In addition to the individual exhibits that were secured by this department, the Iowa Commission endeavored to make an exhibit of two of its largest industries, for which, for various reasons, individual exhibitors could not be secured. This consisted of an exhibit of clay and shell products. The lack of funds



Scott Manufacturing Company, Keokuk.
Block 20-F, Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

at the disposal of the Commission rendered it impossible to make this exhibit as large as wished, yet the exhibit was unique in that there was not another one similar to it in the Manufactures Building.

Perhaps some apology should be made for the clay exhibit, inasmuch as the collection of brick and tile was made at the time of year when the yards were practically all sold out, and before the spring work opened up. A goodly number of the brick and tile men all over the state responded to the request and at their own expense forwarded to us the number of samples wished, each sample being properly labeled for the benefit of visitors.

Mr. Frank Koeckeritz, of Muscatine, Iowa, furnished the collection of shells, consisting of baroques, pearls, shell jewelry, rough shells, from the Mississippi River; also button blanks, partly finished buttons, and mother-of-pearl buttons, and tools used in this work, all of which made an interesting collection. In this connection it should be said that Mr. J. F. Boepple, of Davenport, is the pioneer in Iowa of the pearl button industry.



C. E. Locke Manufacturing Company, Kensett. Block 13, Aisle D, Palace of Liberal Arts.

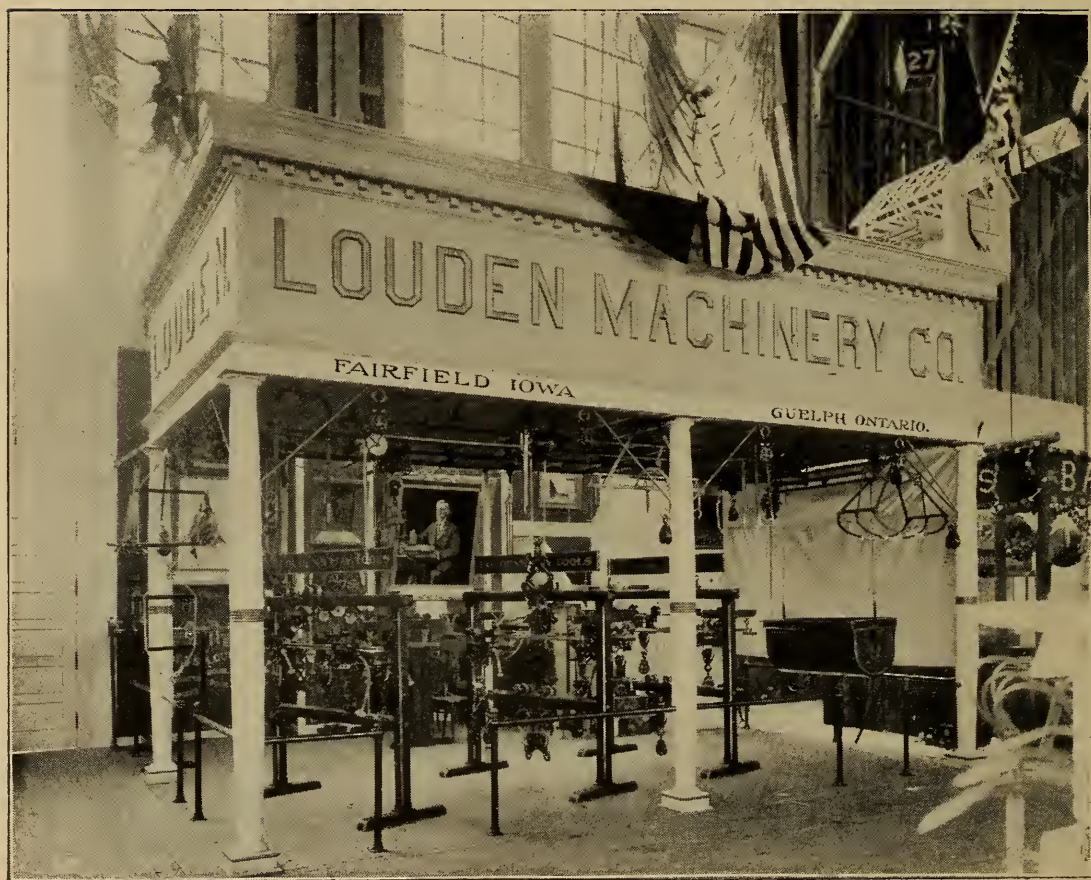


JOHN M. PALMER, Mt. Pleasant.
Supt. Mineral and Manufacturers
Exhibit.

The exhibit of the United States Gypsum Company rightfully belongs to our state, as 50 per cent of the 98 per cent of the staff and plaster furnished on the exposition grounds by that company came from the quarries and mills at Fort Dodge. The Gypsum Company contributed liberally to the Iowa exhibits both in the manufactures and mineral departments.

The location of the brick and tile exhibit in the Manufactures Building was Block 2-A. The location of this booth was ideal, being near the main entrance to the building and near the Lindell or main entrance to the grounds. A great many Iowa people visited this booth.

The brick, tile and other pottery ware in this exhibit could not be entered for individual award, but as a collective exhibit was awarded a silver medal by the International Jury of Awards.



Louden Machinery Company, Fairfield.
Block 27, Aisle H. Palace of Agriculture.

Following is a list of the contributors in this department:

American Brick and Tile Co., Mason City, brick, tile and building blocks.

Boone Tile and Paving Co., Boone, paving brick and drain pipe.

Carter, S. O., Sidney, brick and tile.

Corey Pressed Brick Co., Lehigh, pressed brick and fancy moulded brick.

Curtis, J. C., Red Oak, brick and tile.

Dale Brick Co., Des Moines, pressed brick.

Davenport Paving Brick and Pipe Co., Davenport.

Fort Dodge Stoneware Co., Fort Dodge, jugs, jars, crockery ware, etc.

Granite Brick Co., Clinton, samples of sand-lime brick.

Harris & Chamberlain, Adel, brick and tile.

Harris, L. M., Rockford, brick and tile.

Heidenrich, F. W., Hedrick, brick, tile and building blocks.

Heidenrich, F. W., Iowa Falls, brick and tile.

Iowa Brick Co., Des Moines, paving brick, building blocks, flower vases, conduits, etc.

Kornmeyer Bros., Decorah, brick and tile.

Liscomb Brick and Tile Co., Liscomb, Iowa, brick and tile, building blocks.



Adams Company, Dubuque.

Metal Pavilion, Block 73, Aisle G. Mines and Metallurgy Building. Also Foundry Gulch.

Mason City Brick and Tile Co., Mason City, brick, tile, building blocks and conduits.

McHose Bros., Grinnell, brick and tile.

Ostdick, H. B., Ottumwa, brick and tile.

Payton, James, Centerville, brick and tile.

Pella Drain Tile Co., Pella, brick and tile.

Platt Pressed and Fire Brick Co., Van Meter, samples of pressed brick.

Raney Bros., Fairfield, brick and tile.

Russell, J. N., Storm Lake, brick and tile.

Union Brick Yards, Dawson, brick and tile.

Villisca Brick and Tile Co., Villisca, brick and tile.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. HUTCHINS, Superintendent.

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITORS.

Iowa's Industrial Showing Attracts Attention.

The showing made by the individual industrial exhibitors was meritorious throughout and reflected great credit upon the state. The following



Lee Broom and Duster Company, Davenport.
Exterior. Block 3-B, 39 E St. and 40 F St., Palace of Manufacturers.

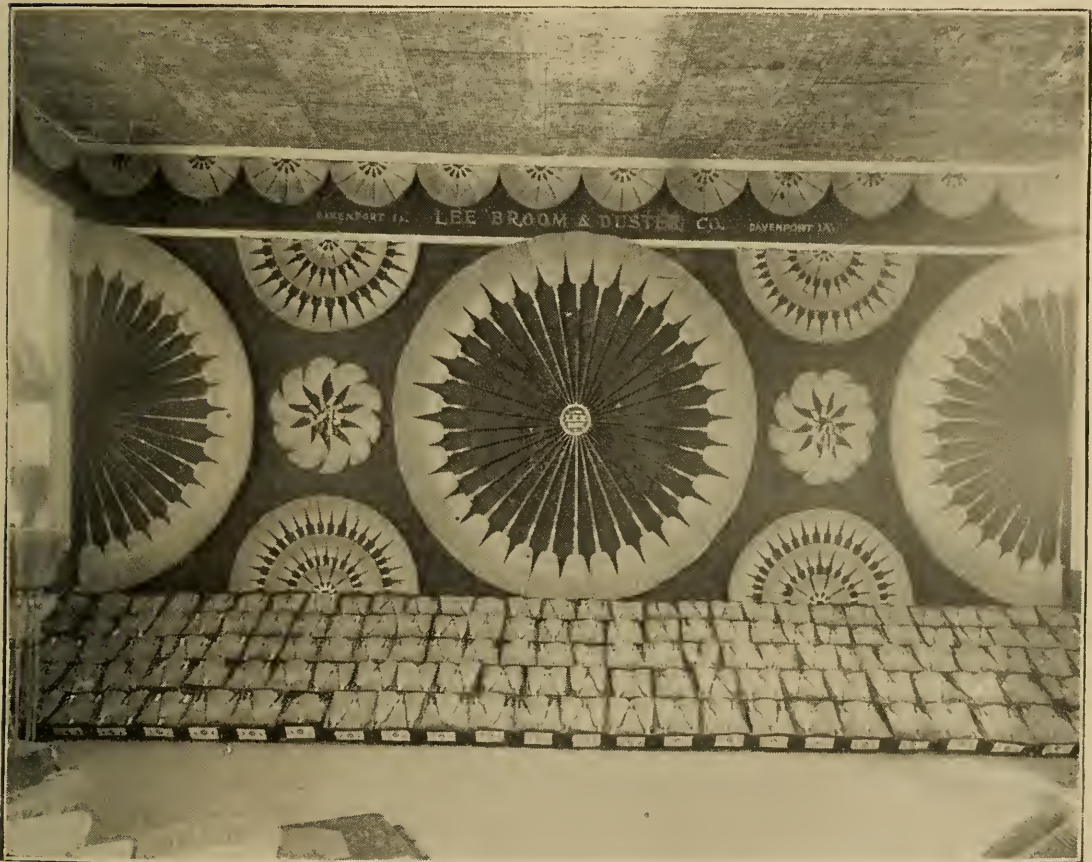
is the list, showing the firm exhibiting, location, cost of installation and cost of maintaining, as furnished to the Commission by exhibitors:

Geo. H. Adams & Son, Sidney, Iowa.—Block 10, Forestry Building.—Exhibit consisted of specimens of taxidermy.

Adams Company, of Dubuque.—Metal Pavilion, Block 73, Aisle G., Mines and Metallurgy Building.—Also a metal pavilion. It was a model foundry, complete, and the first of its kind ever held at an exposition. From August 15 to the close of the fair this foundry demonstrated in a practical way, melting 2,000 pounds of metal, which was poured into sand moulds and castings made therefrom. It was equipped with modern machinery, including six complete types of moulding machines, fitted with patterns and flasks, and practical demonstrations were given each day. In addition a full line of snap flasks, grinding machines and exhaust tumbling mills. It required four men to look after the exhibit. Cost of installation, \$1,500; maintaining, \$2,062.65. Gold medal.

Barnes, G. W., Boone.—Exhibit of mineral water in Agriculture Building. Silver medal.

Burg Wagon Company, Burlington.—Block 28, Aisle H., Palace of Agriculture.—The wagon on exhibition was the famous Columbian Exposition wagon, made of nickel mountings and finished in white, costing in the



Lee Broom and Duster Company, Davenport.
Interior. Block 3-B, 39 E St. and 40 F St., Palace of Manufactures.

neighborhood of \$2,000. At the close of the fair the Burg Company donated this wagon to the Iowa Corn Growers' Association, who, in turn, offered it as a prize to the person raising the best 100 ears of corn for the year 1904. The generosity of the company has won for it much favorable comment. Cost of installation, \$100; maintaining, \$500. Gold medal.

Beck & Sons, Cedar Rapids.—Aisle 4, Post 225, Palace of Transportation.—Exhibit consisted of a fine line of omnibuses, surreys, surreyettes and wagonettes. Cost of installation, \$125; maintaining, \$315. Gold medal.

Bettendorf Axle Company, Davenport.—Aisles E and 4, Palace of Transportation.—The wagon made by this firm is the only one of its kind manufactured. The principal parts being made of steel, the life of the gear is more than doubled. It is adapted to all climates, as gears will not rot, dry out or shrink, and, being riveted instead of bolted, cannot get loose and rattle. Gold medal.

Also a fine exhibit of wagons and farm trucks in the Palace of Agriculture, including the Little Giant corn cutter, worked by foot treadle and designed to cut ear corn into short pieces for stock feed; capacity, 30 to 40 bushels an hour. Grand prize.

Caward, R. S., Cresco.—Block 28, Aisle C., Palace of Agriculture.—Exhibiting the Faultless grub and stump puller machine, claimed to be the

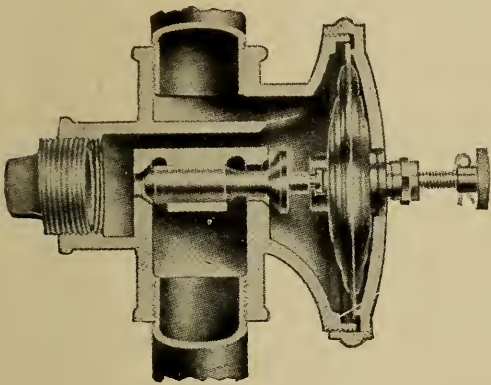


Sirclair Packing Company, Cedar Rapids.
Block 104, Palace of Agriculture.

only machine on the market winding cable down instead of up and crossing itself, saving enough in wear of cable to pay for itself if used extensively. Cost of installation, \$100; maintaining, \$200. Silver medal.

Cement Block Machinery Company, of Burlington.—Mines and Metallurgy Building.—Consisting of moulds for the manufacture of cement building blocks. Cost of Installation, \$300; maintaining, \$1,000. Gold medal.

Dodd & Struthers, Des Moines.—Block 39, Aisle S., Palace of Electricity.—Exhibit of X-Ray machines and electrical appliances, including a daily exhibition of the use of lightning rods during a severe electrical storm. Cost of installation, \$900; maintaining, \$3,500. Highest in the class. Bronze medal.

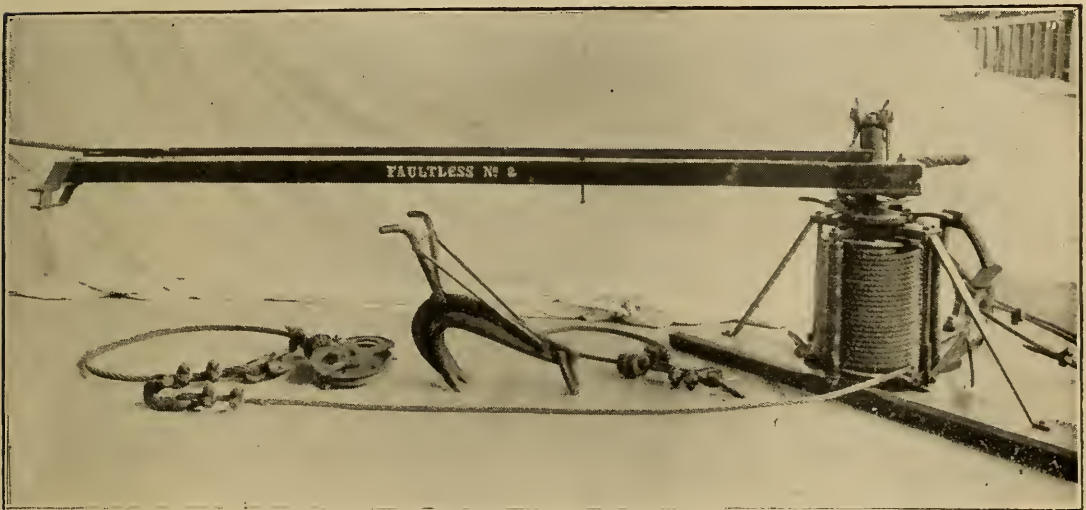


DUNHAM STEAM TRAP.

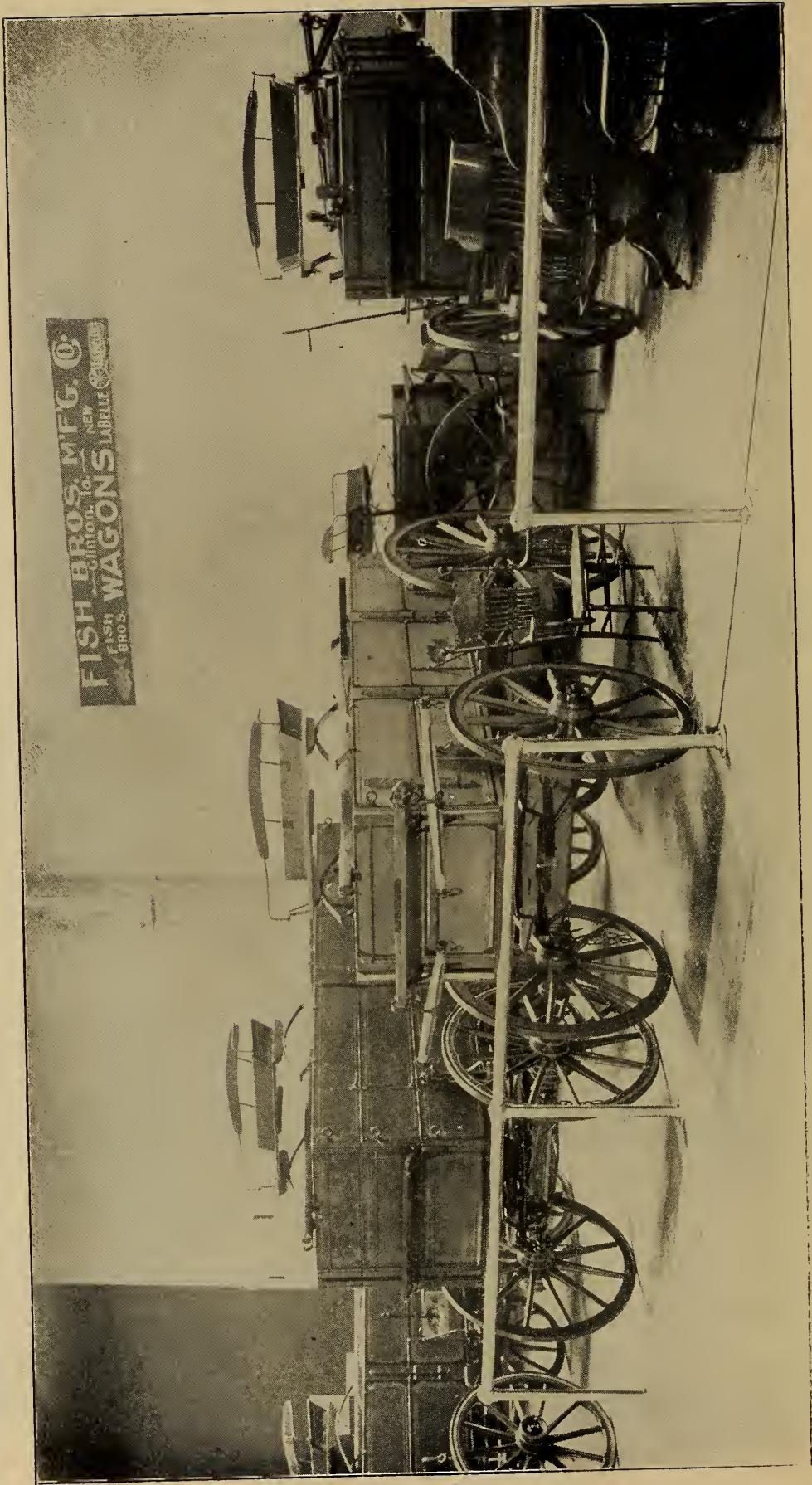
Dunham, C. A. & Co., Marshalltown.—Block 45, Aisle G-2, Palace of Machinery.—Exhibiting the Dunham steam traps, used on heating and power plants, and other steam appliances. Exposition Company installed and maintained same. Bronze medal.

Economy Rug Company, Davenport.—Block 25, 140 E. Street, Varied Industries Building.—Consisting of rug machinery of latest pattern, and of their own manufacture. Cost of installation, \$400; maintaining, \$1,000. Gold medal.

Fort Madison and Appanoose Stone Company, of Fort Madison.—Block 2-B, Corridor, Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.—An exhibit of stone, making a specialty of dolomite stone. Cost of installation, \$200; maintaining, \$100. Bronze medal.



R. S. Caward, Cresco.
Block 28 Aisle C. Palace of Agriculture.



Fish Bros. Manufacturing Company, Clinton.
Block 9, Aisle H, Palace of Agriculture.

Fisher Governor Company, Marshalltown.—Block 42, Aisle 7, Palace of Machinery.—Exhibiting water cocks, valves, steam pump governors, regulators. Installed and maintained by Exposition Company. Gold medal.

Fish Bros. Manufacturing Company, Clinton.—Block 9, Aisle H., Palace of Agriculture.—Consisting of farm and mountain wagons used in central, southern and western states, including one regular farm wagon made for use in the Mississippi and Missouri valley territory, finished in white; one Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee wagon, with wide tire and low wheels; one eastern Texas or cotton wagon, used in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and one Georgia one-horse wagon, one mountain wagon and one new La Belle thimble skein farm wagon, the latter embodying many new features of unusual merit. Cost of installation, \$2,229.10; maintaining, \$426.51. Gold medal.

Geisler & Co., Muscatine.—Aisle 4, Post 225, Palace of Transportation.



Nichols Manufacturing Company, Ottumwa.
Block 8-A, 5th and C Streets, Varied Industries.

Herrick Refrigerator Company, Waterloo.—Dairying Department, Agriculture Building.—Exhibiting the Herrick specialties, including Herrick Grand, which is new style, round, seamless corners and top of most beautiful design, lined with white opal plate glass, extra heavy wall, thoroughly insulated. Cost of installation, \$850; maintaining, \$1,050. Gold medal.

Iowa Dairy Separator Company, Waterloo.—Block 72, Palace of Agriculture.—Exhibiting cream separators. Gold medal.

Locke, C. E., Manufacturing Company, Kensett.—Block 13, Aisle D., Palace of Liberal Arts.—Exhibiting the Locke adder, about the size of a legal envelope and half an inch thick, made of metal, light in weight. The machine is not limited to addition, but is used also for subtraction, multiplication and division. Also exhibiting an adjustable table, which, by means of a designed clamp and universal joint, can be secured to almost any surface. Cost of installation, \$600; maintaining, \$600.

Lee Broom and Duster Company, Davenport.—Block 3-B, 39 E. Street



Dodd & Struthers, Des Moines.
Block 39, Aisle S, Palace of Electricity.

and 40 F. Street, Palace of Manufactures.—Exhibiting a fine lot of brooms, whisk and feather dusters. Cost of installation, \$2,300; maintaining, \$1,000. Grand prize.

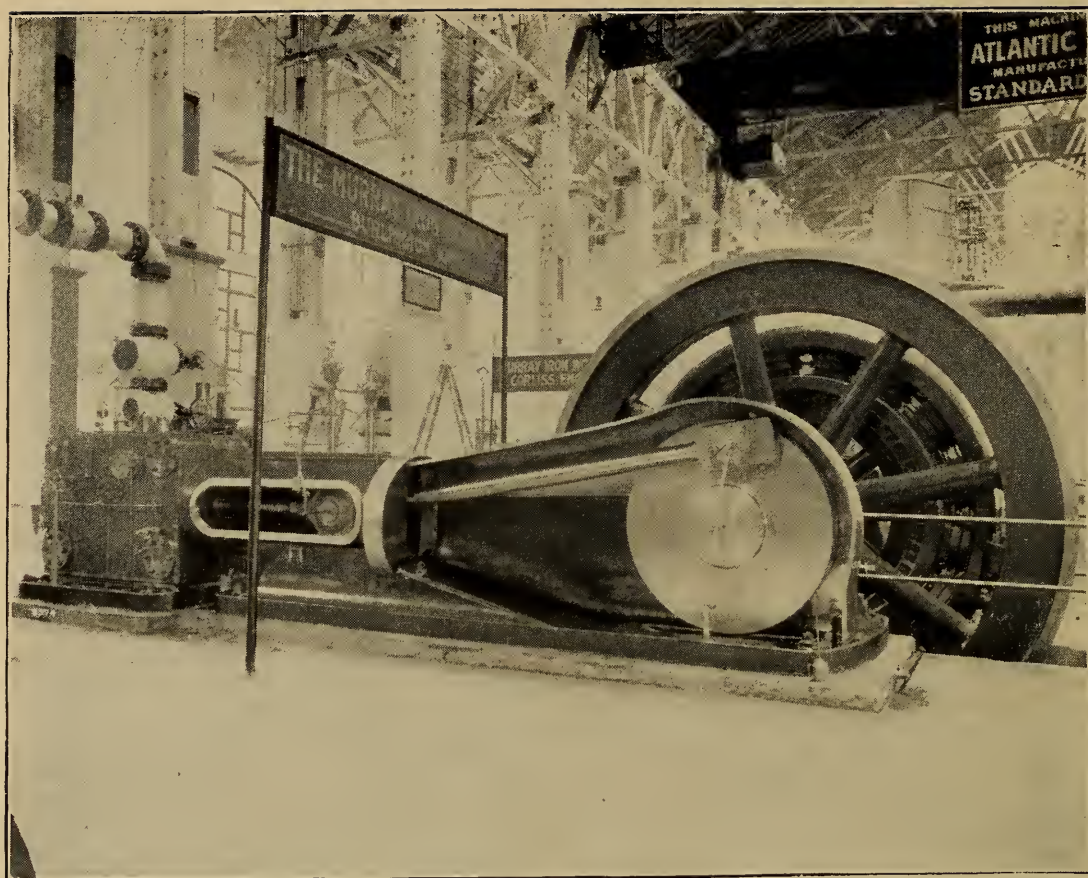
Louden Machinery Company, Fairfield.—Block 27, Aisle H., Palace of Agriculture.—Consisting of a full line of barn equipments, hay tools, barn door hangers, feed and litter carriers, with track and switches for same, cattle stanchions, overhead carriers, hay racks, brackets, hoists, wire stretchers, ice tongs, spade heads, ten styles of fork carriers, having original wide flaring mouth and round top fork pulley that has made the Louden line famous, and an array of barn door hangers such as has never before been shown. Cost of installation, \$1,000; maintaining, \$2,500. Silver medal.

Lamb Boat and Engine Company, Clinton.—Aisle K., Post 144-6, Palace of Transportation.—Exhibit of engines and boats. Cost of installation, \$4,000; maintaining, \$1,200. Silver medal.

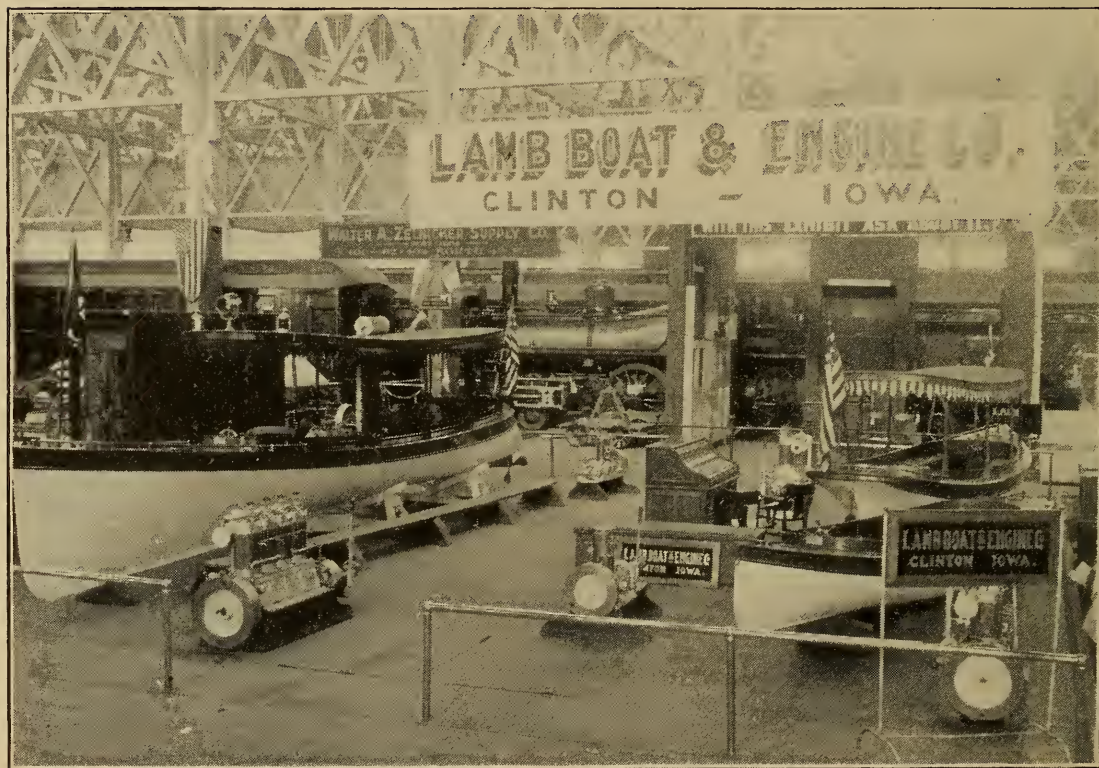
Murray Iron Works, Burlington.—Block 42, Aisle 6, Machinery Palace.—One of their large 800 horse power Corliss engines in actual operation in power hall, used by the Exposition Company to furnish power for the Intramural Railway system. Cost of installation, \$4,000; maintaining, \$4,000. Silver medal.



John Morrell and Company, Ottumwa.
Block 104, Aisle B-12, Palace of Agriculture.



Murray Iron Works, Burlington. Block 42, Aisle 6, Palace of Machinery.



Lamb Boat and Engine Company, Clinton. Aisle K, Post 144-6, Palace of Transportation.

Morrell, John & Co., Ottumwa.—Block 104, Aisle B-12, Agriculture Building.—Exhibit of meats and lard. Mention is also made in Superintendent Hutchins' report. Cost of installation, \$1,083; maintaining, \$2,002. Grand prize.

Morrison Manufacturing Company, Fort Madison.—Block 24, Aisle C., Palace of Agriculture.—Exhibiting cultivators, plows, both riding and walking, and farm machinery, including lister and harrows. Cost of installation, \$825; maintaining, \$1,260. Gold medal.



G. W. McNaught and Sons, Glidden.
Block 3 A-G, F St. Varied Industries.

McNaught & Sons, G. W., of Glidden.—Block 3 A-G, F. St., Varied Industries Building.—Exhibit of store shelving, canopy top and step shelving. Cost of installation, \$150; maintaining \$50. Silver medal.

Nichols Mfg. Company, of Ottumwa.—Block 8-A, Fifth and C. Streets, Varied Industries Building.—Consisting of a line of carpenters' squares and mitre boxes, rock drill and trolley catcher. Cost of installation, \$1,000; maintaining, \$500. Silver medal.

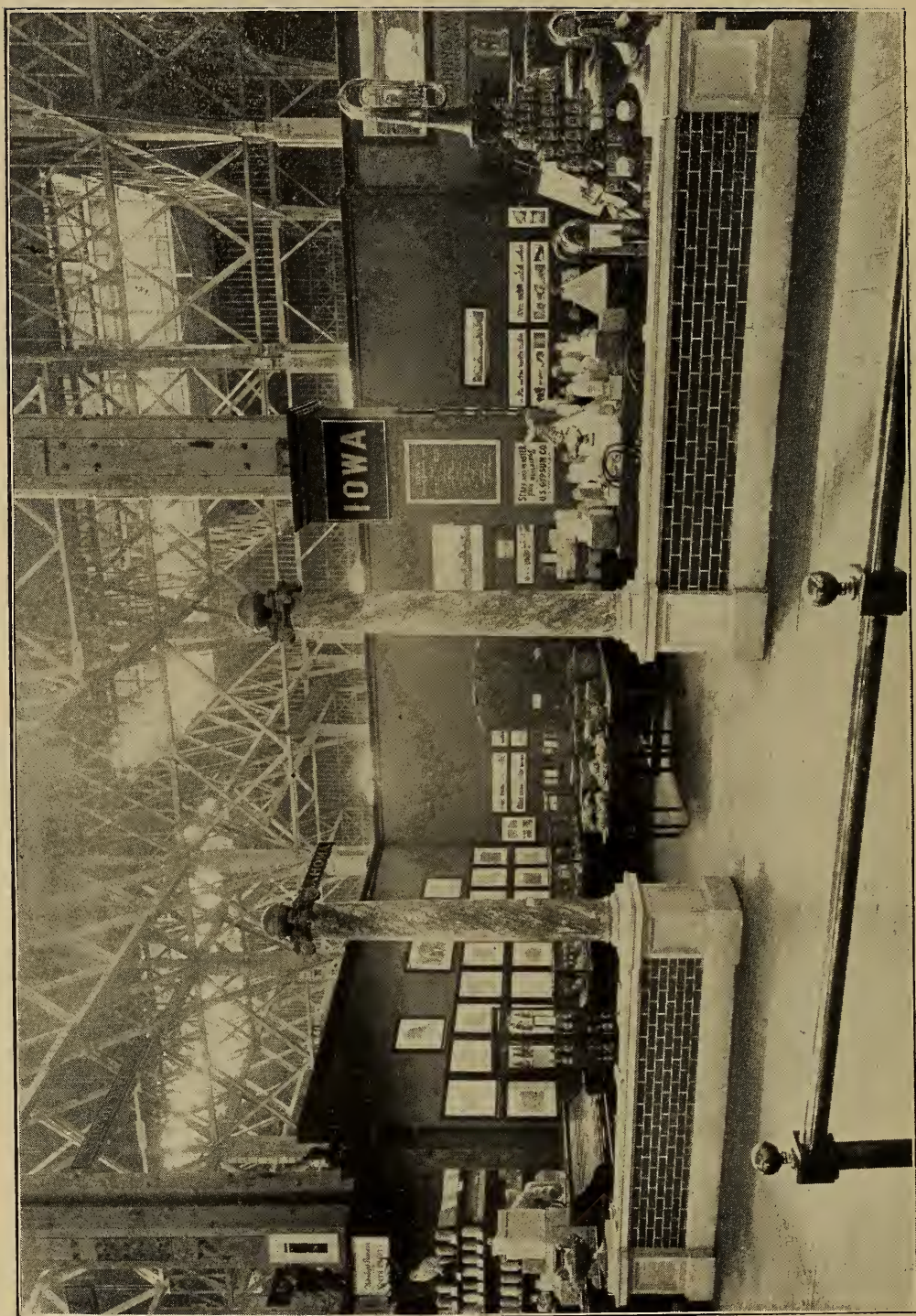
Newell, A. F., Burlington. Aisle E., Post 53, Palace of Transportation.

Red Mineral Springs Water, Eddyville.—Exhibit 51, Mines and Metallurgy Building. Silver medal.

Scott Manufacturing Company, Keokuk.—Block 20-F, Mines and Metallurgy Building.—Exhibiting the famous Andrus brick press and other clay working machinery. Cost of installation, \$275; maintaining, \$350. Silver medal.

Sinclair, T. M. & Co., Cedar Rapids.—Block 104, Palace of Agriculture.—Exhibiting hams, bacons, lard and vinegar pickled goods. Mention made in Superintendent Hutchins' report. Cost of installation, \$369; maintaining, \$1,048.27. Grand prize.

Star Manufacturing Company, What Cheer.—Block 20, Mines and Metallurgy Building.—Consisting of a full line of miners' tools and equipage. Cost of installation, \$100; maintaining, \$100. Bronze medal.



IOWA MINERALS.
Block 51, Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

Mines and Mining

It was decided by the Iowa Commission that a showing should be made of the mineral wealth of Iowa at the exposition, having in mind that Iowa has 4,600 acres of coal land from which is mined annually six million tons of coal; 3,800 acres of gypsum; 300 acres of iron, with a wealth of clay unequaled any place in the west. It was thought such an exhibit would attract industries looking for location where fuel was in abundance. Commissioner S. S. Carruthers was selected to take charge of this department. An effort was made to enlist the Geological Department of the state, but not having funds under their control for such purposes, it was soon found that this work must necessarily be carried on independently.

A conference was held on Saturday, November 7, 1903, with the geologists of the state and mine operators, there being present Commissioner Carruthers as head of the department; Prof. Samuel Calvin, of Iowa City; Prof. S. W. Beyer, of Ames; J. G. Radcliffe, of Waukon; C. B. Platt, of Van Meter; Huntley, of Boone, and S. C. Lee, of Des Moines.

It was decided to make an exhibit of faced brick, terra cotta, glazed ware, etc., including sewer pipes and raw material, paving brick, building stone and flagstones.

Subsequently Mr. C. B. Platt, of Van Meter, was selected as superintendent of this exhibit, and collected and installed the same in a creditable manner.

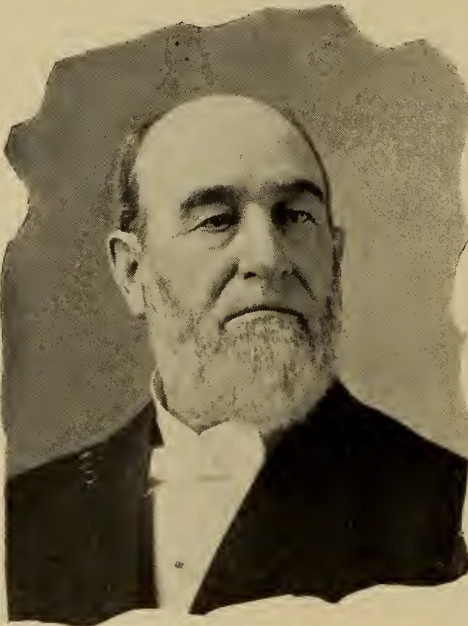
The government has recognized the utility of the experiments on minerals undertaken at the exposition, and since its close Congress has appropriated \$202,000 for the continuation of the work of the coal testing plant of the United States Geological Survey at the World's Fair, and enormous results to power producers and manufacturers are expected. This plant is in active operation and will continue until June, 1906, by act of Congress. The specific purpose for which the plant was established was announced to test the coals and lignites of the United States to determine their fuel values and the most economic method for their utilization for different purposes. All coals for the test are furnished free. Sixty-six carloads of coal from seventeen states have been tested at the plant, railroads furnishing free transportation. The value of the results of these investigations are not limited to the coal-producing sections of the country, but extend to every other state and territory where coal and other mineral fuel is used as a source of power. In 1900 there was spent in the United States for coal for power \$50,000,000. By adopting the means suggested in this testing plant manufacturers will be able to save annually between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars.

It has been demonstrated that Illinois coal is better as a power producer than the Pennsylvania or West Virginia coal. It is also brought out that in the west vast beds of lignites, which is classed midway between

coal and peat, exist containing a large percentage of moisture, and when burned in modern gas producing engines, produces a higher heating power, and the experiments, it is declared, place it second to none as a power producer.

Report of Commissioner Carruthers

To Hon. William Larrabee, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Iowa.



*COMR. S. S. CARRUTHERS,
Bloomfield.

Dear Sir—I herewith transmit the report of Mr. C. B. Platt, superintendent of the department of mines and metallurgy for the state of Iowa. While the exhibit did not reach our expectations, because of the seeming lack of interest on the part of mine operators and quarrymen, at the same time, to my mind, it was of exceptional merit, and the work done has undoubtedly attracted a great deal of attention among the investigators who visited the exposition looking for coal fields and quarries.

I commend the following report and return my sincere thanks to Mr. Platt for the good work accomplished in this exhibit.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. CARRUTHERS,
Commissioner in Charge of Department of Mines and Metallurgy.

*Commissioner Samuel S. Carruthers was born at Wheeling, W. Va., August 20, 1837; came to Bloomfield July 31, 1854, when not quite seventeen years old, and has resided there continuously ever since. Studied law at that place in the office of Trimble & Baker, and admitted to practice in September, 1860. He is now, and has been continuously for thirty-six years, the attorney of the Wabash Railroad Company and its predecessors; also for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City Railway Companies for more than thirty years. On October 29, 1861, he married Miss Lue A. Kenaga, at Kankakee, Illinois. They have three children, one son and two daughters. He was the Commissioner in charge of the mine and mineral department of the Iowa exhibit at the World's Fair, serving also on the auditing committee. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held at St. Louis.

Report of the Superintendent

To Hon. S. S. Carruthers, Commissioner in Charge Department Minerals and Geology, Iowa Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dear Sir—Following my appointment as superintendent of your department in December, 1903, I opened up extensive correspondence with producers of coal, stone and clay ware, as a preparatory step in obtaining exhibits. I took pains to make these letters individual, in order to get the closest possible attention. The reply list was surprisingly small.



C. B. PLATT,
Supt. Mineral Exhibit.

Our display in clay exhibits consisted of some thirty samples of clay and shales; nine panels of pressed brick, a few drain tile, some large sewer pipe, hollow blocks, and a few samples of paving, fire and common building brick. The display, while not as extensive as desired, really showed the best produced in the line.

In investigating the matter of building stone, I was informed by several prominent architects that it was their opinion that our quarries were producing very little stone for dimension work, but rather that their efforts

except with a few exceptions were confined to the production of stone for lime and concrete and ordinary foundation purposes. Knowing that the Historical Building was faced with Marshalltown stone, I visited the quarrymen of that district and attempted to get an exhibit from them. It seems they had been poorly treated by some former commission in the matter of returning a valuable mantel from the New Orleans fair and they turned down any proposition to make any sort of an exhibit, and we were unable to get any of this stone except a small hand sample from the state geological display at Des Moines. We were in the field at the wrong time to get out any particular exhibit in this line, as nothing had been done previous to the winter months toward interesting the quarrymen in the exhibit, and it was out of the question to get samples during the dead of winter. I was successful in getting promises of about twenty-four samples from different quarries, a list of which had been supplied me by Professor Beyer, of Ames College, but only received a number of samples from Stone City and one from Eldora, the balance of the exhibit being obtained from the Geological Survey exhibit at Des Moines. We also showed gypsum rock and so-called marbles from Floyd County and lithographing stone from the same locality. It would have been desirable to have had an exhibit of some pretensions from Lyon County, showing the quartzite of that field, but as there are no quarries in that field in Iowa, we had to content ourselves with showing small hand samples of what is probably the best stone in Iowa.

We made quite a feature of gypsum in this department and had a very attractive showing of this industry. We showed considerable of the raw

material and the different stages of its manufacture, different plasters, finishes and material manufactured from stucco, such as hollow blocks and boards for inside work, statuettes, etc.

In the coal field we met with a decided lack of interest. Though we succeeded in getting promises for five large vein sections, we received but one section, from the Spring Creek Coal Company, of Oskaloosa. We had expected some fifty samples from the different mines of the small cubes and rough samples, but received only thirteen.

I called on many operators in person, visited their conventions and solicited by letter from all the mines. I also enlisted the Mine Inspectors, or attempted to do so, but they offered no encouragement in securing the co-operation of the operators. I met with frequent refusals, and some promised and evidently intended to comply, but failed for various reasons, which they no doubt appreciate best.

The samples we collected covered the whole field from Webster County to the south tier of counties, and, while not as extensive as we desired, really showed the quality of the entire field.

The vein section displayed by the Spring Creek Company weighed about three tons and represented a seven-foot vein. We showed in this connection a large mineral map, giving the location of mines and quarries, with statistics of each county marked therein, giving the value production of coal, stone and clay ware.

Coal, clay, gypsum and stone constitute our principal mineral industries. We showed samples of lead ore, iron ore, galena and zinc. These last are not mined to any extent.

In the department of geology very little was attempted, owing to lack of time, space and money. Knowing that Iowa is rich in fossils, we attempted to interest owners of collections to exhibit, but all those approached on the subject declined to loan their collection, with the exception of one large collection owned by Mr. C. L. Webster, of Charles City. This display was offered, provided we would properly display it as a whole. We found this collection would require our entire allotted space and an extensive equipment of cases. We showed a case of fine polished fossils from Johnson County, the property of C. E. Biggs, of Lisbon, Iowa. We also showed fine samples of lithographing stone and marbles from Floyd County. We displayed numerous framed photographs of coal tipples, clay works and clay pits; also framed geological maps of counties surveyed.

Had we met with the proper co-operation, the amount of money we had available would have enabled us to have made a more extensive exhibit. On the whole, the exhibit as completed seemed to be quite satisfactory to the majority of Iowa visitors. We worked under the additional disadvantage through the zeal shown by the exposition management in carrying the impression that we must have our complete exhibit on hand by the 30th of April. As it turned out, owing to the failure of promised exhibits to arrive, the majority of our exhibit was collected after the opening of the exposition.

With reference to the lack of interest shown by coal people in this exhibit it might be well to remark that some of them lacked confidence in the value of the advertising feature, more particularly for fear of compar-

isons. Developments in tests made on the thermal value of Iowa coals have demonstrated the value there would have been in the plan suggested by this department to the legislative committee who had in charge the matter of increased appropriation for the fair, that money could be well spent by this department in the investigation of market conditions, which seemed to give eastern coal the preference over Iowa coal. Feeling at the time that this condition had two substantial causes, it was deemed any uncertainty regarding them would be cleared by an expression from the coal trade or coal dealers and consumers, which might be brought out by this department through correspondence.

A statement that freight rates were unfavorable to large development of Iowa coal fields must needs have the official stamp, through the proof that consumers were giving eastern coal the preference, when the market was far removed from the Iowa point of production, though the eastern coal shipment originated much farther east.

A further statement that Iowa coal operators were preparing their coal poorly would not be accepted as one reason for loss of trade by the Iowa operators, except it be shown as the opinion of the dealer and consumer.

The state college at Ames has demonstrated the thermal value of Iowa coals beyond question and to the credit of the field, and this value will be further determined by the government tests to be made at the exposition. Iowa coal fields should supply Iowa markets and should be able to place their surplus in Minnesota markets without fear of outclassing competition from far removed markets.

We were unable to interest Iowa coal operators to any extent for two reasons:

First.—Large fields are controlled by railroad people, and they are naturally interested in reserving these fields for their own use and supplying the market with longer haul coal and insuring a short haul for their own consumption. They are naturally not interested in making a market in Iowa for Iowa coal.

Second.—Lack of faith on the part of smaller producers in the value of their own commodity and the value of the fair exhibit as a means of advertising, and, connected with this, a desire to save expense.

The natural conclusions are that future ventures in this line should be backed with sufficient funds with which to purchase such samples as the general public would be inclined to show interest in and with which to construct relief maps and sections of the coal measures, and with which to erect spectacular representations of coal workings. As this matter appeals to the general public, the impressive is what should be sought. We were equipped to show those seeking knowledge of the field all that they would care to know and all we would show with larger and more samples.

The opportunity for showing up the causes of hurtful competition may not appear at the time of the next fair, as these questions are bound to find a solution before very long.

I attach herewith a list of exhibits in place at the close of my engage-

ment, August 15th. There were still several exhibits to arrive, which were somewhere on the way.

Correspondence, duly filed, has been shipped you by express.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. PLATT, Superintendent.

Mineral Exhibit

The mines and metallurgy exhibit, as compiled by Mr. C. B. Platt and turned over to Dr. A. C. Hutchins on August 15, 1904, was as follows:

Twenty framed geological maps.

One large industrial (mineral) map, showing location of coal camps, stone quarries and brick yards (framed and on easel).

One show case containing mineral and fossil specimens, with table for same.

One case polished fossil coral specimens and table for same.

One case Eddyville mineral water (owned by exhibitor).

One table of lithographing stone (five specimens) and seven specimens of marble, property of C. L. Webster, Charles City.

One table of coal cubes (seven specimens).

One table of coal cubes (seven specimens).

One vein section coal (seven-foot seam).

Thirty-one inverted jars of clay and shale specimens, comprising all kinds of clays and shales developed in Iowa. This exhibit was furnished by sixteen exhibitors.

One panel pressed brick, Gethman Brick Company, Gladbrook.

One panel pressed brick, Iowa Falls Pressed Brick Works.

One panel sand lime pressed brick, Iowa Granite Brick Co., Clinton.

One panel sand mold brick, James Maine, Des Moines.

Six panels pressed brick, Platt Pressed Brick Co., Van Meter.

Fifteen separate brick specimens, Platt Pressed Brick Co., Van Meter.

Two panels in front of facade, Platt Pressed Brick Co., Van Meter.

One panel pressed brick, Corey Pressed Brick Co., Lehigh.

Six separate brick, Iowa Falls Pressed Brick Works.

Two panels in front, inside facade, Corey Pressed Brick Co., Lehigh.

Two separate brick, Fort Dodge Brick and Tile Co.

Four separate brick, face and paving, Boone Brick, Tile and Paving Co.

Four separate brick, Davenport Brick and Tile Co.

Six separate brick, Iowa Falls Pressed Brick Works.

Four separate hollow blocks.

Three separate drain tiles, Davenport Brick and Tile Co.

One drain tile each from E. J. Smith & Son, North English, and Platt Pressed Brick Co.

Three twelve-inch sewer pipes, Iowa Pipe and Tile Co., Des Moines.

Hollow building block, Mason City Brick and Tile Co.

Two fire brick and three samples of stone ware from Red Oak Pottery Co.

Twenty-eight specimens of glazed stone ware from Fort Dodge Pottery Works, with samples of potter's clay.

One sample polished boulder granite, Des Moines.

Nine samples building stone.

Two samples of gypsum rock.

United States Gypsum Co. Exhibit.—Thirty-seven jars of prepared gypsum, three gypsum cubes, five gypsum statuettes, two gypsum plaster pyramids, one gypsum board, two gypsum hollow blocks, ten pictures of mills, five framed trade marks.

AWARDS.

Group 115.—Silver Medal.—Nicholls Manufacturing Co., Ottumwa, pneumatic hand rock drill.

Bronze Medal.—Star Manufacturing Co., What Cheer, mining tools.

Group 116.—Gold Medal.—Iowa Commission, mineral resources.

Silver Medal.—Corey Pressed Brick Co., Lehigh, pressed brick clays; Interstate Investment and Development Co., Charles City, lithographic stone; Platt Pressed and Fire Brick Co., Van Meter, clay; Iowa Commission, collective clay exhibit; Red Mineral Springs Water Co., Eddyville, mineral water; G. W. Barnes, Boone, mineral water; Fred Berninghausen, Eldora, exhibit of rock stone and fire clay and sand for making glass.

Bronze Medal.—Iowa Brick Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, brick and hollow blocks; Fort Madison and Appanoose Stone Co., Fort Madison, dolomite stone; Spring Creek Coal Co., Oskaloosa, coal; Plymouth Gypsum Co., Fort Dodge, gypsum; Fitzpatrick Lead Mining Co., North Buena Vista, lead; C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, fossil coral.

Group 118.—Gold Medal.—The Adams Co., Dubuque, moulding machine, tumbling machine, emery grinder.

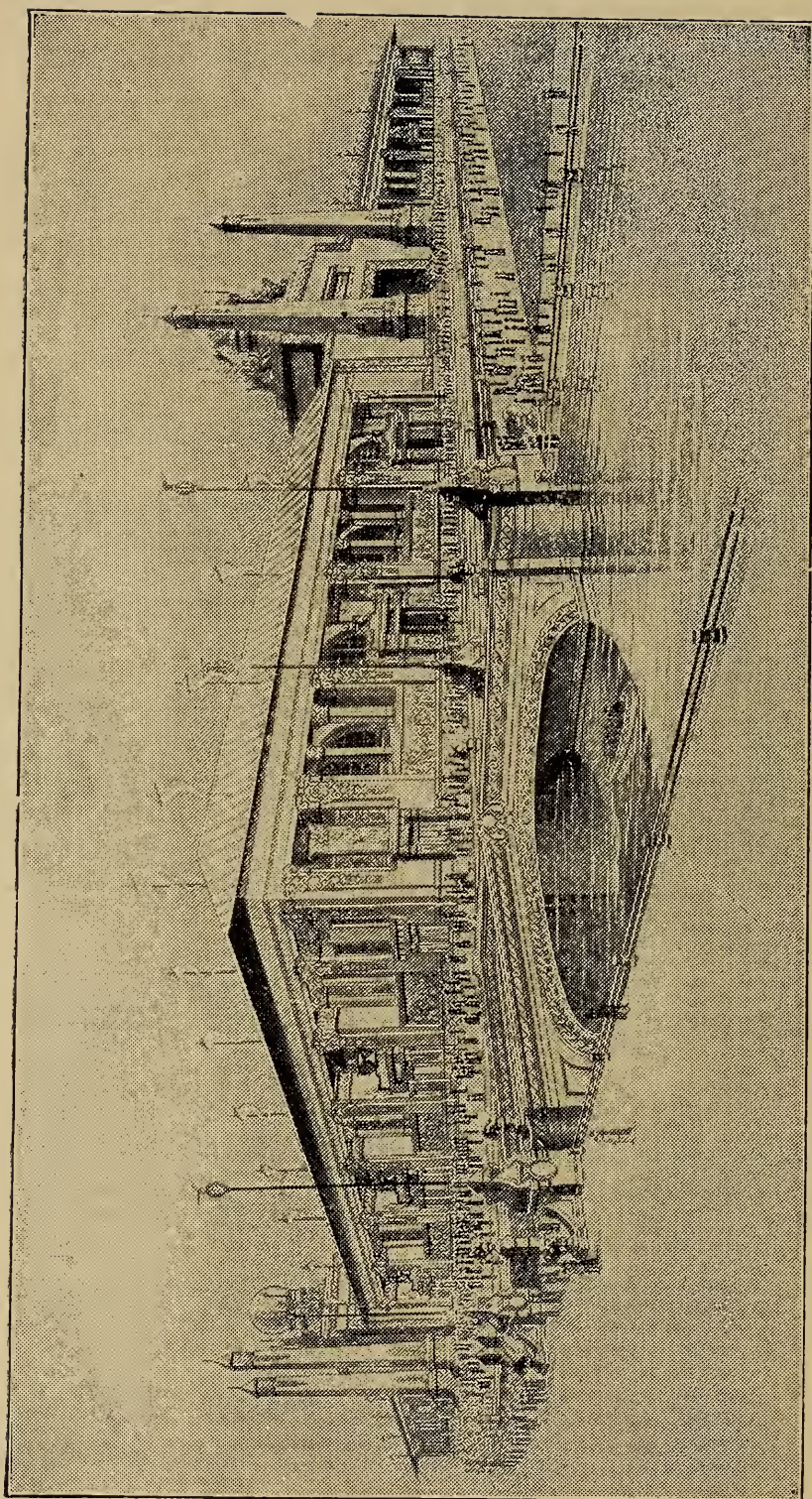
Group 119.—Gold Medal.—Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, publications.

Liberal Arts.

Group 15.—Bronze Medal.—Interstate Investment and Development Co., Charles City, lithographic stone.

Group 25.—Gold Medal.—Cement Machinery Manufacturing Co., Burlington, hollow block machinery.

Silver Medal.—Burlington Concrete Machinery Co., Burlington, concrete building block machinery.



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

PART III.—CEREMONIES.—CONTENTS.

**Historical Addresses and Special Features of Iowa's Participation in the
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.**

**Addresses at Allotment of Site, State Agricultural Convention, Corner
Stake Driving, Dedication World's Fair and Iowa Building, Flag
Raising, State Fair, Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, Opening
Day, Iowa Day, Memorial Day, National Day, American
Boy Day, Iowa Cities' Day, Thanksgiving Day,
Sunday Sacred Concerts, President's Day,
Closing Day,**

Executive Commissioners and Exposition Management.

**The Iowa Building, Academy of Music, Musical Entertainments, Social
Features, Conventions and Reunions.**

Iowa People in Positions.

Visitors' Register.



From World's Fair Bulletin, November, 1902.

PRESENTATION OF IOWA SITE, ALLOTMENT CEREMONIES.

Commissioner Palmer delivering the address of acceptance, at his left stands Secretary W. B. Stevens and President Francis, at his right Private Secretary J. C. Thompson, Jr., Chief Chas. M. Reeves, President Larrabee and Mrs. Palmer. The Iowa flag stands between President Larrabee and Mr. Reeves.

Ceremonies

The Allotment of the Iowa Site

The southeastern section of the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, on a plateau rising seventy-five feet above the main exposition grounds, beautifully shaded with large trees, was set aside for the state buildings. Beginning September 29 and ending October 4, 1902, there gathered at St. Louis state officers and commissioners from twenty-six states, to receive the sites allotted by the management, on which to erect the state buildings.

President Francis Presents the Site.

In presenting the staff and banner marking the site for the Iowa Building, President David R. Francis, in an impressive and eloquent address, praised the state which had given to the nation some of its ablest counselors, praised the state for its wonderful resources in agriculture, its development of its minerals, its wonderful manufacturing possibilities, and, above all, its public school system. He hoped that a great fraternal feeling would be established because of the renewed friendships which would be acquired on account of the exposition commemorating the great event of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory.

In his response accepting the flag and the site, former Governor William Larrabee, president of the Iowa Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, said:

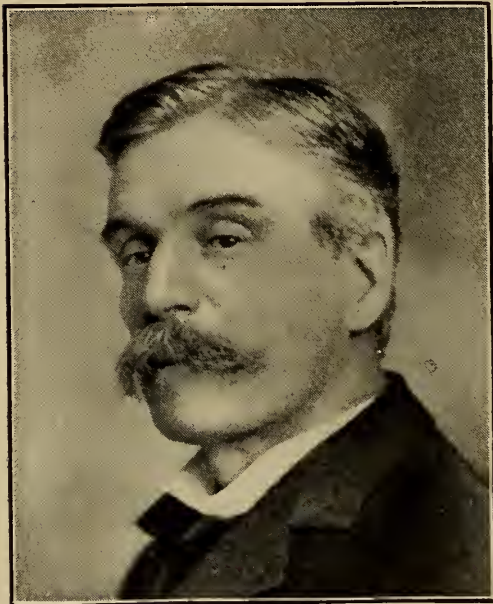
President Larrabee Accepts the Site.

"Mr. President: The people of Iowa understand well the magnitude of your undertaking. They understand also equally well the great results that will follow the success of it. They have confidence in the management, and, on behalf of our people and the Commission that represents them, I accept this site, this beautiful site, with much pleasure indeed. We intend to make a home here, and have a large family domiciled here in 1904. I will give you all a standing invitation to visit us. The latch string will be out. It is hardly necessary to say anything for Iowa. In fact, I am embarrassed, Mr. President, by the praise of Iowa from you and from others here this morning, but I know that you would be disappointed not to hear from this young 'Prairie Queen' of the West, and I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. L. A. Palmer, who will express to you the high appreciation and deep gratitude that we owe you."

COMMISSIONER PALMER'S ADDRESS.

"President Francis, Gentlemen of the Exposition Management and of the Several State Commissions and of the National Commission, and Ladies and Gentlemen: Bearing the credentials of the Louisiana Purchase

Commission of the state of Iowa, and delegated by it, upon invitation of its distinguished president, to respond to the gracious and eloquent words of



COMR. LEROY A. PALMER,
Mt. Pleasant.

President Francis in his speech of allotment, I regret that the eloquent and distinguished executive of our state cannot be present in person to make this response. By reason of the pressure of grave public duties elsewhere, he is absent, and we are deprived today of the prestige of his distinguished personality.

"On behalf, then, of that absent Governor, on behalf of all the people of our state, not forgetting its 500,000 school children, it is my privilege to say:

"That the site which is this day marked with the staff bearing Iowa's great seal shall be fitly honored by a building in perfect keeping with the lofty purposes and historic aspirations which have inspired the people of this mighty republic to set apart this ground for

the purpose of commemorating here, in St. Louis, by fit and worthy monuments of art and science and industry, that great and prophetic act of consummate statesmanship of the great Jefferson, which led him to acquire this vast territory from the empire of France as the heritage of a century of home builders—that vast domain known as the Louisiana Purchase.

The Louisiana Purchase.

"Of all the great acts of statesmanship in the past, this mighty provision for the future of the republic must stand pre-eminent—must ever read third, the struggle of the American Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Constitution being the first and second.

"We are assured that the choice of a beautiful and fitting commemorative emblem has been chosen to typify the mighty undertaking of this imposing exposition, and that this gold coin shall bear upon its face the features of the beloved and nationally mourned William McKinley, and on the obverse side the face of Thomas Jefferson.

"This is most strikingly fitting, for in the span of our nation's life filling the historical space of the hundred years between the presidential administrations of these two great men—one the philosophic dreamer of the dominion of republican government, the other the great administrator and conservator of that government—there has been a century of human achievement without a second in the history of our race.

"In all the years before the century just passed there has been no period which has meant so much to the future of a people, devoted by the

traditions of their past and their aspirations of the present and their hope for the future, to the genius of a republican government.

"The stupendous results of the acquisition of that Louisiana Territory have as yet been but dimly seen, as compared with the glories which the patriotic imagination describes in the future. Its vastness in all the lines of human progress may be faintly measured by the immensity of its material resources thus far developed, but these nearly baffle human conjecture.

"With an area of 876,000 square miles, containing 600,000,000 acres of land—larger in area than Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain and Italy combined, and only one-fourth less in extent than the whole of the original colonies—it will be seen how vast a stage is here prepared upon which to enact the mighty drama of a people consecrated to the genius of representative government.

"The acquisition of this vast territory made possible that stupendous emigration—that mighty exodus from the Old World to the New. Beginning to gather strength away back in the revolution which gave England a William of Orange and a constitutional monarchy, hither fled the victims of English political, religious and social persecution, and, braving the terrors of a trackless ocean, they came to add the weight of their numbers to those slowly forming little colonies, which stretched a feeble chain from the snowy, inhospitable shores of New England to the Palmetto strands of the Floridas.

"The fall of Quebec in 1759, the ratification of the treaty following that war in 1763, terminated the dominion of the French empire in America. The great line of military posts from the island of New Orleans up the Mississippi, along the Ohio, then by the Great Lakes, to Montreal and Quebec, now no longer a menace or held by alien people, these forerunners, these evangelists of English civilization, inspired by the highest English traditions, and upheld in all the weary way by that indomitable energy which has always marked that conquering race, spread westward over the Louisiana Territory.

"It was sixty years from the fall of Quebec until the east bank of the great river was reached. This mighty river, so majestically flowing past these exposition grounds on its course to the sea of the south, afterward became the only connecting link between the pioneer settlers and the old world of their past. This great river became their only highway to the sea. It was to be the key which was to unlock the hidden wealth of the vast valley of the Mississippi. Its possession, the unmolested right to use it, the greater right to control its mouth unvexed by the restrictions of any foreign power, became one of the inalienable rights of the dwellers along its banks.

"The free passage of the river was the stimulus to the genius of Jefferson, and which finally led him to take measures to acquire the territory. Through the patriotic labors of Jefferson and his ministers, Monroe and Livingston, it was acquired at a price so small that James G. Blaine, in his interesting book, "Twenty Years in Congress," says of it that it was less than the receipts of the custom house at New Orleans in one month.

"Divided into vast territories at first; meridian lines established, the

stupendous scheme of the national survey, projected over all its broad surface; carving these territories again into townships, each township with a large measure of self government; these again formed into twenty or more imperial self-governed states, all an enigma to European statesmanship—here we have the mighty stage upon which has been enacted the great drama of the century.

The Birth of Iowa.

“Among these states Iowa emerged in 1846. With a scant population, numbering less than 55,000, she took her place in the drama. To show how she has acted her part, to display her industries, to show her resources, both developed and undeveloped; but, better still, to display the higher reaches of her civilization, in all that goes to adorn life, in the home, in the school, in the church, in education, in all among the foremost; to demonstrate by it all that the legendary name given by the Indian to Pere Marquette and Joliet, when they first saw her shores, somewhere at the mouth of the Wisconsin River, had in it something truly prophetic—to demonstrate by her half century of progress, all she had accomplished—this shall be our purpose in the building to be erected by Iowa on this site.

“In the edifice to be built upon this site, it shall be the proud privilege of Iowa to display her true greatness; not alone in her material wealth, gathered in the hours of a continuous and unbroken peace, but sir, there shall be displayed the great harvest of a satisfied, contented citizenship, and all the elements of that higher, gentler culture, without which mere material prosperity would only be a mighty but wasted effort.

“It shall show what mighty results in the building up of character can be achieved in the course of half a century by an ever loyal reliance upon and faith in the efficacy of an educated, self-respecting citizenship.

“It will tell the story of a great democratic opportunity vouchsafed to all within her borders—the rich, the poor, the high, the low—until its population, without caste, without class distinction, or class division, constitutes a mighty citizenship which places free, individual initiative of every man as a basis of civic conduct—which holds the individual charged with the responsibility of a lawmaker, until, collectively, its proud boast is that of all the states in the Louisiana Purchase, Iowa has furnished a type of citizenship which must exist in unimpaired and undiminished vigor if the great republic of America is to survive the clash of mere material interests, or the more insidious attacks of illegitimate wealth.

“Based upon the hardy virtues and strenuous endurance of its earliest pioneers, the history of Iowa will show in its brief chronicle within the walls of that building Iowa’s citizenship, which has displayed a devotion at all times in the nation’s stress of civil war, in the nation’s time of great wealth and prosperity, to the rugged ideals of its founders—simplicity of life and manners; honest and earnest devotion to conviction, faith in an educated manhood and womanhood. Even in the peaceful strife of political war and in the transitory bitterness of partisan struggle, it has always been singularly true that these struggles have been in reality only strenuous activities to keep brighter its earlier ideals and its ideals of self-reliant, free, unafraid individualism.

"Its paramount law, its constitution, the fabric of its legislation, all breathe the atmosphere of its traditional self-reliant individualism. No supplication for extraneous help, no wish for federal aid for any individual interest within her borders—self help, faith in the individual, in the citizen, the man, have stamped her people and colored her legislation.

Iowa's School System.

"This building shall tell the world of a school system of which Iowa is prouder than of her boundless acres of mineral deposits or any and all of her purely material resources.

"Iowa bases her faith in her future upon her public schools—that great leveler of class distinction. It knows no color line—it knows no line of servitude—it knows no line of unfortunate birth—it knows no line of rich and poor, of employer and employe. In that atmosphere of democratic equality, there is no labor problem, no antagonism between labor and capital, no strife of classes.

"Iowa's great democratic opportunity for the citizen begins in the common school. And as Iowa is a great republican commonwealth, in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term, so her common schools are so many nurseries of vital, permeating democracy—democracy of association, which alone can make a true republicanism enduring, and class distinction impossible. Yes, Mr. President, Iowa will join in friendly rivalry with her sisters and lend her co-operative aid. She shall second every effort of your local and national board to make the time of this exposition one of the red-letter days of the republic.

Will Co-Operate for Exposition's Success.

"She shall do her full part, with her sister states, to realize all the aspirations of this mighty undertaking, so that it may be said in time to come that she did her mighty best to fulfill her part of that great vision of the fifth act of the great drama dream by Berkley:

"'Westward the star of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring, and the last.'

"As Iowa shall share with you the splendid spoils of this exposition—this mightiest conquest of peace upon the fields of time—so shall she share with you the memories that must abide when the time of its closing hours shall come.

The Exposition to Live.

"We speak of its closing hours. It is a pathetic thought which comes to us now in these bright hours. For we know that all the temporal glories of this mighty undertaking will in a brief time pass away. We know that there shall soon come a time, within a few short days, when the visible temples of this mighty commemoration shall be no more.

"Nature's fourfold tale shall be twice told—these venerable and ancient oaks shall for the second time bud and leaf and fade—two autumn times shall successively paint these hillsides with scarlet and gold, and make sad this green verdure of the hills with the sorrow of the faded leaf



From World's Fair Bulletin, November, 1902.

GROUP OF GOVERNORS WHO RECEIVED STATE SITES.

Standing, Former Governor Hoard Wisconsin; Governor Savage, Nebraska. Seated. Governor Ferguson, Oklahoma; Governor Davis, Arkansas; Governor Sayers, Texas; Former Governor Larrabee, Iowa.

—that these glorious, visible structures, wrought with so much cunning by the deft brain and hand of artist, architect and builder—these temples made with hands shall crumble and be as though they had never been.

“Ruin, pathetic ruin, shall mark these dedicated spots for its own. The kindly, loving hand of nature shall again clothe the places of these ruined temples with a vesture of green—as though to hide from the saddened gaze of a pitying world this latest story of the frailty and evanescence of man’s proudest work, and there, oh! and there, a seeming forgetfulness shall brood over this place and under the moon by night, and in all the sunny reaches of the day. Solitude shall here hold its silent empire. But, Mr. President and friends, this forgetfulness will be in seeming only. Your work shall endure. For upon these allotted sites, and beside every ruined and fallen column and sculptured portico and broken capital, outtopping even the loftiest and proudest dome, there shall arise a house, a house not made with hands, eternal in the hearts and minds and memories of the millions of the earth who shall visit this spot. It shall be a temple of gracious memory, like unto that which in olden days has always reared itself upon the ruins of sanctuaries, dedicated to the service of the good, the true and the beautiful. Yes, sir, this shall abide and linger in the true history of this vast enterprise—its unspeakable beauty and glory shall abide—for the dwellings of the spirit of man have no ruins. Yes, sir, this shall live, for,

“‘Art and books and music shall be there and all
Those instruments with which higher spirits call
The future from its cradle, and the past
Out of its grave, and make the present last
In thoughts and joys, which sleep, but cannot die,
Folded within their own eternity.’

“And when, in some future time, when this generation shall have added its sheaves to the harvest of destiny, when the century shall be again old, and its achievements are told in song and story and commemorative displays; when the question is asked during what period did mankind make its greatest progress; when did law, government, education, religion and all the gentle human arts do most to ameliorate the condition of human life—impartial history, cherishing a mighty recollection of this great national exposition, will say it was the century between the administration of Jefferson, 1803, and that of McKinley, 1904; and that the greatest, mightiest, most beautiful and enduring act of that time, framed upon a colossal scale, to preserve the history and memory of that great century, was in St. Louis, the historic center of the vast domain—the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.”

LEROY A. PALMER.

Commissioner Leroy A. Palmer was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, August 11, 1851, of Orphia and Leroy G. Palmer. He was educated at the academy of Prof. Samuel Howe at Mt. Pleasant, and at the high school under the superintendence of Hon. Edwin Van Cise. He worked at carriage and decorative painting for seven years of his life and then entered the law



*JAMES MONROE.
Statute by Julia M. Bracken.

office of his father; was admitted to the bar, after an examination by a committee consisting of the late Judge Woolson, Major T. A. Beerman and Judge W. I. Babb. Judge Palmer, the father, was one of the old pioneer lawyers of southeastern Iowa, a brother of the late Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois. Commissioner Palmer practiced law with his father until September, 1887, when he was commissioned by President Cleveland as private secretary to Commissioner of Patents Hon. Benton J. Hall, of Burlington, Iowa; was reappointed by President Harrison as secretary to Hon. Charles Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents. He resigned his position at Washington in January, 1890, and with his wife and family went to Tacoma, Washington, where he engaged in the practice of law for nearly five years, when, on account of the old age and failing health of his father and mother, he returned to Mt. Pleasant again, and resumed the practice of law and where he still resides.

Commissioner Palmer's natural tastes are decidedly artistic, and he has, as the recreations of a professional life, made the study of art a practical part of his general culture. He has produced many landscapes of high order, two of them being used as parts of the decoration of the Iowa building at St. Louis. His tastes naturally won for him the appointment by his fellow Commissioners as Chairman of the committee on decoration and fine arts at the St. Louis Exposition, and the worthy and satisfying results of his personal superintendence of the decorations in the Iowa Building attest his good taste. Among the many beautiful and more expensive art decorations of the state buildings at the exposition, Iowa took a high rank in the estimation of competent judges.

Mr. Palmer also served as a member of the executive and building committees. He is a ready speaker and was selected by President Larrabee to respond for the state upon many memorable occasions during the exposition. He was married August 21, 1889, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Lizzie McClelland, of Mt. Pleasant.

The Louisiana Purchase

By Commissioner James H. Trewin.

At the meeting of the Iowa State Farmers' Institute, held December 9, 1902, in the rooms of the Agricultural Department at the capitol, Hon. James H. Trewin made the following address:

"The hardy, adventuresome and determined American pioneers, who, at the close of the Revolution, invaded and commenced to subdue the wilderness to the east of the Mississippi, brought about an event in the history of our country second only in importance to the gaining of indepen-

*James Monroe was born April 28, 1758, in Virginia; died July 4, 1831. Was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; student in law with Thomas Jefferson; member of Virginia legislature, Congress and United States Senate; Minister to France and Governor of Virginia; special ambassador to France to negotiate purchase of New Orleans, and endorsed the treaty made by Livingston in the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. Was Secretary of State under President Madison, and acting Secretary of War during the War of 1812. Inaugurated President March 4, 1817. Author of the "Monroe Doctrine."

dence. By the treaty of 1773 the American and British had stipulated that 'the navigation of the River Mississippi from its source to the ocean shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.' But Spain, controlling both sides of the lower Mississippi, denied free navigation of that river to the western Americans, while the latter considered it their 'God-given highway to the sea and to civilization.' Trade restrictions were imposed by Spain, vessels and cargoes were confiscated and crews imprisoned. The inhabitants became enraged and threatened invasion and forcible establishment of their right of free navigation of the river.

"In June, 1775, Washington wrote of the situation: 'The emigration to the waters of the Mississippi is astonishingly great and chiefly of a description of people who are not very subordinate to the law and constitution of the state they go from. Whether the prohibition of the Spaniards is just or unjust, politic or impolitic, it will be with difficulty that the people of this class can be restrained in the enjoyment of natural advantages.'

Wise and Audacious.

"Washington, Livingston, Hamilton, Jefferson and other early statesmen and patriots recognized the necessity of an open river, but the nation was too weak to do more than anxiously wait the rapidly changing conditions in European affairs. Hamilton said in 1799, 'I have long been in the habit of considering the acquisition of the Floridas and Louisiana as essential to the permanency of the Union.' His far-seeing eye discerned the probabilities in all the country west of the Mississippi to the Pacific, but Jefferson and Madison, urged on by the persistent demands of the people for free navigation, were willing to accept the river as the western boundary of the republic. April 20, 1803, a week after the great treaty had been agreed upon and ten days before it was signed, Secretary of State Madison wrote to Monroe, then in Paris, 'Certain it is that the hearts and hopes of the western people are strongly fixed on the Mississippi for the future boundary.' Meanwhile, the people directly interested continued to demand their rights as defined by the treaty of 1783, and Robert R. Livingston, of undying fame as a diplomatist, patriot and statesman, never ceased in his untiring efforts in their behalf at the court of France, and though only authorized to negotiate for the portion east of the river, when the capricious first consul offered it to him, he purchased the entire territory. It was the wisest and most audacious act ever done by an American ambassador, and its vast consequences can never be measured. Without it, the British would probably have acquired the territory as a result of the Napoleonic wars and the United States would now, if in existence as a nation, be bounded on the west by the Mississippi with a British colony on the other side.

"The differences as to the admission of new states might not have arisen; we might never have known of the Missouri Compromise and poor bleeding Kansas; we might even have escaped the horrors of civil war, but we should not have achieved greatness as a nation.

Made Other Things Possible.

"The consequences of the acquisition of Louisiana are so stupendous and have exerted such an enormous influence over our destiny as a nation that it is most fitting a great commemorative world's fair should be held in the largest city of the region and upon the banks of the mighty river whose free navigation gave rise to the controversy so happily ended by Livingston's unauthorized treaty. Difficulties arose after the treaty was signed. Jefferson, always a strict constructionist of the constitution, doubted the right to acquire territory without an amendment, and even proposed one, but the demands and necessities of the people swept away all his doubts and objections and the treaty was ratified—our national domain was doubled, a precedent set for future acquisitions of territory, and permanent foundation for our greatness laid. This territory, comprising practically thirteen magnificent states and two territories, has three times the population and many times the wealth of the entire United States at the time of the acquisition. It now teems with a population of over seventeen millions of intelligent, prosperous people, and with its vast areas and resources yet undeveloped is capable of supporting in comfort many millions more. Besides this, its possession made possible the acquisition of the great northwest and Texas and California.

A Fitting Celebration.

"The centennial of this great event will be celebrated in a world's fair twice the size of any other ever attempted in any country. Its success is assured by ample funds. The entire cost will be about forty millions of dollars. It will, in every respect, be an international exposition, and under its aggressive and able management, be worthy of the event commemorated. The grounds and buildings are laid out in a larger scale than ever before attempted, covering more than 1,200 acres, and will be surpassingly beautiful.

"The exhibits, display and attractions, like the event commemorated, will be a departure from all precedent. Here will be gathered the most marvelous productions of the mighty brain and brawn of this wonderful age. A distinctive feature is the prizes offered for a great air ship competition.

"The national government and all the states of the Union and all the territories and dependencies will be represented—all the nations of earth will take part in friendly interchange of ideas and in the competitions. It will probably be the last opportunity for adults to see a world's fair in this country. St. Louis furnishes great advantages as a place to hold such a fair. She has the largest railroad station in the world. Twenty-four railroads will carry millions of visitors to the fair and lines of palatial steamboats on the Father of Waters will take many more who desire to travel **more** leisurely, and view the beautiful scenery on the upper river, which rivals that of the Hudson.

Iowa's Part.

"What part shall Iowa take in this great enterprise? Within her boundaries are fifty-five thousand square miles of the choicest land of the entire purchase, and two and a quarter millions of as intelligent and progressive

people as can be found anywhere. They possess ample means and abundant resources with and from which to make exhibits. A just state pride should induce every citizen to encourage a proper showing for Iowa. We are first in education, agriculture, stock raising, butter producing, and in many other things we are too modest to mention. Let us maintain supremacy in these and win it in others. Let no line be neglected—there is room and opportunity for all. Our manufacturing interests should be exploited, and the advantages afforded in Iowa cities and towns for the increase and enlargement of these industries made apparent. We should show the world the excellence of our public and private schools, colleges, universities, churches and other institutions, and that, as an abiding place, Iowa has no superior on earth, and thus invite good people to come and help us develop our almost limitless resources and share our prosperity and our many other blessings.”

Corner Stake Driving

At the time of the dedication of the World's Fair exhibit buildings by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and the only surviving ex-President, Grover Cleveland, April 29, 1903, Iowa was the only state prepared to begin the work of erection of its state pavilion. Impressive ceremonies were arranged by the Governor and the Iowa Commission.

The official party assembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 10 o'clock a. m., May 2d, and were conveyed to the southeast entrance to the World's Fair grounds, where the parade was formed by Adjutant General M. H. Byers, the Fifty-fourth Regiment band and the Fifty-fourth Regiment, under the command of Colonel Frank W. Bishop, acting as escort, followed by Governor Cummins, private secretary and staff, the Iowa Commissioners and many state officers, ladies and citizens of Iowa and St. Louis.



R. C. BARRETT,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

A stand had been erected and seats arranged under the great trees. After a selection by the 54th Regiment Band, Chairman W. W. Witmer, of the executive committee of the Iowa Commission, introduced the Hon. Richard C. Barrett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who offered the following prayer:

“Most generous God, by whose knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew, we yield Thee unfeigned thanks and praise for the return of the seed-time and harvest, for the increase of the ground, the prosperity of Thy people, and for all the other blessings of Thy merciful providence bestowed upon us as a nation. Thou art the giver of

every good and perfect gift, and we humbly acknowledge Thy bountiful goodness to all Thy people in all ages and in all lands. We would today return unto Thee the gratitude of our hearts for Thy leadership. Since the foundations of the world were laid, Thou hast been the shepherd of Thy children. Under Thy guidance governments have been instituted among men and commonwealths organized. In accordance we trust and believe with Thy divine will and pleasure these the chosen and regularly constituted representatives of one of the greatest of states, organized to promote good government, Christian manhood, peace on earth and good will among men,' have met today to lay the cornerstone of a beautiful edifice. We thank Thee for the great state here represented; for charming cities, towns and villages; for magnificent churches, temples of justice, public schools, colleges, beautiful and happy homes, and for cultured Christian citizenship.

"May the building to be erected on this spot by the generosity of the people here represented be in coming days a haven of rest; and may the great universal exposition serve to magnify Thy goodness and extend Thy kingdom. Grant us, we beseech Thee, Thy blessing, and give unto us a just appreciation of all our duties to the state, the nation, and to Thee, our God.

"This we ask on the merit and in the name of our Lord, the great Master and Teacher."

Mr. Witmer then introduced the Governor of Iowa.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure and untroubled confidence that I join you in the initiation of your work upon the grounds that are soon to become the home of an exposition which will not only be greater than any which have preceded it, but will commemorate the most significant event of the nineteenth century in the history of the United States.



ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS,
Governor of Iowa.

"Habituated as we are to a territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, accustomed as we are to the vast and growing power of the republic, proud as we are of the high position we have attained among the nations of the earth, it is difficult for us to even conjecture what we would have been if the Mississippi river had continued to be the western boundary of our country.

"Without attempting to apportion the glory that we have won between the east and the west, it is manifest that the distinction which

the American citizen now enjoys is incomparably greater than it would have been if our national sunset were upon the plains of Iowa instead of in the waters of the Pacific. It is clear that our unparalleled growth would never have been witnessed had the Mississippi River remained the highway of nations instead of becoming the channel of our own commerce. It is not to be disputed that the fact that nothing stands between our shores and the lands of the Orient, save the trackless waters of a mighty ocean, has contributed as much as any other fact to the dignity of the American name, the security of American institutions, and the prosperity of the American people.

"It is with praise and thanksgiving that the commonwealth of which we are all citizens comes hither to bear her part in the memorial which celebrates the act which transferred her territory from an empire to a republic. There is no state in the Union which can more gratefully recognize the providence of the Creator in thus directing the course of human affairs than our own. We will erect upon this spot a structure which shall be the home of those happy, contented and intelligent men and women who have converted the prairies of France into the farms of America. There will gather here from our state thousands of our people—as we fondly believe, the best people of the world—to testify by their presence their affection for free institutions, their appreciation of a wonderful industrial development, and their patriotism for a land in which state boundaries are well-nigh forgotten.

"In accordance with the invitation extended to me by the Iowa Commission, and as Governor of the commonwealth, I drive this stake as the beginning of the Iowa State Building, and, having so planted it in the spot set apart for us, I dedicate the structure to be here erected to the noble purposes to which it is to be devoted."

The corner stake was then driven by Governor Cummins, who proclaimed, as he vigorously drove the wedge far into the soil, "What the state of Iowa has planted, let no man uproot."

ADDRESS OF FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.

The band played a selection and then Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, a former citizen of Iowa, said, in part:

"Friends and Fellow-Citizens: At a time like this, I can, without disloyalty to my adopted state, reclaim my old allegiance to the state of Iowa, for it has been her motto from the beginning and the strength of her people that the affections of her people, like the rivers of her borders, flow on to a perpetual union.

"The wisdom of the fathers who contributed so much to the imperial dominion of the United States is illustrated even more in their action than in its purpose. The great benefit derived from their action was in the early navigation of the Mississippi River for the population that lived upon its eastern banks. At that time the struggle that was to continue for years foreshadowed the carving of this dominion into states. Iowa was the first free state carved out of the Louisiana Purchase. It is not in the soil of the state that the people can take a just pride, but it is in the use

they have made in the parts that they are to find their praise and their commendation.

"We can invite the people of the world to come here and witness in this great exposition what a hundred years has done, and when the exposition closes there will be none among the people of the United States who can go home, I am sure, feeling more pleasure in their efforts displayed than can my old friends and fellow citizens of the state of Iowa."

HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Lafayette Young was then introduced, and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: It remains for me to say the final words upon this great occasion. As your chairman has said, I am a native of Iowa and take, therefore, unusual pride in everything that pertains to the state. As a youth and man I remember almost everything that



LAFAYETTE YOUNG, Des Moines.

has transpired for the glory and up-building of the state. I saw the early railway trains, knew all the hardships of the time when we had no railways, and therefore am better able to appreciate the marvelous achievements and conveniences that are now enjoyed in our own state and everywhere at the present time. These represent the progress of time. Iowa—a place where you can leave your farmhouse unlocked every night with perfect safety; a place where fewer people are unable to speak the English language; a place containing a larger portion of America's citizenship than any other. The state which has always taken pride in education and reading. These circumstances, these facts, are sources of

great pride, but we must recall that we made it upon historic ground. A century ago we had no authority over this ground.

"It ought to be easy enough for one who has spent all his years in Iowa to talk about the state, and it ought to be easy also for all who have lived within our borders to find more to praise than to criticize.

"Iowa came into the Union as the twenty-ninth state, on December 28, 1846, with a population of 102,388. With a territory larger than England and Wales, she attracted but little of the world's attention. Our land was marked upon the map. The two great rivers were our eastern and western borders, but at that time the best lands anywhere were a drug on the market.

"Our people have no peculiarities. We have not even a strut, a drawl, a swagger, a style of dress, nor even a profanity of our own. We are sim-

ply part of the great American world, with a mission to develop ourselves, improve our resources and to feed the world. Our people have gathered from other states and other countries so gradually that they have polished their characteristics off by contact.

"Iowa has no towering mountains, no great hills, no endless plains, no awful chasms. Nature left us free from convulsions, and a broad common sense has protected us from revolution.

"We do not grow crops in such abundance as to fertilize our acres with rotten grain one year, only to grow nothing the next year. Our blessings are in moderation; our afflictions likewise. We grow something every year—always enough and to spare. Our progress has been as steady as our landscape is regular.

"It is not surprising that the men who first settled in Iowa were self-reliant. Our condition and circumstances teach that. We produce a greater variety of soil products than any other state. If all the states on our borders were swallowed up by an encroaching and remorseless sea, and all the ports thus created were blockaded against all the world, our people might live a thousand years, missing no creature comfort; sacrificing few luxuries. We produce everything necessary to sustain human life; all things needed to build cities, to promote great enterprises. Our forests abound with woods ready for the axe of necessity or the chisel of art; the earth is rich with minerals, yielding everything except gold and silver. If the world were narrowed down to our boundaries we might continue to be a well-fed well-clothed and prosperous people.

"The gross products of Iowa agriculture in less than seven years would pay the United States debt, as it was at the close of the Civil War."

MILITARY PARADE.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment, Iowa National Guard, which participated in the great military parade incident to the dedication of the World's Fair by the President of the United States, was in command of Lieutenant Col. Frank W. Bishop, of Muscatine, and with the regimental band made a very fine appearance.

The regiment also acted as escort to President Roosevelt at Keokuk, Iowa, and also at Hannibal, Mo. The President highly complimented the Iowa troops and personally thanked Colonel Bishop.

A battalion of the Fifty-fourth Regiment also acted as escort to the President at Oskaloosa, under Major E. E. Lambert.

Colonel Bishop's official report appears in the Adjutant-General's report for 1903, pages 102-103, General Orders No. 4, page 244.

Iowa's division was one of the largest in the military parade. It consisted of Governor Albert B. Cummins and the following officers and companies:

Personal Staff.—Colonel I. B. Santee, aid-de-camp; Colonel Charles E. Mitchell, aid-de-camp; Colonel A. A. Penquite, aid-de-camp; Colonel Walter M. Davis, aid-de-camp; Colonel Charles W. Bopp, aid-de-camp; Colonel Herbert M. Bigelow, aid-de-camp; Colonel James Rush Lincoln, aid-de-camp.

Governor's Staff.—Brigadier General Melvin H. Byers, Adjutant Gen-

eral; Colonel John C. Loper, Quartermaster General; Colonel John F. Prime, Inspector General; Colonel Hugh B. Hedge, Commissary General; Colonel Wilton McCarthy, Surgeon General; Colonel Charles G. Saunders, Judge Advocate General; Colonel W. E. H. Morse, Inspector General Small Arms Practice; Colonel Edward G. Pratt, Chief of Engineers; Colonel Charles S. Crall, Chief Signal Officer; Major Joe Beeson, Military Secretary; Major John T. Hume, Assistant Inspector General.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank W. Bishop, of Muscatine, commanding the Fifty-fourth Regiment, infantry, Iowa National Guard; twelve companies; three battalion organizations; Major John A. Dunlap, first battalion, Keokuk; Major Elliot E. Lambert, second battalion, Newton; Major Frank E. Wetherell, third battalion, Oskaloosa; surgeon, Major David S. Fairchild, Jr., Clinton; assistant surgeons, Lieutenant D. Arthur Jay, Eldora, and Lieutenant A. B. Deering, Boone; Captain Daniel A. Emery, regimental adjutant, Ottumwa; Captain J. G. Cushing, inspector small arms practice, Dubuque; Lieutenant C. J. Wilson, commissary and acting quartermaster, Washington; Captain Wm. H. Frost, chaplain, Oskaloosa; First Lieutenant Isaac N. Bowen, battalion adjutant, Chariton; First Lieutenant Harry Kern, battalion adjutant, Muscatine; First Lieutenant J. F. Kerfoot, battalion adjutant, Ottumwa.

Twelve companies, consisting of two officers and forty-two enlisted men.—Co. A, Captain F. C. Ingram, Albia; Co. B, Captain E. D. Middleton, Davenport; Co. C, Lieutenant Albert Capps, Muscatine; Co. D, Captain D. W. Harvey, Washington; Co. E, Captain G. C. Haynes, Centerville; Co. F, Second Lieutenant H. K. Spencer, Oskaloosa; Co. G, Captain C. E. Caughlan, Ottumwa; Co. H, Captain F. S. Holsteen, Burlington; Co. I, Captain R. P. Howell, Iowa City; Co. K, Captain L. H. Joy, Grinnell; Co. L, Captain H. T. Kennedy, Newton; Co. M, Captain E. E. Lucas, Fairfield.

Regimental band, twenty-two men, Ottumwa.

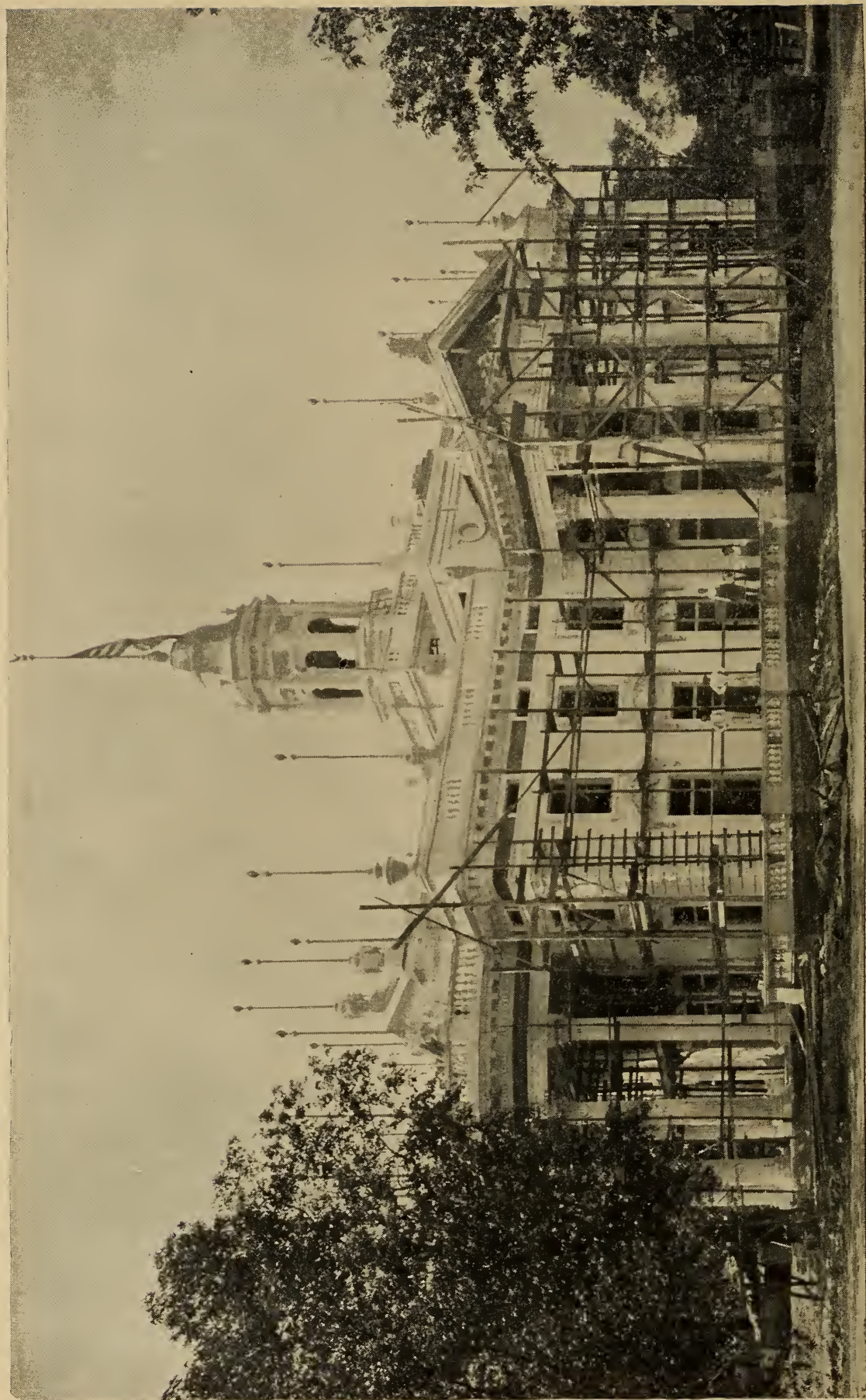
Making a total of regimental officers, including company officers, of forty-five; enlisted men, 544; grand total of 599.

These troops were equipped with the magazine rifle, caliber 30. On the parade they wore their dress uniform, blue cap and white gloves. The troops traveled to St. Louis in their khaki uniforms, carrying with them their blankets, blanket bags and overcoats.

The Exposition Buildings Dedicated

The dedication ceremonies occurred April 30, 1903, and took place in the Liberal Arts Palace. The military parade was the greatest in the history of the country west of the Mississippi River. The ceremonies were participated in by the joint committee of Congress, twenty-six foreign governments and representatives of forty states and territories. The program of the three days' ceremonies follows:

April 30.—Invocation, Cardinal Gibbons; Hon. Thomas Carter, president National Commission, presiding; grand chorus of 2,800 voices, "The Heavens Proclaiming;" presentation of buildings to President of the United States by President Francis; dedication of buildings, President Roose-



IOWA BUILDING AS IT LOOKED AUG. 25, 1903, AT TIME OF FLAG RAISING.

From World's Fair Bulletin, October 1904.

vult; address, ex-President Grover Cleveland; prayer, Bishop E. R. Hendrix; benediction, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter.

May 1.—Diplomatic Day.—Address, Hon. John M. Thurston, of the National Commission, presiding; address, President Francis; address, M. Jean J. Jusserand, French Ambassador; address, Senor de Ojeda, Spanish Minister.

May 2.—Civic Parade; State Day; invocation by Rt. Rev. Wm. R. Harper; address, William Lindsay, of the National Commission, presiding; address, Governor Dockery, of Missouri; address, Governor Odell, of New York; benediction, Rabbi Leon Harrison.

The government sent the harbor defense man-of-war, the monitor *Arkansas*, to participate in the ceremonies, the largest sea-going vessel which ever ascended the Mississippi as far as St. Louis.

Iowa's Flag Raising



TOWER
IOWA BUILDING.

The unfurling of the Stars and Stripes over the Iowa State Building, on Tuesday, August 25, 1903, was one of the events during the constructive period of the World's Fair. The fact that Iowa was the first state building far enough along in construction for such an event was used by the exposition management in stimulating the activity of other states in starting or finishing their buildings. The account of this interesting ceremony was telegraphed all over the country.

Upon this occasion the Iowa Commission had placed the arrangements in charge of Commissioner W. T. Shepherd, superintendent of construction, through whose untiring energy the building had been so successfully constructed.

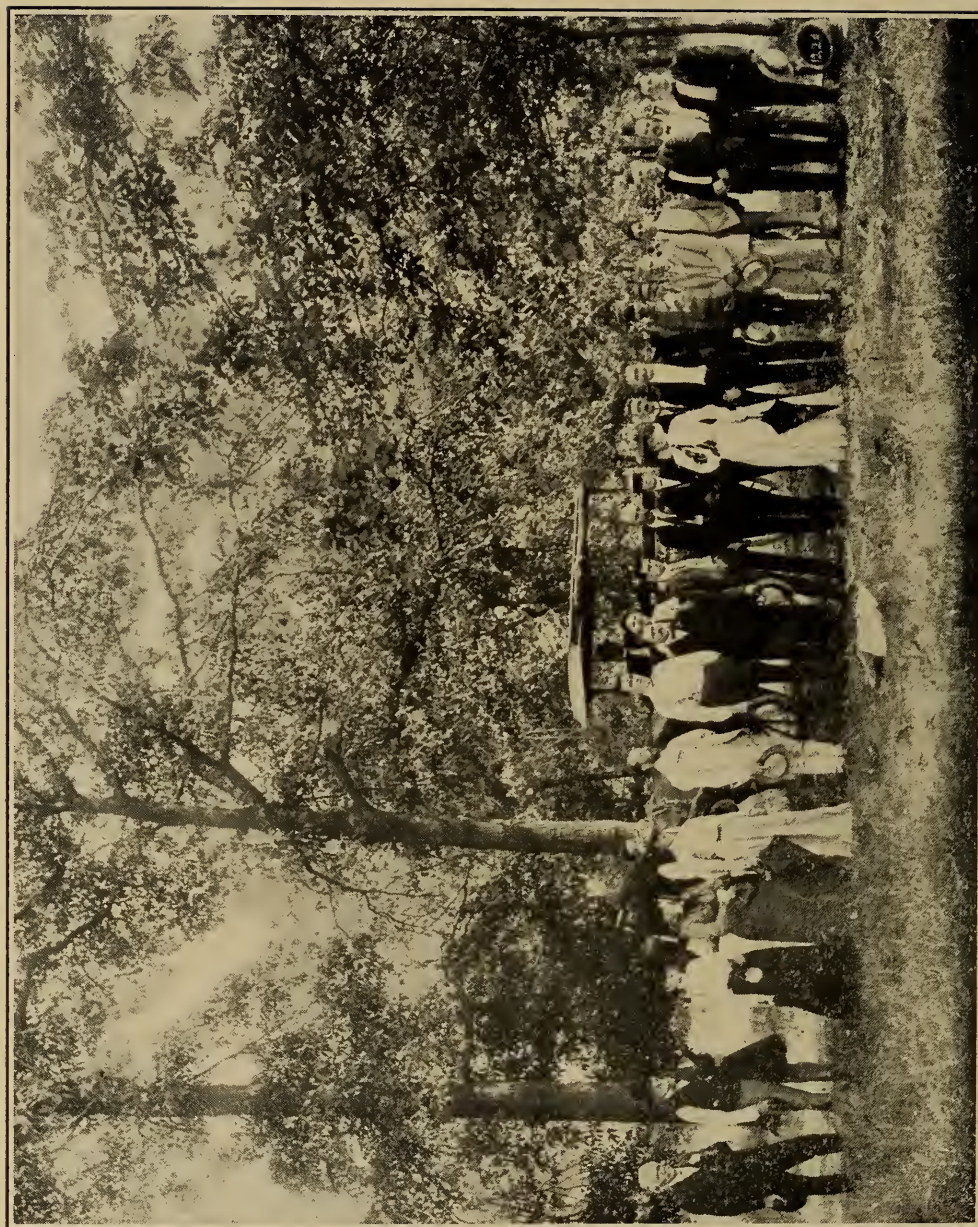
After the flag had been unfurled, the participants repaired to the shade of the trees near the Iowa Building, where short addresses were made.

Commissioner W. T. Shepherd, in pointing to the Stars and Stripes floating on the summer breeze, said:

"It is indeed a great pleasure to thus mark the progress of Iowa in its home building. The Iowa Commission has attempted to do conscientious work for the state, to assume the responsibilities and perform its part in this great exposition. This it wanted to do because Iowa considers herself an important part of the Louisiana Purchase, and, from the standpoint of patriotism, desires to perform her duty in every particular.

"Iowa will not only be well represented in a state building and exhibits, but promises to supply a living exhibit second in numbers to no state in the Union unless it be your own state of Missouri.

"Mr. President, the Iowa Building, now floating Old Glory, is presented to you for your inspection."



GROUP AT IOWA FLAG RAISING.
From World's Fair Bulletin, Oct., 1903.
Commissioner Shepherd in center, at his left Miss Minnie Bronson, President Francis, Secretary Stevens,
Assistant Director Karl S. Hoblitzelle, Press Manager Kelso, Harry Young, J. S. Crawford.



*COMR. W. T. SHEPHERD, Harlan,
Superintendent of Construction.

President Francis Responds.

In responding the president, David R. Francis, said:

"Mr. Shepherd and Friends: Iowa has such a way of pace setting that I am at a loss, at times, to know whether the Hawkeye state has not really had more to do with the buiding of this exposition than my home state. Iowa has certainly 'shown us' Missourians time and time again. Whenever we reach the fork in the road, it is always Iowa or an Iowa man who comes to the front to point out what the sign boards have failed to indicate. Iowa has been loyal to the exposition, and this demonstration of the progress of your building puts new life into our work. We can begin to see the end of the work on this beautiful plateau set apart for the state

homes. This part of the grounds will have added beauty when the plants, shrubs, flowers and walks have been made ready. The walks will be of the finest material the exposition can procure and give an attractiveness never before attained at an exposition.

"Iowa's progress demonstrates to us that we too must be active in the preparation of these grounds.

"I congratulate you, Mr. Shepherd, and the Iowa Commission, upon the imposing appearance of your building. As it nears completion, it more than fulfills your promises, and its classic architecture indicates clearly that no mistake was made when we assigned to your state this sightly location.

"I want to say that the exposition will open on time, April 30, 1904, notwithstanding the numerous reports to the contrary."

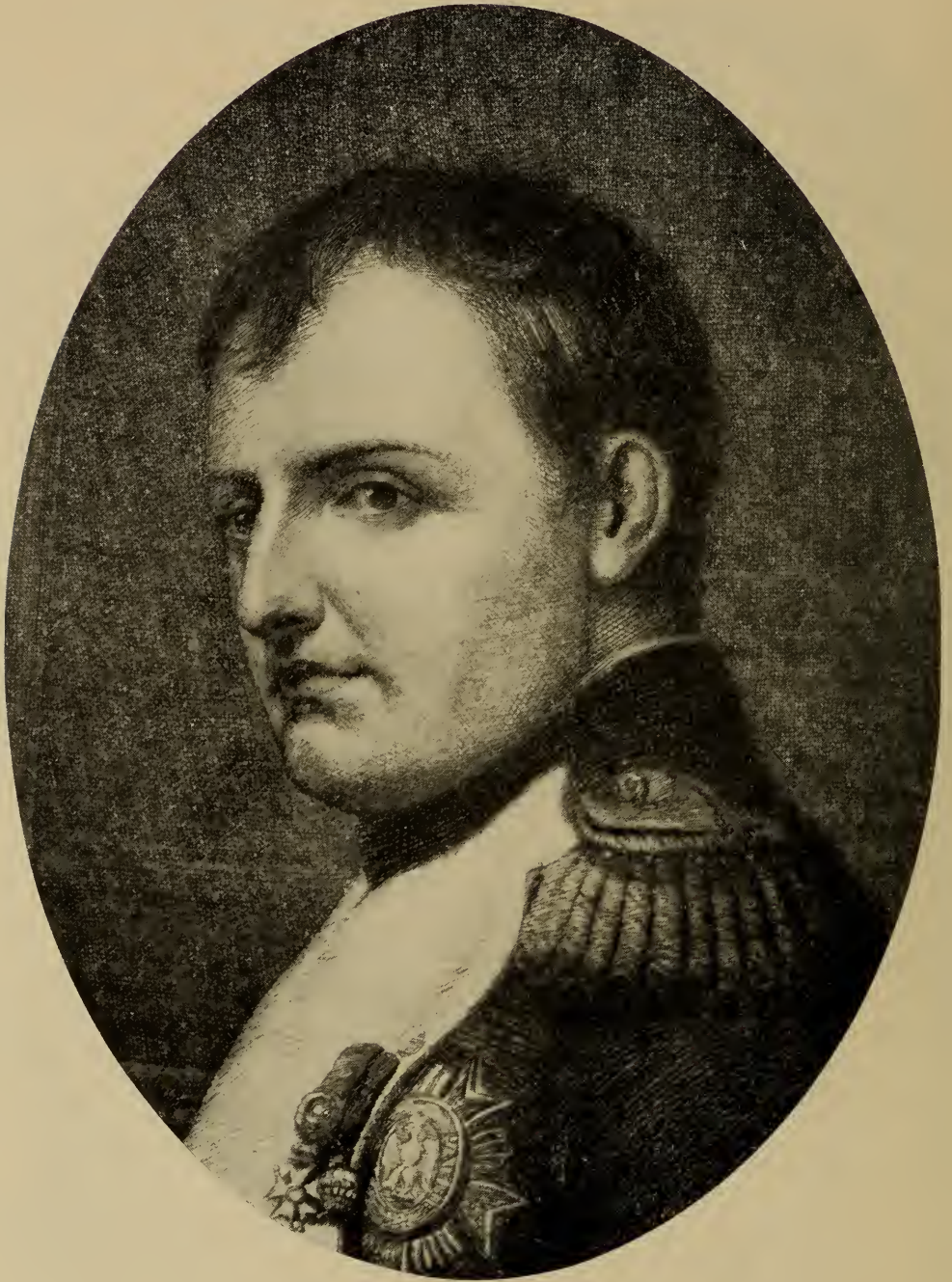
The flag was raised by Miss Minnie Bronson, a native of Iowa, who occupied a prominent position at the exposition in the department of education.

Among the guests at the flag raising were Secretary W. B. Stevens, Mr. W. A. Kelsoe, superintendent of the press department; Mr. J. S. Crawford, of Cherokee, Iowa, of the secretary's office, and Mr. Karl Hoblitzelle, of the office of director of works.



MISS MINNIE BRON-
SON,
Who Raised the Flag.

"They asked me for a city and I have given them an empire."



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

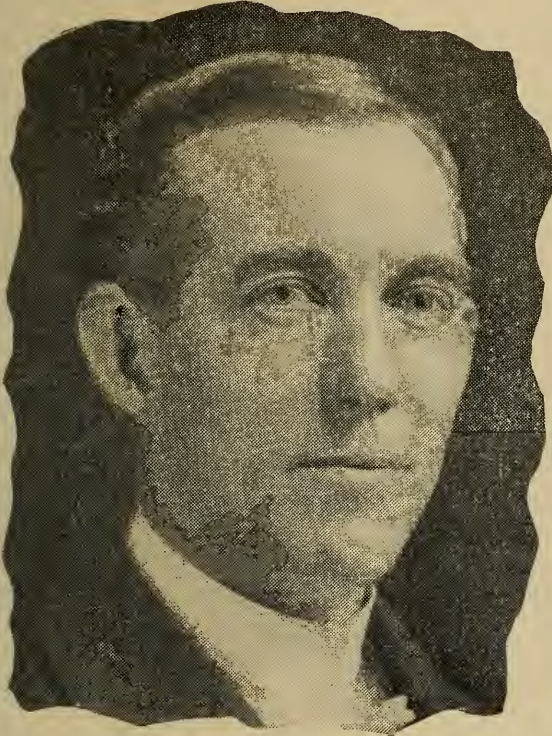
First Consul of France, Who Sold Louisiana to the United States for \$15,000,000.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born August 15, 1769, at Ajaccio, Corsica; died May 5, 1821, at St. Helena. Educated in a military school and served as an officer in the army. Active life began with the revolution of 1789, after which he was driven out of Corsica into France. Entered French army; made First Consul, December 13, 1799; crowned Emperor December 2, 1804. Made treaty to sell the Louisiana Territory to United States through Robert Livingston, April 30, 1803, making the transfer December 20, same year. Sent by the English to St. Helena, October 15, 1815.

Louisiana Purchase Day at Iowa State Fair

At a meeting held in the World's Fair tent on the state fair grounds at 11:30 a. m., Commissioner W. F. Harriman, vice president of the Iowa Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in introducing Dr. A. B. Storms, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Rev. Dr. Storms, who is now president of one of the best, if not the best, college in the land—the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Ames, Iowa."

ADDRESS OF DR. A. B. STORMS.



A. B. STORMS, D. D., Ames,
President Iowa State College.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen: I had the pleasure of meeting the other evening in Chicago a few of the alumni of the institution to which I now have the honor to belong as a freshman, and one of the recent graduates said that on an excursion day to the college one of the visitors who evidently did not understand where she had gone on visiting the grounds, came upon him in one of the shops where he was busy at work, and said to the young man, rather pityingly, "How long are you here for, and what were you sent here for?"

And so it is just possible that there may be some of you here who do not quite understand what the college of Ames is, and I am therefore

glad for such an introduction—it is a college of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Extent of the Empire.

We are here today under the auspices of the Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and especially the Iowa Commission, and our attention naturally should be called to the extent of this empire, for such it is. Napoleon said, "They asked me for a city, and I gave them an empire." It was the city of New Orleans especially they were after—these aggressive westerners of the Mississippi valley. They wanted access to the sea down the river, and they wanted the free access up the Mississippi river for the commerce that should go back and forth, and so these sturdy westerners were demanding that they have this free access through that territory and state. The westerners began to understand that they had



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

the rights of citizens; that they were free men; that they ought to have some views and representation and opportunity in the government of this new land.

And so out of this Father of Waters there has sprung a new civilization. We call ourselves Anglo-Saxon and are proud of that fact. The Anglo-Saxons have thus far in human progress met and conquered races, enslaved them, and robbed them, and yet I believe, as some speaker has said, we have always left them richer, happier and freer than they had ever been before. The Anglo-Saxon is the conquering race, and yet I venture to say here in the Mississippi valley we are developing a new civilization that has in it new features of civilization unknown to the Anglo-Saxon race in the old country. We have an immense empire in its wealth. I often dwell upon this thought and try to imagine all it contains. Let me give you a few dry statistics. They are dry only when they surpass the power to grasp them in the comprehension.

Value of Products.

In 1900 over one-half of the wheat product of the United States was within the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. It amounted to 264,000,000 bushels, and was valued at \$152,000,000.

There were 1,013,000,000 bushels of corn raised that year in this territory, valued at \$314,000,000. There were 311,000,000 bushels of oats raised and marketed, at a value of \$71,000,000, a little less than 40 per cent of the total yield of the country. Ten million dollars worth of barley and \$2,000,000 worth of rye, with 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes and \$130,000,000 worth of hay. The cotton produced in this territory was worth \$50,000,000 that year, and the total valuation of all the products \$755,000,000.

Let us drink that in if we can. The products of a single year such as I have mentioned, just these items, amounting to \$755,000,000. The wool produced in this region was \$15,000,000—over one-third the product of the United States, and a sum equivalent to the cost of the entire territory. We have live stock and farm animals valued at \$825,000,000. It is estimated by the government experts that the agricultural products of a single year are 100 times the purchase price of this vast territory, and that means that one per cent of the products of a year would have paid the purchase price.

The mines of gold and silver produce annually \$88,000,000, and if lead, zinc and copper be added, \$200,000,000. If to this is added the coal produced, which in 1899 amounted to 22,000,000 tons, and the iron ore, amounting to 8,491,000 tons is also added, you will find the total of these items to be close to \$300,000,000, making a total of both of \$500,000,000 for a single

An Empire in Size.

President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, quotes Mr. Austin, of the Bureau of Statistics, when he says that the territory of this region is so great that out of it could be carved the United Kingdom, and then you would have enough left to carve out the Netherlands, with still enough remaining to carve out Belgium and Holland. You would still have left a section out of which you could carve France, and still enough left to cut out the whole empire of Germany in extent, and yet enough from

which to carve Spain, and still it is not exhausted, for you could cut the boot of Italy out of what is left and from the fragments and pieces remaining you could piece out Switzerland. It is simply amazing and almost passes the power of comprehension, and yet in this territory we have not more than one-fourteenth of the population that crowds the countries I have mentioned in the Old World.

Iowa First to Raise Flag.

If you turn to this state of Iowa which occupies a most prominent and gratifying place in the Louisiana Purchase and to the exposition to be held in commemoration, we are proud this morning that our flag floats above the Iowa Building in St. Louis. This building is to be an honor to the state and is already an honor to the enterprise of the Commissioners in that it is the first state building to be erected and the first to float the flag from its dome.

Iowa Real Estate and Products.

If we turn to the statistics as furnished by Professor Kennedy and based upon the United States census, we find that we have in Iowa 229,000 farms, with a population of 2,250,000. We have in acres, 35,856,000. The improved land in Iowa is 86.5 per cent of the whole territory. The farms are valued at \$865,000,000. I do not know whether this is based upon the assessment value or not, but if it is you could not buy Iowa farms for twice that sum. The assessment value somehow has not yet quite come up to the actual selling price of farm lands.

Live stock in Iowa in a year amounts to \$191,000,000. The wheat covers 1,689,000 acres; corn covers 9,800,000 acres. We have 700 square miles of coal fields. Our manufactures number 15,000, and employ 59,000 men.

The farmers of Iowa pay for labor in a single year \$1,300,000 of good, hard cash, and Iowa feeds her live stock in a single year provisions amounting to \$100,000,000.

The agricultural products of Iowa in a year amount to \$400,000,000, nearly, but not quite, these figures, Professor Kennedy tells me—a little more than \$1,000,000 a day.

I asked Professor Curtiss the other day what was the net increase of products which he believed to be due in the last twenty-five years in Iowa to the use of improved agricultural implements and the application of science to farming. He said 40 to 50 per cent increase in the value of the products above the expense involved in the production. This is a sufficiently conclusive argument and testimony as to the value of the scientific and improved methods in agriculture.

This thought I want to leave with you, and that is that our wealth in America and in the valley of the Mississippi and in this territory and state is the creation of industry. The immense wealth of the old empires was not from the increase of industry, but was the result of extortion. Emperors ruled subject territories and wrung from them treasures until Rome became immoral, wealthy and corrupt.

Wealth from the Soil.

We have created a wealth in this territory out of the soil. It has been wrought out by industry and genius; by ingenuity; by improved methods;

by the mixing of brains with the soil. It is the product of industry. Now, if I may take a moment in which to say that which comes to me with even more force. It is time for us not simply to glory over this wealth and the promise of the future, but time for us now to ask what divine providence probably has in mind in putting these trusts into our hands.

Professor Henry was accustomed when conducting laboratory experiment classes to say to his students, "Now be still a moment; I am going to ask God a question."

The discoverer of the planet Neptune, when the star floated into the field of his telescope, exclaimed, "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork."

When Morse had completed the first electrical telegraph, the first message sent was this, "Behold what God hath wrought."

And now we stand in the presence of this immense wealth and the immense opportunity of this day, and it behooves us to stop and ask, What does God mean?

Almighty God has a plan and a purpose for men, and unless they reverently inquire of him and then obey they are likely to find deterioration and then decay in the varied riches which they possess.

A New Ideal of Liberty.

One of the things, surely, that God intends for us I believe is to work out a new ideal of freedom. A new ideal of liberty has been wrought, and that ideal is equality of opportunity. The old thought of freedom consisted in the belief of class distinction, and the aristocracy created by the crown was perpetuated thus from generation to generation, and carried with it special privileges. The aristocracy of education shows the educated class only, and the great mass of people simply existed with only the right and privilege of serving their fellows. You know the old rhyme:

"The king said, I rule all;
The soldier said, I fight for all;
The priest said, I pray for all;
John Bull said, I pay for all."

That stage is past. A new ideal of liberty has been wrought, and that is equality of opportunity. It does not mean that all men are to be forced into artificial equality, but that men shall have a chance without these artificial barriers of class privileges. That idea of making men equal by force, a sort of rude socialism, is about as sensible as the scheme of the Kansas farmer who tried to cross a strawberry plant with a milk-weed, so that he might raise strawberries and cream. There are distinctions you cannot ignore.

Now, on this western soil, these Mississippi bottoms and these Missouri bottoms, there has sprung some of our grandest men. Under the old class distinctions and prejudices they never would have had a chance. We are proud as a nation today of the Middle West. Many great and good men and some of our statesmen have come from this region; and, more than this, the republican and the democratic ideals that have given our country such distinct merit have sprung largely from this western land. One of the ideals, then, is that of liberty, and I believe we ought

to know how to protect it. I speak now what comes to me as a serious problem. I believe our country must have a care about the immigrants that are flooding to our shores. If the rate of increase goes on we shall have a million of immigrants landing this current year. I do not think we can shut ourselves in or build a barb-wire fence around our country and enjoy all of our civilization alone. We will rot if we attempt to do that; but I do believe that the institutions which we have in this country are of such a character and so precious that under the guidance of Providence we need to guard them and to do whatever seems necessary for their safety and well-being. If the time shall come when foreigners are essential, and many foreigners are—I am not speaking disparagingly now of foreigners, for we cannot any of us go back very many generations without striking that blood ourselves—but I am speaking strictly of the class that threatens us, and I say again we must do anything that may be necessary to safeguard our institutions and ideals. We must not allow it to be flooded. It means absolute destruction to us to allow that.

Responsibilities of Freedom.

Our Congress must take this question into consideration more seriously than it has yet done. There must be a guarding of this precious thing—freedom. There is something very beautiful about it, and I feel myself very strongly in sympathy with the extending of our civilization so wide that it shall reach man, because he is a man and citizen. And yet I think that needs to be guarded; there needs to be some measure of justice and some recognition of the responsibility of freedom, else we might not be safe in its exercise.

And yet I want to say, on the other hand, I am glad for the generosity of Americans. Under our own flag there has been an invitation to the foreigner to come and share and help people our possessions; to help build institutions to teach the world. I think this western section has a mission to perform. Our eastern people are looking across the Atlantic. They have the prejudices, in some measure, of the Europeans, but in this land of the Mississippi valley we know what democracy is, though it is sometimes crudely expressed.

Andrew Jackson "broke into" politics in 1829, a western man in the rough. He did not understand the east, nor the east him. But he represented the force of the west. That was a red-letter day for the nation. That force of the west has been expressing itself in both political parties ever since.

The Exposition an Educator.

The New Yorker, the man of the east, cannot yet understand the westerner and the west, only as he comes here and is awakened to the tremendous significance of the Middle-West. So I believe our Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be a great educational force in this nation. This country will not be after that the same in its sentiment, and in its valuation of things that it was before. It will be broader in every way. The Chicago Exposition had a wide educational influence upon the east, and they will need more education, and we are here to give it to them in all humility. We need help ourselves. We who have never seen the Atlantic

ocean are not quite free from prejudices belonging to us, and we need to see what the east is doing and to be brought into touch with it. This country will be brought into closer touch by this exposition.

Let me say this, that I believe it to be in the purpose of Almighty God that there should be conserved here those ennobling qualities of character which have been our ultimate resource in every time of need. We have had some leaders from the west who have taught us something of the elemental gradeur of simple manhood. Lincoln was one of these. Doctor Pope tells this story of Lincoln: There was a little pettifogger in Lincoln's town with whom Lincoln had had some difficulty, not personally, but in the course of business, and he most thoroughly despised the fellow. One day in the hotel lobby Lincoln was listening to a conversation between some bystanders. They were talking about the transmigration of souls, the idea being that in the beginning everybody had a soul, and when one person died and another person was born, the soul of the dying passed to the next one born. Lincoln said, upon being questioned, that he did not know much about it, but if that was the case, when S— was born, referring to his despised neighbor, it must have been that nobody died.

In the "Memoirs of Grant," when that came out, Matthew Arnold, the critic of England, read it and said that Grant "lacked distinction." A friend and classmate of mine, hearing of this criticism given by Matthew Arnold, said, "Poor Matt.! When he gets to heaven he won't like God."

So I have a sort of a feeling that we have a lesson to teach the world still as to that elemental manhood out of which civilizations and political governments are enduringly developed. There has never been found such freedom as is found here on this western soil. But it behooves us to do our duty.

On the field of Saratoga there is a monument erected to the four generals who fought there. There is place for a bronze statue at each corner. Under one niche is the name of Horatio Gates, and his statue in the niche. In another corner is the statue and the name of Schuyler, and in another the statue and the name of Morgan. The other niche is left significantly empty, and under it simply the name of Benedict Arnold.

Other civilizations have failed and found judgment, and so may we, unless in addition to the material development and wealth—unless in addition to our liberty, civil and political—there shall come that transfiguring power of the spirit that expresses itself in lofty ideals which shall save us from failure.

I thank you for your kind indulgence.

PORTRAITS IN FIRE.

In celebrating Louisiana Purchase Day the state fair management arranged for a fireworks display at the evening performance showing mammoth likenesses of Thomas Jefferson, President Francis and President Larrabee.



DEDICATION OF IOWA BUILDING, NOV. 14, 1903

President Frances with white hat, at his left Secretary Stevens, Chairman Winner; at his right F. W. Lehmann, Secretary Conaway, President Robinson and Secretary Hull of the Southern Iowa Press Association, Editors of the Association, Exposition officials and ladies.

From World's Fair Bulletin, Dec, 1903.

Editors Inspect the Fair

On November 13 and 14, 1903, the Southern Iowa editors, with Mr. L. S. Robinson, Glenwood, president, and Mr. O. E. Hull, Leon, secretary, and about eighty-five in the party, visited St. Louis and the exposition grounds. They were met at the hotel by special cars and taken to the Administration Building, where a reception was tendered them in the office of President Francis. Secretary Stevens and Director of Exhibits F. J. V. Skiff delivered welcoming speeches, giving a little insight into the history of the exposition and its plans.

In responding to these addresses of welcome, the president of the association, Mr. L. S. Robinson, editor of the "Glenwood Opinion," said:

"Responding to the address of welcome to the city of St. Louis and to your grand achievements in opening the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in behalf of the editorial association of Southern Iowa, I wish to return my sincere thanks and the thanks of our association for the honor thus conferred. I have been filled with wonderment at the vastness of your undertaking and accomplishments. Being from Iowa, you need show us nothing but courtesy and good treatment; being from a prohibition state, the latter we can stand often. Your fame, like Solomon's of old, has gone forth into the remote kingdoms of the earth; and, like Queen Sheba, we have come to learn for ourselves, and now that we have seen and heard, we can cry aloud in the language of the ancient queen, 'The half has never been told.' And may our visit to your exposition be as fruitful of good in a financial way as was Queen Sheba's to Solomon, and may you receive a hundred fold 'six hundred, three score and six talents of gold.'"

A luncheon was given the editors in one of the dining rooms at the Administration Building, and Secretary Stevens acted as master of ceremonies. Miss Florence Hayward, one of the foreign commissioners for the exposition, was introduced and gave a few inside facts on how she secured the Queen's Jubilee presents for the exposition. Secretary Stevens had announced that the men commissioners had failed in an attempt to bring about this concession, and it was left to Miss Hayward—a woman—to consummate the deal. Her reminiscences were greeted with applause and laughter by the editors. Miss Hayward was very modest in claiming the credit, saying that the reason for her success was simply that she was not limited in her appointment, she having been made a commissioner on the same basis as the men. She said also that the St. Louis Exposition was in advance of all other exposition ever held in that there would be but one standard for the sexes. After luncheon the editors were taken in carriages for a tour of the exposition grounds.

Iowa Building Dedicated

On Saturday, November 14, 1903, the Iowa State Building was dedicated. The Iowa Commission, through the chairman of the executive committee, Hon. W. W. Witmer, and the secretary, arranged for a luncheon for the occasion, having representatives of the exposition management and the Southern Iowa editors as guests.

The invocation was delivered by Mr. Frederick M. Smith, editor of "The Saints' Herald," of Lamoni, Iowa, the official organ of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.



FREDERICK M. SMITH, Lamoni
Chaplain Dedication Iowa Bldg.

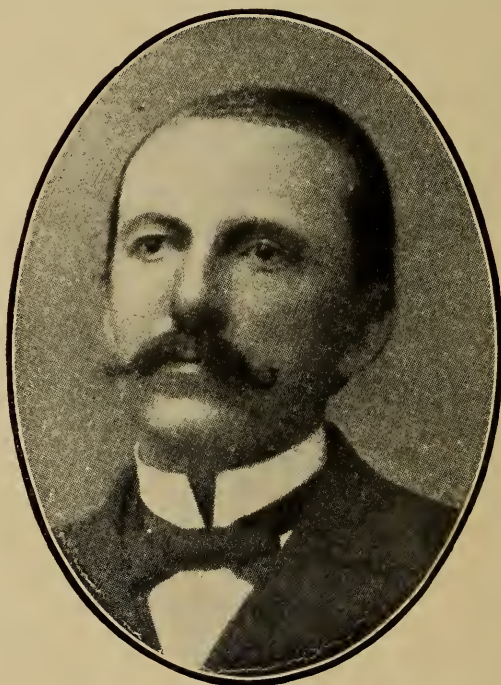
Mr. Smith graduated from the Iowa City Academy in 1894, took a preparatory course in the Iowa State University, and graduated from Graceland College, Lamoni, in 1898, as B. S. He was ordained as an elder in the church, at present holding the position of first counselor to President Joseph Smith, his father. He takes a great interest in state affairs and is president of the Decatur County Historical Society, a branch of the Iowa state organization at Iowa City.

Being a prominent and working member of the Southern Iowa Editorial Association, he has naturally been selected as its chaplain.

Invocation by Frederick M. Smith.

"Our Father in heaven, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee for life and its blessings, and we are grateful to Thee, oh God, that Thou art mindful of our needs, physical as well as spiritual. We accept these viands as being from Thy bounteous hand, and return Thee thanks therefor. Bless them to our use, and us to Thy service. Bless us as we partake, and in our gathering on this occasion, and remember our needs as individuals. Strengthen us for our duties, and Thine be the praise and the glory, now and forever. Amen."

Chairman Witmer, in introducing President Francis, said that it was indeed a pleasure for him, representing, as he was, the Iowa Commission, to have the honor of being the first to invite to Iowa's own building the representatives of the press of Iowa and the exposition management. The Iowa Commission feels indebted to President Francis and his co-laborers for the many social courtesies to the state officers and Commissioners during the preliminary work, and the time has come when these pleasures may in a measure be returned, and it is the desire of the representa-



W. W. WITMER,

Chairman Press and Exploitation Committee

tives of the state that this gathering today may be but a beginning of many like occasions during the life of the exposition.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

David R. Francis, president of the Exposition Company, in responding, said that the state of Iowa was not indebted to the exposition for favors shown, but that the obligations, on the other hand, seemed to him to be on the opposite side of the ledger. "In fact, Mr. Chairman, we will never be able to repay in any degree the favors which have been shown us by your state and your people. Iowa has been with us from the start, and our obligations are even now past redemption. It is a great pleasure to be here today to join with you in the opening of your beautiful building and in dedicating it to the exposition for use during the term of the fair.. Iowa has already won so many grand prizes and gold medals that I fear the exposition company will be bankrupt in its attempt to pay Iowa's winnings. The work of your state, and especially of the Commission, and the good friends at Washington and Des Moines, will never be forgotten, and I assure you now that in every consideration we shall keep Iowa and Iowa's interests uppermost in our minds."

President Francis then spoke of the prominence of Iowa people in the exposition (see Iowa at the World's Fair) and in the work of exploitation stated that Iowa had advanced more than any other state, adding that he wished to take this occasion to extend the thanks of the exposition management for the generous support and aid which Iowa had given in bringing about this present condition.

FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.



FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.

Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, whom Chairman Witmer introduced as an Iowa man of whom Iowa was ever proud and were still prone to claim, gave a glowing account of the exposition work. In his beautiful word picture of the benefits of such an exposition, he paused to ask, "Does it pay to erect these mammoth buildings, which, in a short time, are to be torn down and removed?" In answering, he said, "The pyramids of Egypt, erected to endure for centuries, were built to gratify the vanity of ancient kings, and told stories of oppression and bondage. All the vast expense of the exposition marks the progress and achievement of centuries of civilization and blazes the way for future progress and

development." He then paid a tribute to the American schools, and likened the great exposition to the schools of our land. You may burn or destroy the schoolhouse, but you cannot destroy the useful lessons that have been implanted therein.

Mr. Edward W. Egan, of the "Atlantic Telegraph," responded to "The Southern Editors," and wittingly referred to the generous entertainment which had been afforded them, and said that if there had been anything in their minds concerning opposition either to the great exposition or to the Iowa Commission, such thought had most surely been dispelled by the marked attention shown to the editorial party on every side while guests in St. Louis.

Mr. I. N. Beard, of the "Osceola Democrat," responded to the toast, "Iowa," and Professor WJ McGee, an Iowa man, now chief of the department of anthropology, spoke of the department which he represents, and the study of man.

Mr. Mark Bennett, chief of the press bureau, who had been the constant guide and entertainer of the editors, responded to the toast, "The Ladies."

To Be a Temple of Music.

Chairman Witmer announced that it was the intention of President and Mrs. Larrabee to install in the Iowa Building a very handsome pipe organ, it being their idea to make "Iowa," during the exposition period, a veritable temple of music, and an agreeable place for visitors and exposition people to make headquarters. A most cordial invitation was extended to every member of the press to make the Iowa Building their headquarters, with assurance that ample provisions would be made for accommodations. This opportunity was taken to thank all the editors for the very generous help given to the Iowa Commission in the work of exploitation. It pleased him, he said, to hear the statement from President Francis that Iowa's work was appreciated.

Louisiana Purchase Flag Day

A new day has been added to the list of celebrations. In stimulating activity among the schools of Iowa, the department of education, under Commissioner James H. Trewin and Superintendent F. J. Sessions, enlisted the support of State Superintendent Richard C. Barrett. Governor Cummins issued a proclamation naming December 20, 1903, the 99th anniversary of the formal transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States as Louisiana Purchase Flag Day (see Proclamations).

Although the time was short to arrange for a general observance, the capitol building and all the state buildings were appropriately decorated for the occasion and in many schools commemorative exercises were held.

At the April meeting of the Commission, Commissioner Trewin introduced a resolution reciting the fact that as the 20th of the following December would be the 100th anniversary of the transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States, the Commission urge a general observance of this centennial in the schools of the state.

He asked also to have the time set for Friday, December 18. owing to

the fact that the 20th would fall on Sunday. The Commission unanimously approved the resolution. Steps were taken at once to bring about a proper observance of the day.

The Department of Public Instruction issued a thirty-two-page illustrated pamphlet on "The Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, 1903" (see biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the state of Iowa, November 1, 1903, pages 101-134). This pamphlet contains an introduction by Governor Cummins and by Superintendent Barrett, as follows:

Introduction.

"There is no event in the history of America that should be celebrated by the people of Iowa with more fervor than the transfer of the territory which now comprises the state, from France to the United States. There is no day that should be remembered with deeper patriotic gratitude by the citizens of this commonwealth than the day upon which the flag of the Republic supplanted the flag of the empire. Let us not forget that it is through this event that we must trace our title to the immortal rights and dignities of the Declaration of Independence, to the glories of the War of the Revolution, and to the priceless heritage of the Constitution. The day is not only significant to Iowa, but to the country and the world. The nation has marched with mighty strides toward leadership in all the affairs of the earth. Who can say where we would have been in the race of progress had the Mississippi river continued to be our western boundary? The men of 1803 builded better than they knew, for the Providence that works with steady purpose for the good of humanity inspired their course. The recognition, year by year, of this vital day in the history of the land can but make us worthier of the unequaled privileges we enjoy.

"ALBERT B. CUMMINS, Governor of Iowa."

"To the Teachers of Iowa—The Department of Public Instruction, in preparing this leaflet, aims to awaken a greater interest in the history of Iowa and her institutions, and of the Louisiana Territory, its discoverers, explorers, early settlers, and resources, and to call the attention of the citizens of our state to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1904.

"In part, our object will have been attained if this little publication serves to incite further study—not only in libraries, but in newspapers and magazines and in public addresses from the pulpit and platform—of the great underlying principles of self-government.

"While the teacher should at all times teach the principles of true citizenship, he may frequently, with beneficial results, have special day exercises, and with enthusiasm kindle in the minds of his pupils consideration of the public good, the welfare of the nation, and the interests of mankind.

"It has been deemed appropriate to designate Friday, December 18th (the 20th being Sunday), as Louisiana Purchase Flag Day for the schools. On the latter date at New Orleans in 1803, the Spanish government of Louisiana surrendered the province to the Commissioner of France, who

immediately transferred it to the government of the United States, which assumed formal sovereignty and raised the American flag.

"That the teachers of the state of Iowa will prepare suitable exercises commemorating the centennial anniversary of this, one of the very greatest events in the history of the Republic, is a fond hope and an earnest desire.

"Grateful acknowledgement is due to all who have contributed to the text, and to the Iowa Commission Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and its officers.

"RICHARD C. BARRETT, Supt. Public Instruction."

This pamphlet contained many historical articles and topics for study, selection appropriate of the times for recitations, facts concerning the exposition and the work of the Iowa Commission. Twenty-five thousand copies were printed and distributed among the common and high schools of the state.

Hon. J. H. Vaill, Commissioner for Connecticut, wrote Superintendent of Public Instruction R. C. Barrett: "After carefully reading the school leaflet issued from your office I can readily understand why Iowa leads the Louisiana Purchase states."

At the request of Commissioner Trewin, the secretary took up the correspondence with school superintendents, and at the time of the December 2, 1903, meeting of the Commission, reported that practically three-fifths of the schools of the state were then in the work of preparation for special programs to be given on December 18th, designated by the Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction as Louisiana Purchase Flag Day. It was the desire that the celebration of this day be made universal, if possible, and where towns and cities could be interested in holding public services, this should be done. (See Report of Department of Education.)

THE DAY CELEBRATED.

The department of education estimates that 700,000 pupils in 13,000 schoolrooms in Iowa celebrated Louisiana Purchase Flag Day. Many Iowa officials and patriotic citizens made addresses at the schools and the day was generally observed as a holiday. Among the addresses delivered was the following, at the Northwestern Iowa Teachers' Association, at Sioux City, 1903, by Hon. Henry Sabin, for many years Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The Purchase of Louisiana

By Henry Sabin.

France made heroic efforts to retain a foothold on the American continent. Her last hope failed when Montcalm surrendered at Quebec and England took possession of the Ohio valley east of the Mississippi.

In 1762 France ceded to Spain all that remained of her territory on the continent. The treaty was signed by Louis XV, and for a long time



HENRY SABIN. Des Moines

was held as a state secret. But at the commencement of the nineteenth century, a century destined to be a marvel among centuries, things took on new political shade. Napoleon was casting the shadow which troubled all Europe. It was known to the great powers that he was scheming to regain Louisiana, and to build at New Orleans a French city, to be at the head of a colonial empire. He was the man for the hour. England was watching with her fleets and armies ready for any emergency. A great prize was perhaps within her reach. Spain was weak and vacillating and Napoleon, eager to checkmate England, in need of ready money to carry out his plans, was anxious to seal the contract.

Activity of Jefferson.

Jefferson did not hesitate, for hesitation and timidity would have been fatal to his plans. He gave full power to his ministers, Monroe and Livingston, to finish the transaction. He even urged haste on their part. Congress had given him no power, and certainly he found no warrant in the federal constitution. Still, like Lincoln, who found his warrant in the necessities of the hour, Jefferson met the emergency in order to save the future of the nation. The purchase of Louisiana was the one great act which put the mark of statesman upon Thomas Jefferson. With far-seeing wisdom, born of that Providence which time and again has guided the destiny of America, he forecast the future, and gave the nation, even in its youth, its first impetus on its way to the mastery of the continent.

The situation was this: The Atlantic on the east and the Mississippi on the west barred an expansion in either direction. Florida cut us off from any approach to the gulf. England controlled the ocean by her fleets and Spain opened and closed the port of New Orleans to our commerce as suited her own plans. Among the states and in Congress there was no union of purpose. The years since the adoption of the constitution were not sufficient to solidify us into one people. It took the years of the Civil War to do that. The states bordering upon the river were urgent in their demand that we take New Orleans and hold it if necessary by force and at the risk of a war with Spain or France.

The Hesitation of the East.

On the Atlantic coast the wisest statesman had no thought of our coming greatness. To them the lands beyond the river were as full of vague suggestions as are those of the world to come. They said: "We possess all the land we can govern, and more than we can populate in the next century."

The doctrine of state rights, which was so prevalent during anti-slavery days, was born in New England, and the Massachusetts senators in Congress were its chief champions. This question must be met: "Are we to remain a second-class people, existing only through the suffrance of other nations; or shall we open our doors to the emigrants of all lands and eventually enter the contest for leadership among the nations of the world?" At first even the great mind of Jefferson failed to comprehend it, and he expected Livingston and Monroe to treat for a narrow strip of land on the west bank, the mouth of the river and the city of New Orleans. They were to pay \$2,000,000.

Surprised and Embarrassed.

Jefferson and his supporters were astonished when information reached them that the envoys had guaranteed the payment of \$15,000,000, and more than doubled the territory of the United States as it then existed. Livingston and Monroe did not dare to wait for instructions. England was preparing her fleets for war with France, and New Orleans was her objective point. Napoleon urged haste. "England," he said, "knows all that is going on at Washington, but she has no intimation of my designs." The treaties—there were three of them necessary—were made and signed on the 30th day of April, 1803. It was a narrow margin. Within ninety days of that date England might be in full possession of New Orleans, from which it would be impossible to dislodge her. New Orleans would have been converted into a second Gibraltar and the Red Cross of St. George would have been nailed to the mast. Events were forced upon us. We were building better than we knew, and when the issue was fully known we were forced to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" What Jefferson began in 1803, Jackson finished in 1815, and never since Pakenham and his army of 15,000 men were defeated has England cherished a hope of establishing her power west of the Mississippi. Nations as well as individuals have dreams, and this dream of England's proved to be only a passing vision of the night.

Jefferson was not only astonished, but he was greatly embarrassed. The magnitude of the transaction exceeded his imagination. Would Congress ratify the treaty and make the necessary provisions for carrying it out? The Federalists were exceedingly bitter and the result promised to be doubtful. This was Jefferson's opportunity. His enemies were his salvation. He made the ratification of the treaties an administration measure, and rallied his friends to his aid. On the 17th of October, Jefferson sent his message to Congress and in two days the treaties were ratified, and soon after the necessary provisions for carrying them out were made in the House by a vote of 90 to 25. Was the act unconstitutional? Jefferson at first thought it was, but he found his doubts all cleared away when the suggestion was made to him that he was acting under that clause which gives the President and the Senate power to make and ratify treaties. It proved not to be the last time in which an unconstitutional act has been done in the name of the constitution.

A Change in the Map.

But the deed was done, and with one stroke of his pen Jefferson changed the course of national growth. The nineteenth century has on its books but one act equal to it, and that was when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

When the eighteenth century closed Spain nominally possessed the land west of the river. There was, however, in existence a secret treaty by which Spain retroceded Louisiana to France. On the 30th of November, 1803, the flag of Spain gave place to that of France. In twenty days, December 20, 1803, the tri-colored flag of France gave place to the Stars and Stripes. There were stately ceremonies which we have not time to follow. The memories of victories and defeats, of Montcalm and Champlain, of Marquett and La Salle, of lands solemnly dedicated to the realm of France under Louis XV, always joined with the gorgeous ceremonies of the Church, throng the moment and make it solemn and pathetic.

The reign of France and of Europe on this continent was ended. It was the dawn of a new era for America; the fulfillment of Bishop Berkeley's prophecy:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already passed;
The fifth shall close the drama of the day—
Time's noblest offspring is its last."

All Praise to Livingston.

But let us be just. We praise Jefferson and laud him to the skies, but we should not forget Livingston. He was the first to recognize the advantages to come from Napoleon's offer to sell the entire territory, and when Monroe hesitated his decision and persistency turned the scales. He was the right man for the time, and when the history of the Louisiana Purchase is written up, his name will stand next to that of Thomas Jefferson.

And here we may well pause, and from our present eminence of national greatness review the ground over which a century has led us. In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to us, and thus gave us full control of the gulf commerce. At the same time she relinquished her title to Oregon and Washington, and thus strengthened our claim to all that territory. But our title to these states, in fact to all our possessions on the Pacific coast, would not be worth the parchment on which it is written, with the intervening lands included in Louisiana in the hands of a hostile nation. Our strength today is in the fact that we own a continuous body of land; that there is no intervening break; that from east to west, from north to south, state is linked to state in an unbroken union, and that the same flag floats over all.

"Forever float, that standard sheet,
When breathes the foe, but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

Civilization Enters.

Out of this purchase we have carved twelve states and two organized territories. Where once "the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild

fox dug his hole unscared," 15,000,000 people enjoy the rights and privileges of civilized life. Where once stood the Indian wigwam, now are found the mansion and the farmhouse, and where "the Indian hunter wooed his dusky mate," or "paddled his light canoe over the waters of the great river," are now heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive or the exhaust of the steamboat, as they carry the commerce of all lands into territories which a century ago were barren and unknown.

On Jefferson's monument, erected at Monticello, is this inscription, as written by himself:

"Here lies Thomas Jefferson,
The author of the Declaration of Independence,
The founder of the University of Virginia,
The author of the statute of religious liberty for Virginia."

When the Louisiana Purchase Exposition opens, its officials should add to this inscription the fourth line:

"He signed the treaties which alone rendered possible the expansion and growth of the American republic."

Self-Preservation.

Self-preservation is as much the first law of nations as of individuals. Jackson recognized it repeatedly during his administration. McKinley recognized it on acquiring Hawaii and in dealing with Spain. The one is necessary to the protection of our western coast, and Cuba in the hand of a foreign nation would be a perpetual menace to the southern states.

Roosevelt is guided by the same principle in dealing with Panama. If haste has characterized his movements, necessity demanded it, for America, and America alone, must build and control the Panama canal. Thomas Jefferson was never greater, never more consistent with himself, than when he stepped ahead of all, as he did when he urged and accomplished the Louisiana Purchase.

Of the future we dare not even dream. It may take another century to complete what the last century has begun. Already our flag has crossed the Pacific coast and floats over Hawaii and the Philippines. To bring these lands under the influence of Republican institutions and to imbue their inhabitants with a love of Republican liberty will prove a work which will tax the nerves of the statesman and the patriot. The ship which was launched when the Louisiana Purchase was completed, one hundred years ago, can never furl her sails nor drop her anchor.

"Our lives must on and upward go;
The eternal step of progress beats
To that dread anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats."

TRANSFER TOOK PLACE.

At New Orleans the elaborate ceremonies consisted of a reproduction of the events of one hundred years before. French and American war ships were in attendance by direction of their government, and Spain was represented officially by her consul. The grandsons of Governor Claiborne

and General Williamson, who had direct participation in the historical events, were conspicuous in the celebration. The ceremonies took place in the old Cabildo, where the former transfer occurred one hundred years before. This building was reproduced at St. Louis as the Louisiana state building.

Opening Day Ceremonies

Pronounced to Have Been Witnessed by the Largest Attendance of People in the History of World's Fairs.

The Opening Day ceremonies, April 30, 1904, were ideal in every respect, the weather propitious and the attendance satisfactory.

The parade to the Louisiana Purchase monument was made up in divisions as follows:

Exposition officials, including the board of directors.

The National Commission.

The Board of Lady Managers.

Foreign commissions and representatives.

State and territorial officers and commissions in the order of their admission, as follows:

States in the Purchase.—1, Louisiana; 2, Missouri; 3, Arkansas; 4, Iowa; 5, Minnesota; 6, Kansas; 7, Nebraska; 8, Colorado; 9, North Dakota; 10, South Dakota; 11, Montana; 12, Wyoming.

Territories in the Purchase.—1, Indian Territory; 2, Oklahoma.

The Thirteen Original States.—1, Pennsylvania; 2, New Jersey; 3, Georgia; 4, Connecticut; 5, Massachusetts; 6, Maryland; 7, South Carolina; 8, New Hampshire; 9, Virginia; 10, New York; 11, North Carolina; 12, Rhode Island; 13, Delaware.

States Outside of the Purchase.—1, Vermont; 2, Kentucky; 3, Tennessee; 4, Ohio; 5, Indiana; 6, Mississippi; 7, Illinois; 8, Alabama; 9, Maine; 10, Michigan; 11, Texas; 12, Wisconsin; 13, California; 14, Oregon; 15, West Virginia; 16, Nevada.

Territories Outside of the Purchase.—1, New Mexico; 2, Arizona; 3, Alaska; 4, Porto Rico; 5, Philippine Islands.

These were followed by city delegations, military and civic companies, and the parade of the dwellers on the Pike. In this unique procession were the representatives of nearly all the nations of the earth, civilized and barbarian. The variety, brilliancy and strangeness of the costumes and personal adornments lent color and picturesqueness to this greatest of all carnivals.

Arriving at the Louisiana Purchase Monument the ceremonies were as follows:

Invocation, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago.

Address, Hon. David R. Francis, president Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In closing his address, President Francis said:

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the acquisition of an empire by a deed of the pen, salutes the representatives, executive and legislative, of the federal government, and tenders most profound thanks for the recognition extended and assistance rendered. It ac-

knowledges obligation to states and territories and foreign countries for co-operation and contribution, and makes its obeisance to commissioners and exhibitors.

"Open, ye gates; swing wide, ye portals! Enter herein, ye sons of men, and behold the achievements of your race. Learn the lesson here taught and gather from it inspiration for still greater accomplishments."

Address, Mr. W. H. Thompson, treasurer Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Address, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works, the architect and builder of the exposition.



ISAAC S. TAYLOR. St. Louis,
Director of Works.

"Mr. President, at last the words of the song have been spelled, the harmony and the music of the song itself floats in the air from yonder hilltop over the land out into the sea and echoes on the shores of foreign nations."

Upon the conclusion of his address, Mr. Taylor presented to his staff their diplomas, as follows:

Karl Bitter, chief of sculpture; George E. Kessler, chief landscape engineer; E. L. Masqueray, chief of design; E. B. Ellicott, chief electrical and mechanical engineer; J. S. Tritle, general superintendent; R. H. Philips, chief civil engineer.

Mr. Taylor then said: "Mr. President, I present to you the keys to these palaces that surround us," at the same time delivering to President Francis an exquisitely wrought

gold key, engraved with the words, "Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Key to the Buildings."

Sousa's Band then rendered Von der Stucken's march, "Louisiana," after which President Francis introduced Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, director of exhibits.

"The Hymn of the West," written by Edmund Clarence Stedman for the occasion, was then sung by a chorus of 400 voices.

Address, Hon. Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis.

Address, Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president of the National Commission.

Address, United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire, chairman of the visiting committee representing the United States Senate.

Address, Hon. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, representing the visiting committee of the national House of Representatives.

Address, Mr. Albino R. Nuncio, Commissioner General for Mexico.

Address, M. Michel Lagrave, Commissioner General for France.

Address, Mr. Edward H. Harriman, President New York State Commission.

Address, Hon. Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War, the personal representative of the President of the United States.

Preceding this address the chorus sang "America," the immense audience rising and remaining with uncovered heads.

When Mr. Taft had concluded, the most impressive of all the incidents of the ceremonies took place. The time had now come for the President of the United States to formally open the exposition by pressing the key of the telegraph instrument which would release the mighty machinery that would send the thrill of life and motion into the great exhibition. While President Francis stood at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument, in St. Louis, with his finger on the golden key, President Roosevelt was in a similar attitude in the famous East Room in the White House, in Washington. Surrounding him was a notable company assembled to witness the unique ceremony—the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries, the president pro tem of the Senate, Mr. Frye; the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Cannon, and scores of other dignitaries.

At 12:15 p. m. the following dispatch was sent by President Francis to Washington from the station at the Louisiana Purchase Monument:

"President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, presents his compliments to the President of the United States, and begs to say that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition await the pleasure of President Roosevelt, who is to transmit the electrical energy which is to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the great exposition."

President Roosevelt then spoke to the assembled guests in the White House as follows:

"I have received from the exposition grounds the statement that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition awaits the pressing of the button which is to transmit the electrical energy which is to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the exposition.

"I wish now to greet all present, especially the representatives of the foreign nations here represented, in the name of the American people, and to thank these representatives for the parts their several countries have taken in being represented in this centennial anniversary of the greatest step in the movement which transformed the American republic from a small confederacy of states lying along the Atlantic seaboard to a continental nation.

All Will Be Represented.

"This exposition is primarily intended to show the progress in industry, science and art, not only of the American nation, but of all other nations, in the great and wonderful century which has just closed. Every department of human activity will be represented there, and perhaps I may be allowed, as honorary president of the athletic association, which, under European management, started to revive the memory of the Olympic games, to say that I am glad that in addition to paying proper heed to the

progress of industry, of science, of art, we have also paid proper heed to the development of athletic pastimes, which are useful in themselves, which are useful as showing that it is wise for nations to be able to relax as well as work.

"I greet you all. I appreciate your having come here on this occasion, and in the presence of you, representing the American government and the governments of the foreign nations, I here open the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

President Roosevelt then touched the key that flashed the order to open the exposition at St. Louis, at 1:45½ p. m. It was the same golden key that had performed like services on other notable occasions. It had been used by President Cleveland in starting the machinery of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Coincident with President Roosevelt's touch a battery of artillery thundered a national salute.

At 1:06 o'clock p. m., St. Louis time, President Roosevelt's signal reached President Francis, and as the latter lifted up his hands and declared the exposition open, ten thousand flags fluttered from their masts, the fountains of the deep were unloosed, and from the caverns of Festival Hall the waters leaped and sent their roaring torrents down the Cascades; the whirl of mighty machinery became the song of hundreds of motors and engines; two hundred thousand voices and scores of bands made the welkin ring, and the greatest exposition on earth was open.

AT THE IOWA BUILDING.

Resolution of Thanks to President and Mrs. Larrabee.

The ceremonies at the Iowa Building were brief and consisted of an organ recital at 9:30 in the morning and at 4:30 p. m. National airs were sung by the visitors at the building. The organ in the Iowa Building being the only one on the grounds ready on opening day naturally attracted a large number of visitors.

The Iowa Commission held a brief meeting at 8:30 o'clock and passed a resolution of thanks by acclamation and rising vote to President and Mrs. Larrabee for the generous gifts of pipe organ, mechanical singing birds, bronze statues of General Sherman, Admiral Farragut, General Dodge and Colonel Henderson, which adorned the front exterior of the building; also the four oil paintings of ex-Presidents Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant and Generals Sherman and Sheridan.

The Commission participated in the opening of the Iowa Building, after which they repaired in a body to the government building, to take the place assigned to Iowa in the parade and in the opening ceremonies at the Louisiana Purchase Monument.

Memorial Day

Observed at the Iowa State Building.



GEN. JOHN W. NOBLE, St. Louis.

An Iowa citizen would indeed feel disloyal to his country did he not cease his labors on Memorial Day to pay tribute to the nation's heroes.

The Iowa Commission had arranged that the day should be appropriately observed at the state building. The two organ recitals at 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. were of national airs.

The four large bronze statues of Generals Sherman and Dodge, Admiral Farragut and Colonel Henderson, presented by ex-Governor and Mrs. Larrabee, were festooned with garlands and cut flowers. The building was decorated with flags and bunting.

In the evening, although a severe rainstorm visited the exposition

during the afternoon, continuing throughout the night, a goodly number were present at the camp fire. Hon. William Larrabee, president of the Iowa Commission, in introducing the chairman, General John W. Noble, paid a glowing tribute to the valor, courage and patriotism of Iowa soldiers.

General John W. Noble, who acted as chairman, now a resident of St. Louis, graduated from Yale, becoming thereafter City Attorney of Keokuk, where he was engaged in the practice of law. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry. Subsequently he was promoted to Colonel and later was made Brevet Brigadier General. He was Secretary of the Interior in President Harrison's cabinet. He was selected as president of the day at the battle-flag ceremonies in Des Moines, August 10, 1894, when the old battle-flags were removed from the arsenal building and placed in hermetically sealed cases at the state house.

General Noble gave many historical facts concerning Iowa's leaders in the Civil War.

Addresses were also made by General J. H. Stibbs, of the Twelfth Iowa Cavalry, now a resident of Chicago; D. W. Haydock, of Company E, Thirty-third Iowa, now of St. Louis, and W. D. Burket, of Company E, Thirty-third Iowa, of Oskaloosa.

The music for the occasion consisted of a medley of national airs by Mason Slade, organist; vocal solos, "While the Days Are Going By," and "Tenting Tonight," by L. H. Peck; vocal solos, "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," by Miss Bertha Sloan; quartette numbers, "Hold the Fort," and "Keller's American Hymn," by Miss Sloan, Mr. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Conaway, closing with the "Star-Spangled Banner" on the organ, by Mason Slade.



*FATHER JAMES MARQUETTE. Statue by Cyrus E. Dallin.

Iowa Day

History says Iowa was first discovered June 17, 1673, by Father Jacques Marquette, a French missionary among the Hurons. He was accompanied by a Quebec trader, Louis Joliet, and five Frenchmen. They left Michlimacimac May 13, 1673, in two birch canoes, on their voyage of exploration. They sailed on Greene bay to the mouth of the Fox river, and from there on the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi. On the 17th of June, 1673, they looked out upon the shores of Iowa, the first point being a few miles below McGregor, Clayton County.

The selection of an appropriate day to celebrate at the exposition was left to a special committee consisting of Governor Cummins, President Larrabee and Secretary Conaway. A letter of inquiry was addressed to Iowa's historian, Hon. B. F. Gue (now deceased), whose reply follows:

"Des Moines, Iowa, June 12, 1903.

"F. R. Conaway, Secretary Louisiana Purchase Commission.

"My Dear Sir—I have been carefully looking over Iowa history to find some important event which occurred in the month of June. The only one I find in addition to the two mentioned in your letter is that on June 1, 1833, the Indians surrendered possession of the 'Black Hawk Purchase,' and the whites first took legal possession of Iowa soil.

"The great event, however, the one that overshadows all others in point of historical importance in connection with the Louisiana Purchase, is the discovery of Iowa and the upper Mississippi river by Marquette and Joliet, June 17, 1673.

"The fact that that date in 1904 comes on Friday does not seem to me to be a valid objection, and that it is an anniversary of the Grinnell tornado is only of local significance. If a date in June is to be chosen which will be on the anniversary of some historical event in Iowa history, I think it will be impossible to find one at all comparable in importance with that upon which Iowa was discovered.

"When it is considered that Marquette and Joliet on that voyage were the first white men to set foot in Iowa, that they first explored its entire eastern boundary, and that of a larger part of the entire Louisiana Purchase; that they first made known to the world the existence of most of the large rivers of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, and the great prairies of the west, I think all minor objections could well be ignored and the anniversary of the discovery of Iowa be most appropriately chosen for 'Iowa Day.'

"Yours very truly,

"B. F. GUE."

JUNE 17 CORRECT DATE.

Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, writes:

"The facts with regard to the discovery and exploration of Iowa are as follows: Father James Marquette, on the 17th of June, 1673,

*Father James Marquette, French missionary, was born in Leon, France, 1637; died near Marquette river, Michigan, May 18, 1675. Came to Quebec, September 20, 1666; reached Green Bay, May 17, 1673. Entered Mississippi river June 17, 1673, from the Wisconsin river, and was the first known white man to look upon Iowa soil; location near McGregor.



*LOUIS JOLIET. Statue by A. P. Proctor,

discovered the Mississippi river. (See *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, by Thwaites, vol. 59, p. 107.) This work by Dr. Thwaites is the most authoritative source with regard to the journey of Father Marquette. It contains Marquette's journal in the original French, also a translation of the same in English. This work can be relied upon. I know that Thwaites is correct, for I saw Father Marquette's original manuscript along with his map at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where it was on exhibition in the department of anthropology.

"Father Marquette, accompanied by Joliet, landed near the mouth of the Iowa river on the 25th day of June, 1673, and proceeded to make a short excursion into the Iowa country. The village of Illinois Indians visited by Marquette was located on the banks of the Iowa river, and not on the banks of the Des Moines river. Professor L. G. Weld, in an article in the "Iowa Journal of History and Politics," volume 1, No. 1, shows conclusively that Marquette must have landed near the mouth of the Iowa river instead of near the mouth of the Des Moines river, as has been stated by a writer in one of the Iowa papers who questions the authority for adopting June 17 as the correct date.

"Several writers have contended that Radisson and Grosseilliers were the first white men to set foot on Iowa soil. I have in mind Miss Agnes Laut, author of 'The Pathfinders,' and Mr. Warren Upham, author of 'Radisson and Grosseilliers, the First White Men in Minnesota.' However, their conclusions are not universally accepted by historians at the present time."

JUNE 17TH IN IOWA.

The "Register and Leader," of Des Moines, says:

"While December 28th is the birthday of Iowa as a state, June 17th is its birthday so far as actual territorial discovery is concerned. Two hundred and thirty-one years ago today Marquette and Joliet quit the Wisconsin river for the Mississippi and looked upon the bold bluffs of the western shore of what today is Iowa. Though iconoclastic historians may attempt to prove that Pierre Radisson had antedated Marquette by fourteen years, and though Marquette's claim to the honors of the command have been seriously disputed, still June 17, 1673, remains the date upon which it is absolutely known that white men looked upon Iowa.

"It is unnecessary to re-tell the story of that historic day. Iowa historians have not been lacking to describe the scene. 'The solitude of the uninhabited country surrounded them.' Awed in the presence of bounteous, beautiful nature, the two leaders stood upon a high bluff and looked about them.

"'Fringes of trees and bushes in the distance marked the course of creeks winding through the meadows. Here and there were beautiful groves, rising up like islands in the sea. The atmosphere was laden with the perfume of flowers. The air was soft and balmy as the breezes were

*Louis Joliet, discoverer, was born September 21, 1645, in Quebec, and died in Canada in May, 1700. Accompanied Father James Marquette and five Frenchmen in the discovery and voyage of the Mississippi river.



VIEWS FROM THE IOWA VERANDA.

wafted over the luxuriant vegetation. The woods were vocal with the music of birds.'

"There must have stirred in the explorers' minds the unexpressed thought: 'What is so rare as a day in June?' They had surmounted the obstacles; they had virtually discovered the upper reaches of the great river of which so many conflicting tales had been told. Nature had rewarded them with such a glorious sight as man has seldom looked upon. With high-beating hearts, confident now of ultimate success, the men set forth again, this time on the broad bosom of the Father of Waters.

"It will take much more than the mere word of the iconoclastic historian to rob June 17th of its historical importance to Iowa. It is a day which deserves to be observed by the state as much as any day in all the year."

Iowa Day Ceremonies

June 17 was recommended by the committee as Iowa Day and ratified by the Commission, whereupon Governor Cummins, by proclamation, established the day for Iowa people. (See Proclamations.)

Program.

Tuesday, June 14, 1904.

10:00 a. m.—Meeting of the Iowa Commission, Iowa State Building.

Thursday, June 16.

9:30 a. m.—Organ recital and concert, Iowa State Building.

2:00 p. m.—Visit by Governor, state officials, Iowa Commission and invited guests to the Iowa state exhibits in the several exhibit palaces.

4:30 p. m.—Organ recital and concert, Iowa State Building.

5:30 p. m.—Dress parade and drill, Iowa Cadets, plaza in front of Iowa State Building.

Friday, June 17.

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital, Iowa State Building.

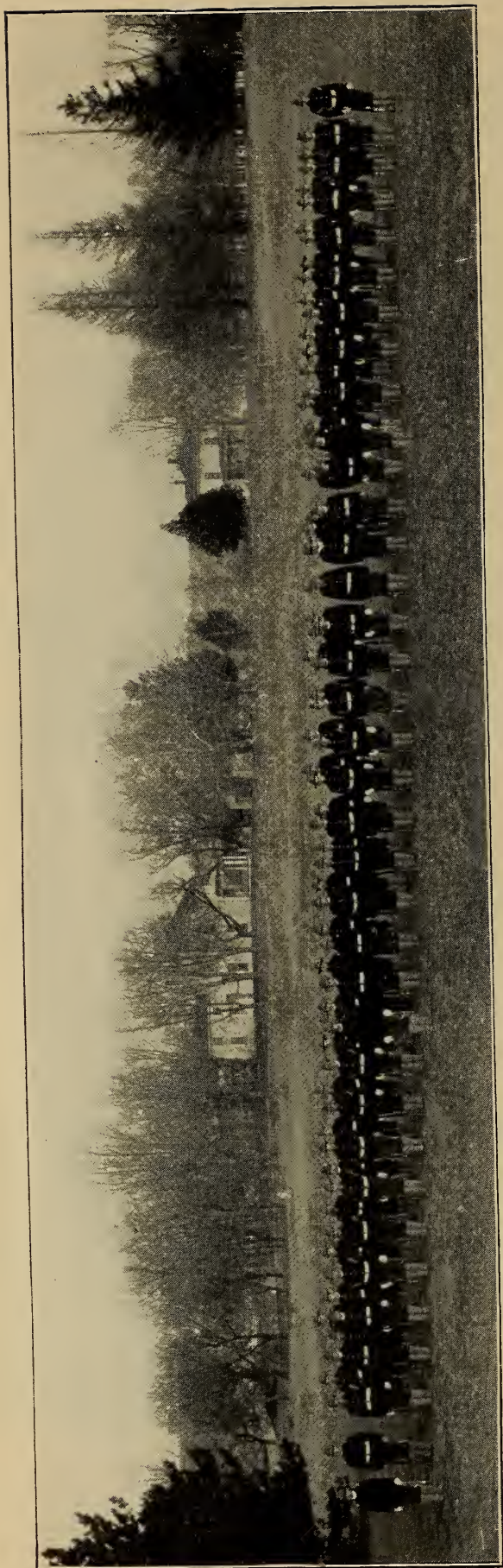
9:00 a. m.—Formation of parade at Iowa State Building.

Order of Military Parade.

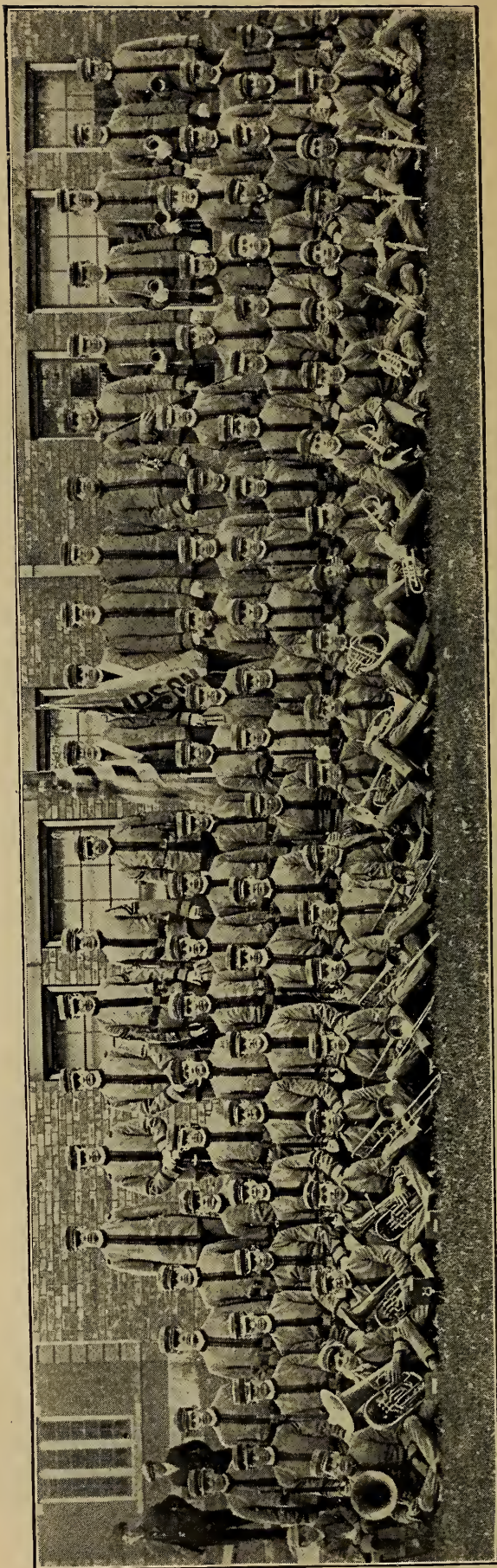
M. H. Byers, Adjutant General of Iowa, grand marshal, assisted by General Edmund Rice, U. S. A., and Lieutenant C. Sidney Haight, U. S. A.; platoon of mounted police; company of Jefferson Guards; band of Philippine Scouts; battalion of Philippine Scouts; Philippine Constabulary Band of eighty pieces; battalion Philippine Constabulary; Indian Band of forty pieces; battalion of United States marines; Simpson College Band, Indianola, Iowa; Simpson College cadets, 100 men; Iowa State College cadets, Ames, Iowa, 100 men; Marion Drill Corps, Marion, Iowa; carriage—Hon. A. B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, Hon. David R. Francis, president Louis-

VIEW FROM THE IOWA VERANDA.

1—Gov. Cummins, Pres. Larrabee, Pres. Frances, Maj.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., Gen. E. A. Rice, U. S. A., Senator Healy, the Governor's Staff, the Iowa Commission and friends, reviewing the Iowa Day Parade. 2—Iowa State and Simpson College Cadets. 3—Marion Drill Corps. 4—Philippine Scouts and Band. 5—Frazier Light Guards, Kansas Building. 6—At the left, New York Building, Dome of Government Building; center, Plaza; right, Massachusetts Building, Indian Band. 7—Minnesota Building. 8—Tallyho with Vice-Pres. Charles W. Fairbanks, Speaker Joseph Cannon, Gen. E. A. Rice, Pre. Francie and party. 9—Liberty Bell. 10—U. S. Marines. 11—Twenty Mule Team.



IOWA STATE COLLEGE CADETS, Ames, Escort Iowa Day Parade.



SIMPSON COLLEGE CADETS AND BAND, Escort Iowa Day Parade.

iana Purchase Exposition, Hon. Thos. D. Healy, orator of the day, Hon. Wm. Larrabee, president Iowa Commission; carriages—Governor's staff and line officers as escort; carriages—National Commission, Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. A. B. Cummins, Mrs. Wm. Larrabee, Mrs. Leroy A. Palmer, Mrs. Freeman R. Conaway; members of Cabinet; United States Senators; members of Congress; Iowa state officials; committee on ceremonies; Iowa Commissioners; band; carriages—ladies; cadets, South Dakota Agricultural College; cadets, St. John's Military Academy, of Kansas; cadets, St. John's Military Academy, of Wisconsin; band; Frazier Light Guards; South Carolina Military Academy and band.

9:10 a. m.—Parade moved from Iowa State Building north on Commonwealth avenue, passing Minnesota, Kansas, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Washington, Kentucky, Fisheries and Government buildings, south of Mines and Metallurgy Building, north to Plaza Orleans; west, passing Palace of Education and Manufactures Building to the Grand Basin and the Louisiana Purchase Monument, passing the Palace of Electricity, Varied Industries Building to Machinery Building; south to Fine Arts Building and Terrace of States, to Festival Hall, where parade halted for ceremonies at the statue of Iowa.

9:30 a. m.—Ceremonies on Art Hill, Terrace of States; presentation of statue of Iowa, by Hon. David R. Francis, president Louisiana Purchase Exposition; acceptance for Iowa, Commissioner Leroy A. Palmer, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; parade returned to Iowa State Building.

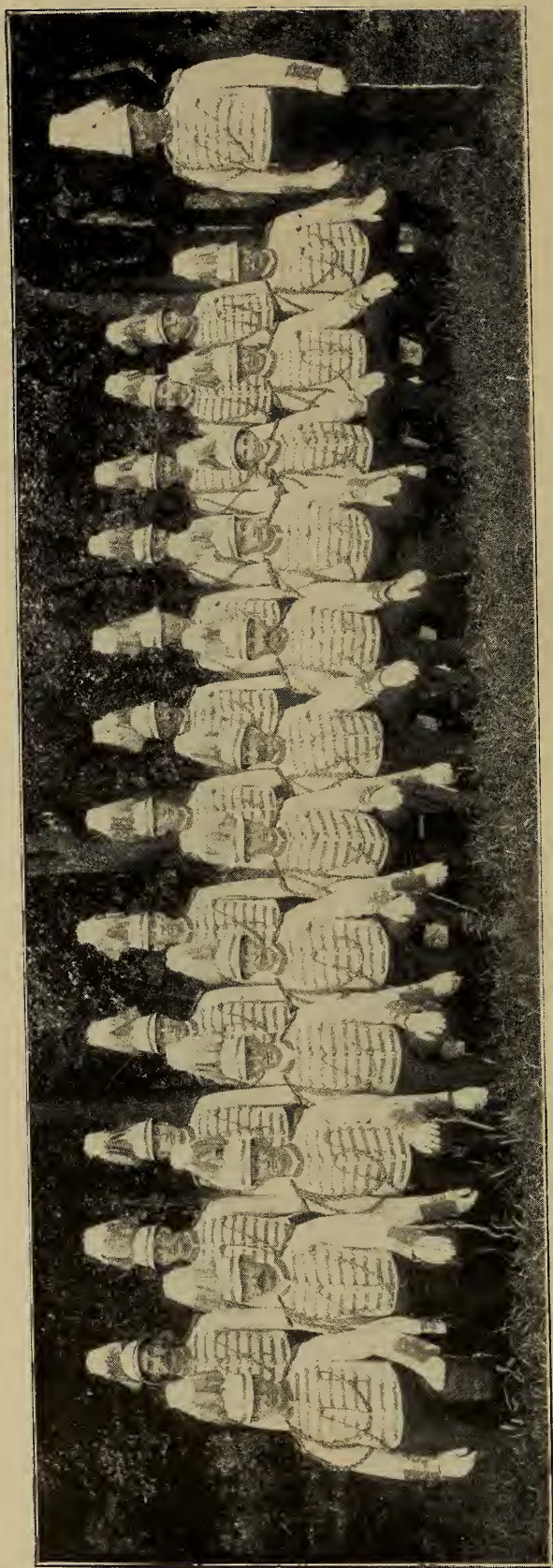
Program at the Iowa State Building.

10:00 a. m.—Organ processional, Mason Slade; music, Festival Hymn (Buck) double quartette; invocation, Rev. Jesse Cole, chaplain Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; music, "Keller's American Hymn," double quartette; introductory, Hon. William Larrabee, president Iowa Commission; address, Hon. David R. Francis, president Louisiana Purchase Exposition; song, "Iowa" (Byers), Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Huestis, Dubuque; address, Hon. Albert Baird Cummins, Governor of Iowa; "Song of the Flag" (De Koven), Mr. A. D. Middleton, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; address, Hon. Thomas D. Healy, Fort Dodge; music, "Recessional" (Kipling-De Koven), double quartette; solo, Mr. L. H. Peck, of St. Louis; music, "Iowa, Beautiful Land" (Hussey-Towner), double quartette; music, "America," by audience and double quartette, consisting of: sopranos—Mrs. Bertha Lincoln-Huestis of Dubuque, Mrs. F. R. Conaway of Des Moines; altos—Miss Bertha Sloan of Indianola, Miss Anna Larrabee of Clermont; bass—A. D. Middleton of Indianola, F. R. Conaway of Des Moines; tenors—L. F. Peck of St. Louis, E. W. Appleman of Clermont.

4:30 p. m.—Concert and organ recital, Iowa State Building; soloists—Mrs. Bertha Lincoln-Huestis; Miss Bertha Sloan, Simpson College; Mr. A. D. Middleton, Simpson College; Mr. L. H. Peck, St. Louis; Mason Slade, organist.

5:30 p. m.—Dress parade and drill, Iowa Cadets and the Marion Fire Drill Corps, plaza in front of Iowa State Building.

8:00 p. m.—A reception was tendered the exposition officials, state and foreign representatives, and present and former citizens of Iowa, by



MARION DRILL CORP.
Escort Iowa Day Parade.

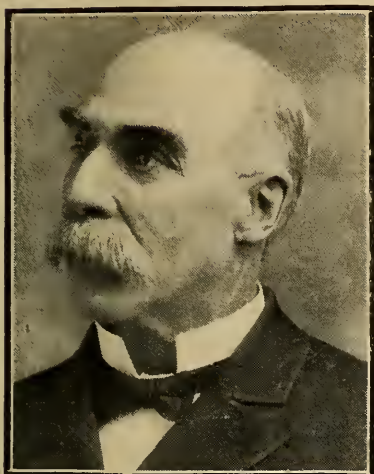
Governor and Mrs. Cummins, President and Mrs. Larrabee, and the Iowa Commission, from 8:00 until 11:00 o'clock p. m.

Invitations were extended for all ceremonies of the day to the exposition officials, including the president, vice presidents, secretary, treasurer, directors of divisions, chiefs of departments, national commissioners, board of lady managers, state officials of Iowa, members of the general assembly of Iowa, Iowa members of the Cabinet, United States Senators and members of Congress from Iowa, Governors of the several states, commissioners, secretaries, hostesses, representatives of the various states, territories and foreign nations, and the press of Iowa.

Iowa Day Addresses

INVOCATION.

By Rev. Jesse Cole, Chaplain Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa.



• REV. JESSE COLE, Chaplain
Iowa Soldiers' Home,
Marshalltown.
Chaplain Iowa Day.

Oh Lord, our God, Thou art very great. In thy sight the nations of the earth are as the small dust of the balance. Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment. Thou stretchest out the Heavens like a curtain, and makest the clouds Thy chariot. Thou art the God of nations and of the generations of men. Thou wert our fathers' God, and Thou art our God. We, Thy children, most humbly bow down in Thy sight, confessing our sins and our wanderings from Thee, imploring divine clemency, forgiveness and mercy. Have mercy upon us, Oh Lord; blot out our transgressions, and forgive our sins, which we have most grievously committed against Thee. Forgive, we beseech Thee, our national and state sins, as well as our individual transgressions, and

help us to serve Thee to the full extent of the light that we have, and in the wise use of all our opportunities. We thank Thee for exalted privileges, for extension of divine favor, for citizenship in this great republic, for a home within the bounds of the Louisiana Purchase, and that home is in our own fair Iowa. Surely the lines have fallen to us in pleasant place—we have a goodly heritage and we thank Thee for it.

We praise Thee that Thou didst for ages conceal this fair land from the discoverer's eye, that Thou mightst preserve it as a dwelling place for Liberty throughout all generations, and that we, unworthy though we be, are commanded to occupy it. We thank Thee for our marvelous growth, for the universal respect shown to our flag, for the brilliant record of patriotic deeds, heroic suffering and glorious victories achieved, which enter into our national history. And now we pray Thee to make us worthy of these great favors divinely conferred upon us. Bless us as a great republic, as a nation among nations, as a nation that feareth God and worketh

righteousness. Help us ever to remember that righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people. And to this end we implore Thee to be with our President; bless him in all his arduous toil. May his hands be strong, his intellect clear, and his heart constantly throbbing in fullest harmony with the plans of the Almighty. Bless his counselors and advisors, and all who are associated with him in the administration of the affairs of this great nation. May prosperity continue to smile upon us, and peace among ourselves and with all nations be our heritage forever.

Bless, we beseech Thee, our own state in all her departments, and in all her lengths and breadths. May Thy servant, our Governor, be especially aided and directed of the Lord. Be Thou with him in all his ways, and inspire him in all his work. May his health and life be precious in Thy sight, and may the smile of heaven ever cheer him.

Father, cause Thy blessing to rest upon the entire state, upon all of her interests—religious, educational, domestic and financial; may nothing arise to mar our prosperity, or peace, but may we be a peculiar people, a people whose God is the Lord.

Let Thy blessing rest upon this exposition, and upon all who are connected with its management. May no plague come near their dwellings; may no pestilence that walketh in darkness visit these fair grounds; but may this exposition be what its promoters intended it should—a monument of a world's prosperity, and an educator of coming generations. Be with us in the exercises of this day, and with all who shall take part in them. May nothing occur to interrupt or mar in any way the plans made by Thy servants, but may their highest ideals be realized, and we, and the whole state, be inspired thereby.

And now, Father, we commend to Thee, and to Thy fatherly love, all our interests, great and small, for time and eternity, asking Thee to stand by us in every conflict and give us grace for every trial, that we may be faithful unto Thee. And at last may the blessed utterance of the Master fall upon our ears: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." This we implore in Jesus' name. Amen. .

INTRODUCTORY.

William Larrabee, President of the Iowa Commission.

Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Iowa Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it gives me great pleasure to greet this vast audience and to welcome you here, at our Iowa home, to join with us in celebrating Iowa Day on this two hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the discovery of the state by Marquette and Joliet.

These intrepid travelers from Green bay came down to the mouth of the Wisconsin river, crossed over to the sunset side of the Mississippi river and ascended the high bluff a short distance to the south of the city of McGregor and planted the flag of their French sovereign.

Iowa's Opportunity.

Of all the favored lands of the civilized world there is no other state or country as a whole where the people have so many and so great reas-



PRES. WILLIAM LARRABEE,
Clermont.

ons to be grateful as those who occupy the Iowa portion of the Louisiana Purchase. Other states are rich in the production of their mines, their manufactures, and their fields; they have much in which they may justly be proud; but when Iowa is compared with them, she is like royalty among common people. Ordinarily it might not be considered in good taste to make comparisons, but this is Iowa Day and Iowans are expected to be truthful and to speak of things as they are. By common consent, our sister commonwealths seem to acknowledge the supremacy of this Prairie Queen and accept her as a guiding star. We realize that this places a heavy responsibility upon Iowa people.

The Smile of Providence.

It seems almost that Providence had a special design in placing this beautiful and productive land which yields to its people a most liberal income with about the regularity of the return of the seasons; with its strenuous climate constantly at work inducing the weak and indolent to seek more congenial regions, leaving the strong and vigorous to build up a powerful race in the heart of the continent that will in the future radiate its light and extend its influence in all directions, and especially to all parts of this great republic, for the benefit of the hundreds of millions that are to inhabit it.

Missouri Being Shown.

Already its work has begun. According to the last United States census over fifty-two thousand Iowa born citizens reside in Missouri, and their leavening influence is seen in the new life that is coming to this grand old state. Over eighty-eight thousand in Kansas have joined to help make that one of the most progressive and promising states in the Union. Over eighty-five thousand in Nebraska have been instrumental in placing that state first in illiteracy of all of the states. Over forty-two thousand in Minnesota, co-operating with the energetic people of that enterprising state; and over forty thousand are scattered over the broad prairies of the Dakotas, making their influence felt in the building up of great states. Over half a million Iowa born missionaries outside of their native state, a large portion of whom reside on the Louisiana Purchase, are spreading the gospel of Iowa ideas.

When we consider this and the influence of Iowa people in the nation, we need not wonder at this magnificent exposition as an illustration of the ambition and enterprise of the people of the Louisiana Purchase.

Obligations to the Exposition Management.

The Iowa Commissioners are especially grateful to President Francis and to the board of directors of the Exposition Company and to the energetic business men of St. Louis and of the state of Missouri for their extraordinary efforts in affording this great privilege and rare opportunity for our people to study and examine the choicest products, the most skillful and ingenious inventions, and the finest works of art of the world.

It is a great pleasure for me to introduce to you a gentleman who has always succeeded well in accomplishing whatever he has undertaken to do, and to whom we are more indebted than to any other person for this, the greatest of world's expositions. He has labored unceasingly, with tremendous energy, to make this great undertaking a success, and he is deserving of sympathy and assistance of every man, woman and child in the United States.

AN EXPOSITION EXPRESSION.

David R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is certainly a very great pleasure to be present at the Iowa Day ceremonies and participate with



PRES. DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President of the Exposition Co. Former
Mayor of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri,
Member of President Cleveland's Cabinet.

Governor Cummins, Governor Larrabee, state officers and members of the Iowa Commission in celebrating the 231st anniversary of the discovery of your beautiful state. The relationship which has grown up since the movement was inaugurated for the exposition between those at St. Louis charged with the local responsibilities of this great exposition, and the Governor and your state Commission, has ripened into a personal friendship which will be everlasting. The building of such an exposition has not been without its discouragements and drawbacks, but through it all we have had the hearty co-operation of the Iowa people, who have taken a pride in the prominence which their state takes in the Louisiana Territory. In fact, aside from the local management of the exposition, I might say that Iowa

has had to do with every feature and with every stage in the history of the building of the exposition.

The Missionary Spirit.

Iowa must be reckoned with in any project in which the United States is interested, whether it come from east or west or north or south. After

listening to so much in favor of Iowa, I am surprised that any Iowans left the state.

Perhaps it is because the people of Iowa have sent out so many missionaries to other states that they had to go to Pennsylvania for their own Governor, but that is easily accounted for, as Governor Cummins would have held that position, no matter where he had gone.

It is true that 99 per cent of the school children of your state between the ages of ten and fourteen can read.

A peculiar feature of the state is that not a city in it has a population of 100,000.

The exposition will show to the east and to the world that the west is not the uncivilized place that many believe it to be, but that it is the great power of the future.

Iowa Always Does Things.

The proclamation issued by Governor Cummins of Iowa, setting aside a day for Iowa at the fair, was a great surprise and a pleasure to the exposition. It has since been followed by Governors of other states.

I cannot help but reiterate what I have said heretofore, that Iowa men have been connected with the pioneer work and progress of this fair, and that the exposition owes its greatest debt of gratitude to your state. I hope we shall continue to merit your good will and that the friendships established during the exposition work may be everlasting.

The Iowa Building was the first to be contracted for, and your present Governor was the first official of any state to drive a cornerstake of a state building. The Iowa Building was the first to be completed, the first to fly the Stars and Stripes from her dome, and your Commission was the first to extend the hospitalities of its building.

The promptness with which your Commission has placed its exhibits within the exhibit palaces of the exposition has been a great inspiration to the management and of unspeakable value in influencing the states and exhibitors to more prompt action. In an exposition of this magnitude it is always a pleasure to say that Iowa was ready on time, her doors open on the opening day and those charged with the responsibility of conducting the affairs of your state have comprehended their duties.

A Classic Structure.

In assigning to your state the most beautiful spot on the grounds for your building, it was done without any misgivings whatever. Your Commission, in accepting the site, promised at that time to erect a building in harmony with the surroundings; that they have complied with this promise two-fold is beyond question. The architecture of your building, with all that it contains, is in perfect harmony, and I also congratulate you, Governor Cummins, in the wise choice you made in the selection of members of the Commission for Iowa, so capable in every particular and desirous of carrying out your wishes. The beautiful pipe organ and your musical programs, which were started on the opening day, have already established for your building the name of the Temple of Music.

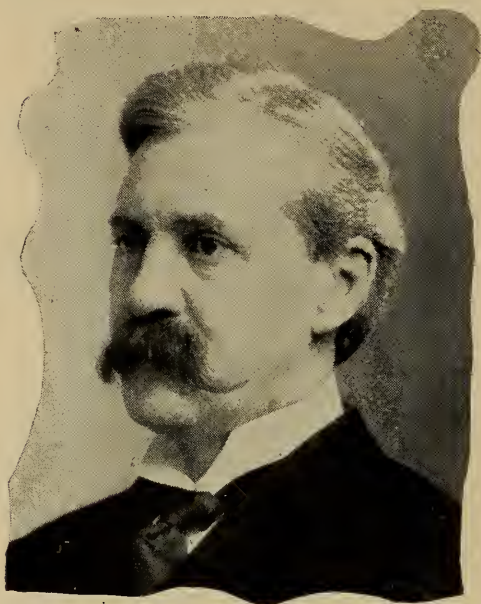
Iowa's organ was the first to peal forth its tones of rejoicing on that memorable day, and your birds joined with the voices of your people and

our people when the President of the United States turned on the electric current which started the machinery of the exposition in motion.

While the Iowa idea, as it is known in politics, may cause differences of opinion, the Iowa idea as we know it at the exposition is of one sentiment only, and that is of approval and endorsement.

GOVERNOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

Mr. President of the Exposition, Mr. President of the Iowa Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen: My friend, Governor Francis, has fallen upon a mystery in the suggestion made by the president of the Iowa Com-



ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS,
Governor of Iowa.

mission, that Iowa has contributed, through her expanding citizenship, largely to the fortunes of the surrounding states, and he wonders why it is that so many of our good men and women have gone from the beautiful and fertile plains of Iowa to make homes for themselves in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. I may be able to enlighten and solve the problem, which seems so difficult. The men and women of Iowa have now, and always have had, the true missionary spirit, and, seeing the darkness of the unfortunate lands about us, observing the need of Missouri, especially, of a higher and better civilization, our people, with the self-denying, self-obliterating spirit that has distinguished

missionaries in all ages, have left the comforts of their own state that they might teach the less fortunate the lessons of happiness and prosperity. Thus, my dear Governor Francis, what seems inexplicable becomes as clear as the light of the day which illumines the beautiful scene about us.

Seriously speaking, however, I must be permitted at the very outset to congratulate you, President Francis, upon the unparalleled success which has crowned your efforts.

I am quite within the truth when I say that when the stupendous plan of the proposed exposition was presented to the American people, they were appalled by its immensity, and they gravely doubted the power of those who had promulgated it to carry it into execution. The doubt has disappeared, and there is installed in its place in all our lands a profound admiration for the genius of the men who have created the marvelous monument upon which our eyes now rest.

We find here not only the triumphs of architecture, but all about us, in lavish profusion, filling these magnificent structures to overflowing, are the best and highest evidences of the civilization in which we live, from

every branch of human industry. All latitudes and all longitudes are here offering their rich products as a testimonial of what man has done with the bounties of nature.

Proud of Iowa's Representation.

I take this opportunity of expressing to you, sir, and to your associates, my deep appreciation of the benefits you have conferred upon all humanity in thus bringing within so narrow a compass the gifts of the whole world. I desire also to express, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of all the people of Iowa, our gratitude to the members of the Iowa Commission for their faithful and persistent labor. It is too much to expect that our pre-eminence in agriculture and its allied pursuits could be made to appear in any exhibit, but I congratulate our representatives upon the excellence of our showing. I congratulate them still further upon the building in which we are now gathered. It is beautiful and imposing in its architecture, and commodious and comfortable in its arrangement. I am told—and I can easily believe it to be true—that of all the state buildings, ours is distinguished in this, that there was built into its walls, and lingers about all its rooms, a spirit of homelikeness and hospitality which draws together a greater number of people than visit any other state building, unless it be the magnificent structure erected by the state of Missouri. There is something not only inviting, but restful, in our building, and the weary sightseer will find here a calm so delightful that he will remember the shade of this oasis long after the exposition shall have passed away.

It is not my purpose, however, to exhaust the time which I may fairly consume in these ceremonies in praise of what has been done upon this spot. The exposition is significant not only for the thousands who may be so fortunate as to look upon it, but for the hundreds of thousands who must reflect upon the importance of the event it commemorates at home. Iowa Day will not be enjoyed alone by those who are here, but by our loyal citizens throughout the length and breadth of the state.

An Eventful Day.

On a bright June day, just two hundred and thirty-one years ago, the eyes of white men first fell upon the beautiful shores of our beloved commonwealth. This, therefore, is a fitting moment in which to remember the process of the transformation from a wild, uncultivated, unpopulated territory to a civilized, developed, inhabited, cultivated state. As the scene passes before us in imagination, it seems like a miracle. I am not permitted to paint the picture that I see so clearly before me. I can only ask you to look upon it, and to share with you the pride and gratitude which fills the heart.

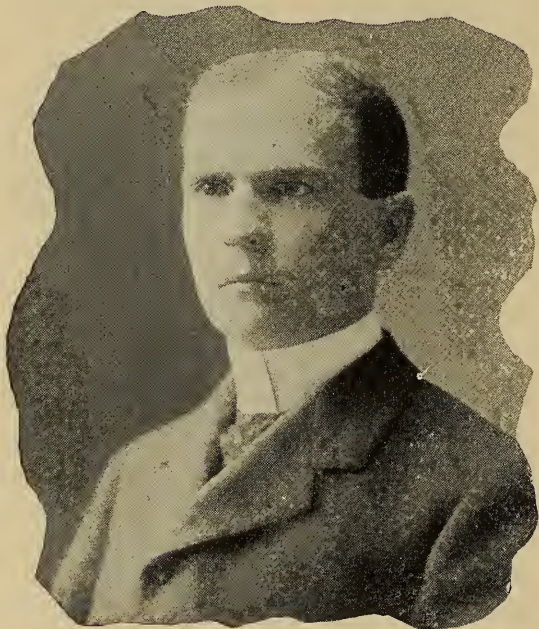
As we are gathered here commemorating not only the acquisition of our territory from France, but the discovery of the fair land by the race which now populates it, let us remember that, through the providence of the Almighty or the genius of our forefathers, by fate or by accident, Iowa holds within her borders the fairest and best part of the Louisiana Territory. Let us remember that there is no equal area in the known world so fertile, so prolific, so persistent in its harvests, so kind to the husband-

man, as the state of which we are happy and fortunate citizens. Let us remember that upon this foundation of agriculture, which can be equaled by no other state in the Union, and no other country in the world, there will be erected, as time goes on, a structure of manufacture and commerce which will be commensurate with the foundation upon which it is laid. Let us remember that, moved, inspired and sustained by these extravagant gifts of nature, we have a population which, in morals, intelligence, love of good government—indeed, in everything that tends to lift up and hold up humanity—has no superior upon the face of the earth. Remembering these things, with all their kindred associations, our people can joyously celebrate the passing of this western land from the empire of France to the republic of the United States, and will, I doubt not, record a still higher and more sacred resolve of patriotism, of steadfastness and of progress. Already we are conscious of a determination to lift still higher the standard of citizenship in a free, enlightened country.

THOMAS D. HEALY.

The address of the day was delivered by Thomas D. Healy, of Fort Dodge, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was not until the year 1845 that Iowa had her fair proportions limited by congressional act. The first



THOMAS D. HEALY, Ft. Dodge,
Orator Iowa Day.

act of Congress providing for its admission placed the western boundary of the state on a line extending from the northwest corner of Kossuth County south to Ringgold County. Owing to the fact that the whole Missouri slope was thus taken from the proposed state, the people refused to adopt the constitution with the boundaries so limited, and this rejection was achieved by the earnest efforts of a few pioneers, among whom Enoch W. Eastman occupied a conspicuous position.

Historical.

The territory now within the boundaries of our state had passed from France, claiming it by right of discovery, to Spain.

The United States made a treaty with Spain, making the Mississippi river the boundary line between the territory of the United States and Louisiana.

In 1800, by treaty between France and Spain, France again secured control of the Louisiana Territory and retained it until 1803, when Bonaparte's military necessities compelled him to sell it to this government.

It is interesting at this time, owing to the recent acquisition of foreign territory by our country, to recall that, before the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana was submitted to Congress, President Jefferson recognized doubts respecting his authority to make the purchase or the authority of Congress to approve it. In a letter written at the time, he said: "I suppose both houses of Congress must appeal to the nation for an additional article to the constitution, approving and confirming the act which the nation had not previously authorized. * * * I thought it my duty to risk myself in the purchase, but we shall not be disavowed by the nation. * * * The future inhabitants of the Atlantic and Mississippi states will be our sons. We leave them in distinct but bordering establishments. We see their happiness in their union and we wish it."

The Constitution—The Louisiana Purchase.

The adjustment of the slavery question in the federal constitution was undoubtedly secured on the agreed assumption by adverse interests that the federal government could not extend itself by purchase of new territory. The Louisiana country became a part of the United States without the necessity of an amendment to the constitution as anticipated by President Jefferson, and after the lapse of one hundred years the incorporation of this territory into the Union, stands as one of the few events that has exercised a controlling influence on the fate of the republic. By act of Congress in 1804, the District of Louisiana was attached to Indiana territory, and in 1808 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana. In 1809 the Territory of Arkansas was carved out of Louisiana, and in 1812 the Territory of Louisiana was organized as the Territory of Missouri. In 1820 the state of Missouri was formed from the territory, thus bringing on the first great contest over slavery. This was settled by the Missouri Compromise, which forbade slavery north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. In 1834 what is now Iowa was, by act of Congress, made a part of Michigan Territory, which brought us under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, which established a government for the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and this ordinance, though framed by Jefferson, contained a prohibition of slavery. In 1836 we were made a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, and in 1838 the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river was set apart under a separate territorial government, to be known thereafter by the name of Iowa which is the first time the name of our state appears in a congressional act.

The treaties and acts of Congress referred to merely affected our territory as a matter of geography, and are of historical interest. These repeated transfers exerted little influence on the character of our state, its political growth or on the customs and laws of its people, because there was no white population within the territory of the present state until about 1835.

Iowa's Early Days.

It is appropriate at this time, when the nation is celebrating in the metropolis of this great purchase the one hundredth anniversary of its acquisition, that a day is set apart when the people of Iowa may come to-

gether and recall some of the events in the upbuilding of our commonwealth.

It is a little over fifty-seven years since Iowa was admitted to the Union. Its people lived but a short time under territorial government. Thousands of men are now living in this state who had attained their majority when it was admitted to the Union. This short space of time has been sufficient for the creation and upbuilding of a commonwealth that, in its government, laws, and in the character and aspirations of its citizens, occupies a most honorable position in the family of states.

The spectacle of the pioneers of this state in government building is most interesting and instructive. They came across the Mississippi from other states and territories in which they had learned the provisions of the federal constitution and the statutes made in pursuance thereof, and knew the different guaranties set forth in the Ordinance of 1787, which is sometimes spoken of as America's Magna Charta.

In the history of our territory there was a short period in which there was no public law for the government of the thousands of settlers who had anticipated the opening of the territory to actual settlement. These settlers experienced no difficulty in providing laws for their own government and in enforcing them quite as effectively as the laws were subsequently enforced under the regular territorial and state governments. A fact of great importance in the founding of our state was that the pioneer knew what his rights were, appreciated the necessity of law, and readily adapted himself to the limitations enforced in all states governed by the constitution.

An Agricultural State.

Iowa is an agricultural state. It has no large city, and the cultivation of the soil and the raising of live stock is the business of the great part of the population. A large amount of capital is invested and many thousand artisans are engaged in manufacturing enterprises. The annual value of its manufactured products approximates one hundred seventy million dollars.

Our state is better watered and has more fertile land than any equal area known to man. It is located in the best corn producing zone in the world. It has over 230,000 farms, occupying about 35,000,000 acres of land, and produces in farm products, including the amount fed to live stock, an average in value during the year of \$1,000,000 per day, or a total value of over \$365,000,000, according to the census of 1900. It exceeds every other state in the value of its farm products, and the next state to it is \$20,000,000 less than Iowa's aggregate. It exceeds every other state in the value of its live stock, and the next state to it is \$50,000,000 less than Iowa's aggregate.

In animal husbandry, the Iowa College of Agriculture has acquired a fame world-wide, and has repeatedly won honors at international stock shows for the practical and scientific knowledge of its students. Our farmers are constantly gaining technical knowledge of all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of agriculture. In the growth of our chief industry, we are conscious of our pre-eminence and ascribe it to the wonderful character of our soil and to the unusual transportation facilities which the topography of our state permits us to enjoy.

The Public Schools.

The makers of Iowa knew the necessity of providing for the intellectual and moral growth of the people, and likewise knew that in a commonwealth where the church and state were ever to be divorced, it was necessary to rely upon free public schools as the handmaid of good government and the agency by which subsequent generations would learn to know and venerate its institutions. A despotic or monarchical government may exist without popular education. A government framed by the people, and possessed of no sanction for the enforcement of its laws save the law-abiding spirit of the people, cannot last unless the free public school be created and be forever cherished.

In the first act passed for the admission of Iowa in 1845, Congress provided that five per cent of the net proceeds of sales of public lands should be appropriated for public roads and canals. The people were not inclined to accept the constitution thus tendered, and secured a change in the congressional act providing that five per cent of the sales of public lands be set apart to make a permanent fund for schools. This permanent fund amounts now to almost \$5,000,000. The first school opened in Iowa was in 1830, eight years before the Territory of Iowa was formed. Now there are about 30,000 teachers giving instruction in schoolhouses, which, in the aggregate, cost over \$20,000,000, and there is now expended annually over \$10,000,000 in maintenance of these common schools. Iowa stands second in percentage of illiteracy and only Massachusetts, New York and the District of Columbia, in the older states of the Union, expend a greater per capita for common school purposes than Iowa does. The state has not, in the promotion of education, been content to rest after providing for the common school system, but has made provision in its constitution for the establishment of a state university that has been and will remain the center from which radiate the educational influences necessary to keep Iowa in the forefront of intellectual achievement.

Higher Educational Institutions.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, fostered by the state, and for the support of which sums are constantly voted, is the best known college of its kind in the nation, and is reflecting honor on the state; its students and graduates are constantly giving evidence of the scientific character of the instruction imparted within its walls.

The great Normal School, which in recent years, has been properly appreciated by most generous appropriations, is bringing to the teaching forces of the state a strength and vigor and culture that will insure Iowa's aspiration for the minimum of illiteracy. State universities are now a necessity, and in the years to come we will be compelled to place much reliance on the university or college endowed by the state for the impartial instruction of the youth in political and social science and in studies of our industrial life.

Iowa occupies a most creditable position respecting the number and the high character of the sectarian schools and colleges located within her borders. These institutions mean much in repeated disappointments, self-sacrifice and unrewarded devotion to education on the part of the founders, officers and professors. As the state and church must remain

separate—like two parallel lines running on together, but never meeting—these institutions of learning have never received any largess from the public treasury. The same love of learning and appreciation of its necessity that made the early pioneer provide for the common schools have caused the growth of the denominational schools, all harmoniously tending to the more thorough and better education of the youth and to the incalculable good of the state.

Our educational institutions have given the people an accurate knowledge of our government, both state and national. They have stimulated a desire to study the principles of democracy and to acquire a familiarity with the basic ideas of good government, and the intense commercial spirit of other portions of the land, has not yet invaded our agricultural state or retarded the growth of this desire.

The Pulpit and Press.

Christianity in its broadest and most tolerant sense is the law of the state. The elevating and refining influence of Christianity has been present since the early days of our history and has dominated the thoughts and customs of the people and found expression in laws wherein moral reforms have secured the sustaining aid of legislative will.

Next to the people, the most influential power is the newspaper press. "It is a continuous transcript and picture of current public opinion." Like other business enterprises, it has a commercial side, but the commercial side of the Iowa press has not made it venal or subservient. Its opinions on public questions are not purchasable, and it is not the exponent of selfish interests, masking itself as speaking for the public good. Prosperous turpitude has not been the aspiration or achievement of Iowa's journalists, and such has been her unbroken record.

It takes a larger number of people in Iowa to make public opinion than in the states where the population is more dense. We have political leaders, but we have no political bosses. The strongest man and the most popular man is he who can prove himself innocent of the support of a "machine."

Political Institutions and Leadership.

The charge is often made by critics of American institutions that there is extravagance and waste in the administration of state and municipal governments. Our state has no debt and carries a cash balance sufficient to meet its manifold obligations. The limitation placed in our constitution on the amount for which the state can contract debt has cultivated business prudence and compels each generation to bear its burdens. About seventy per cent of the total revenues of Iowa is expended in the maintenance of its charitable, penal and educational institutions. No state gives better care or more scientific treatment to the defective and unfortunate sheltered in the hospitals and other charitable institutions. No state has a more rigid accountability exacted of the expenditures of its revenues. The state institutions are entirely free from the blighting influence of patronage and partisan politics. It is a cause for discharge from the service of the state to pay an assessment for political purposes. Each of the thirteen hundred employees in the state institutions is there because

he is competent and without any reference to his politics. No state, in the management of its institutions, has a better civil service or merit system than that enforced in the state institutions of Iowa, all of which indicates the advanced ground that Iowa takes in every movement for an economical and effective administration of its government.

Loyalty.

The political history of our state is an object lesson in prudence and self-restraint. Iowa's record as a part of the Federal Union has added luster to our nation's history. Our people valued the admission of the state in 1846. Her "first breath was the inspiration of liberty." When the unity of our country was in jeopardy, Iowa was courageously loyal and the enthusiasm and sacrifices of her people are enshrined in the annals of the nation. Over ten per cent of her population enlisted as fighting men. Her dead, who are sleeping their lives away on southern battlefields, are not forgotten and our state has, in these days of prosperity, taken from the public funds hundreds of thousands of dollars to commemorate in marble and granite the deeds of her sons. In the language of the gifted John Hay:

"And soldier boys who snatched death's starry prize
With sweet life radiant in their fearless eyes,
The dreams of love upon their beardless lips,
Bartering dull age for immortality;
Their memories hold in death's unyielding fee
The youth that thrilled them to the finger-tips."

The election of Governor Grimes in 1854, immediately after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, indicated that Iowa held advanced ground in opposition to the extension of slavery. Iowa was then the youngest in the sisterhood of states, but this circumstance did not prevent her from speaking trumpet tongued on the all-absorbing issue. The questions that had distracted the country from its inception, whether the government might coerce a state, and whether slavery should, in the territories of the United States, be protected by the constitution, had become matters of construction, and formed a debating ground for lawyers. It was foreseen that the interests involved were too great to permit this intrinsically political question, involving the supremacy of the slave-holding states, to be determined by judicial construction or further legislation. The debate, wherein Webster determined to advise his countrymen what the constitution of the United States meant in 1830, rather than what it meant in 1789, was, measured by the effects produced, the greatest forensic effort in history.

The growth of the constitution as expounded by the constructive mind of Marshall, had made the Union indissoluble. Judicial construction and the channels of the people's thoughts made the constitution, when Webster delivered his oration, something other than what it could fairly be said to have meant when adopted. The Iowa soldier of 1861, in common with his brethren in the north, had been reared justly believing that Webster's inspiring periods idealizing the constitution and Union were as sacred as any article of that organic law.

Iowa Only Free Child of Missouri Compromise.

We can understand the feeling in this state in 1854 when Governor Grimes, then recently elected, in referring in his first message to the proposed extension of slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, said: "It becomes the people of the free states to meet that issue resolutely, calmly, and with a sense of the momentous consequences that will flow from its decision. To every elector, in view of that issue, might appropriately be applied the injunction anciently addressed to the Jewish king, 'Be strong and show thyself a man.' * * * It becomes the state of Iowa, the only free child of the Missouri Compromise, to let the world know that she values the blessing that compromise has secured to her, and that she will never consent to become a party to the nationalization of slavery."

In the convention of 1860, which nominated President Lincoln, Iowa was fittingly represented on the committee which drafted the platform by one of her distinguished sons, John A. Kasson. It was he who moulded the platform as finally adopted and wrote into it the decisive declaration, "The normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom." The subsequent election of Lincoln on this platform was the reason advanced for the withdrawing of the Confederate States from the Union.

Iowa in War Times.

We are prepared to find that Governor Kirkwood, on April 29, 1861, a few weeks after Sumpter was fired upon, wrote to the Secretary of War, "For God's sake send us arms. Three regiments waiting and five thousand guns required at once." A few days thereafter, May 15, 1861, addressing the legislature then called in session, he said, "For the Union as our fathers formed it, and for the government they founded so wisely and so well, the people are ready to pledge every fighting man in the state and every dollar of their money and credit."

In the ensuing conflict the Iowa troops could well rely upon the forceful war Governor and upon the officers commissioned to lead them in battle. Major General Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa's greatest soldier, ably commanded the second division of the Army of the Tennessee. During the war he formed an intimate friendship with General Grant, which was continued until the death of that great leader.

Brigadier General Marcellus M. Crocker was one of the best beloved of Iowa soldiers. He took an active part in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and won from Grant the compliment, "Crocker was fit to command an independent army."

Major General Samuel R. Curtis was a graduate of West Point, and became distinguished in the war with Mexico. He won the fiercely contested battle of Pea Ridge against a largely superior force.

Major General John M. Corse had a West Point training. He entered the military service at the outbreak of the war and became one of the most celebrated of the fighting generals from Iowa. His most famous service was his defense of Allatoona, for which he was made a brevet major general. He was an especial favorite of General Sherman.

Major General W. W. Belknap fought in many battles about Corinth,

Iuka, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. He won his promotions by hard fighting and was greatly respected for his military prowess by Grant and Sherman.

Brevet Major General James A. Williamson went out from Des Moines as adjutant of the Fourth Iowa Infantry. He was a fighting soldier from the start, and participated in numberless battles and skirmishes.

Brigadier General James M. Tuttle commanded the Second Iowa Infantry in the charge at Fort Donelson. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh. His "sword of Donelson" is now one of the highly prized relics of the State Historical Department.

Major General Samuel A. Rice and many other officers reflected honor upon Iowa and have made a glorious history in the heroic period of the country.

Iowa in Peace.

In the reconstruction period, Iowa's representatives exerted a persuasive influence in congressional legislation. The present senior Senator from Iowa entered public life during the Civil War. One of the best proofs that our people are conservative and slow to adopt untried or radical legislation is found in the fact that one of the nation's ablest and most conservative statesmen has, for more than thirty years, set in the United States Senate, bearing a commission from this state.

The charge is sometimes made that the western states have not paid due regard in their legislative enactments to the rights of property. Popular violence against wealth and property is always an evidence of a weak government. Our constitutional democracies in this regard, however, may well challenge comparison with many European governments. We in Iowa have never made predatory attacks on wealth or property.

The individual ownership of the soil has bred a self-respect and a respect for the property rights of others. There is no antagonism between the rich and poor, which has been aptly described as the oldest disease of government. We know corporate wealth chiefly in the great transportation lines. We recognize that the facilities afforded by Iowa's railroads have done incalculable service in our development.

Transportation Facilities and Regulation.

The first railroad came to the Mississippi river in 1854, and today Iowa is the first state in the union in the distribution of railroad mileage. It affords a most inviting field for transportation companies. The great bulk of the agricultural products and live stock is shipped to markets beyond its borders. The people purchase their necessary merchandise and supplies in large measure beyond the limits of the state.

From an early day the law making power has affirmed the principle of the state regulation of railways. It has insisted that there shall be equality among all localities and individuals and has repeatedly urged upon Congress the prevention of rebates and discrimination. About sixteen years ago an honored Governor of Iowa, now present as chairman of the Iowa Commission at this exposition, found it necessary to insist upon corrective legislation, because of the manifest disregard by some railroad managers of their duties as common carriers. This demand was based up-

on the idea that railroads should not regulate business interests, but that their true office was to serve those interests. This legislation was, in the main, fair in its operation and has not been repealed. It is gratifying to record that the State Board of Railway Commissioners has never since its creation increased a tariff charge except in some instance of palpable error.

It is also gratifying to know that the people of our state have been greatly benefitted by the constantly reducing freight charge for the transportation of commodities from the Iowa farm to market. The complaint that a Governor of Iowa once made that "the skeleton in the Iowa corn crib is the freight rate from the Missouri river to Chicago," can no longer be made. The farmer has secured and now enjoys many of the advantages that come from decreasing freight rates, and this has not been compelled by rash or ill considered legislation, working a deprivation of any property right.

Justice and the Preservation of Rights.

We have borrowed from the constitution of the United States the fundamental guarantees of the citizen and his property. The federal constitution borrowed greatly from the state constitutions then existing, and we therefore have incorporated in the constitution of Iowa double guarantees for the preservation of those rights exercised in a state where the government is one of law and not of caprice.

A state that has furnished to the nation Samuel F. Miller and John F. Dillon, who have enriched the jurisprudence of mankind, may be justly conscious that the law and its best traditions are firmly woven into the woof and warp of its governmental fabric. When our law was in its formative period, the Iowa supreme court, speaking through Mason, Dillon, Wright, Cole and Beck, established for our people "standards for humanity as well as wisdom."

The predominance of the judiciary has created a recognition of legality. Our people unconsciously give to the decision of a court a regard equivalent to that given to the enactment of a law, and this acquiescence is granted with knowledge that it may be a mistaken judgment. The Iowa legislator has not looked askance upon the growth of governmental functions and we have readily yielded acquiescence to the thought that the disorder and abuses attendant upon all human governments will find a better corrective in the enlargement of the federal powers, than by a surrender to the behests of socialism, which would fatally weaken the safeguards of private property. Our sense of justice is fairly expressed in the comprehensive language of the late Senator James F. Wilson:

"Justice must be omnipresent. Wherever the citizen is, there it must be. It must go hand in hand with the rights of all. It must know no class nor race nor distinction of position or rank; nor favors to riches, nor oppression to poverty. It must be the defense of each citizen and the protector of all."

Concluding this inadequate survey of the subject—may God keep us in safety and may the historian who writes of governments maintaining liberty with order have occasion to pass encomiums on our midland commonwealth that stood four-squared for civic righteousness, mastered the

destructive processes of time and the chief glory of which was the character of its citizens and the unerring fidelity with which it divined the paths that led them to honor, peace and the largest measure of well being.

At the Iowa Statue

The Iowa statue, in the Colonnade of States on Art Hill, in which each of the states belonging to the Louisiana Purchase is represented, was formally presented by the exposition management and accepted for the state of Iowa, this being the first recognition by any state of this courtesy on behalf of the management. During the parade a halt was made at the Iowa statue. President Larabee introduced President David R. Francis, who said:

"It is a matter of great regret to me that we could not tender to the state of Iowa the beautiful statue done in bronze instead of simply a plastic cast. As you will observe from this beautiful position, the central point in the architectural picture of the exposition grounds is Festival Hall, the Cascades and the Colonnade of States. This architectural picture, in beauty and extent, is incomparable with any heretofore conceived. It is pleasing to the exposition management to have Iowa recognize the value of this piece of statuary, and provide for its decoration as a part of the Iowa Day ceremonies. Each of the fourteen states and territories carved out of the Louisiana Purchase are here represented in this colonnade by allegorical statues, symbolical of the spirit of the state or territory it represents.

"These figures were modeled by the most eminent sculptors of the United States, and portray in a striking manner the spirit and characteristics of the people who inhabited the section, the development of which, under republican institutions, is unequalled in the history of the world.

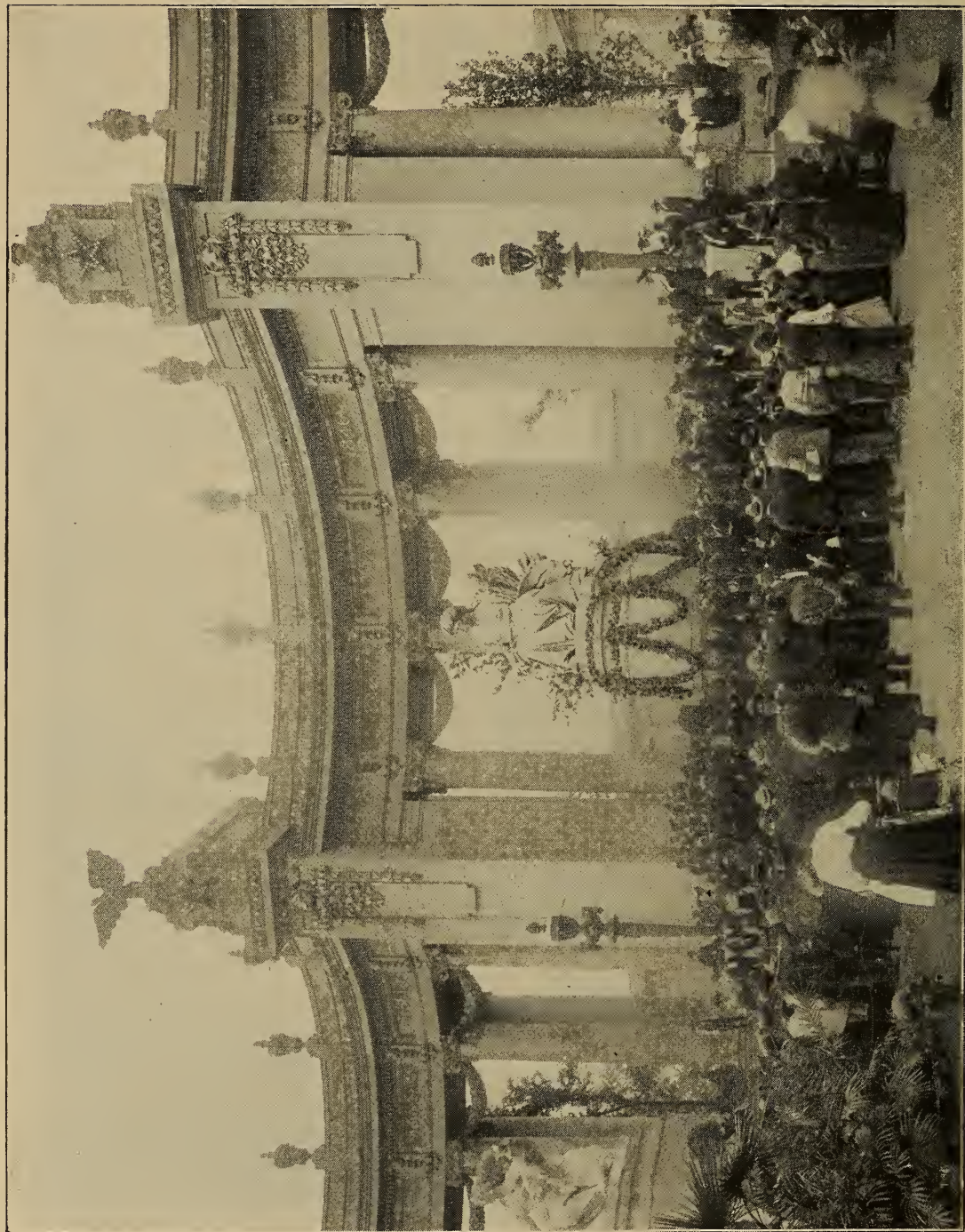
"I have said I regret these pieces of statuary could not be finished in bronze and the whole beautiful picture preserved for ages as a monument to the exposition.

"Mr. President, I ask you to accept this."

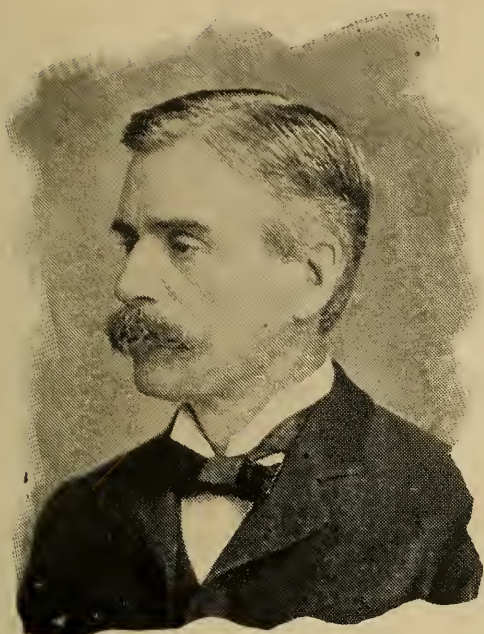
COMMISSIONER PALMER.

Commissioner Leroy A. Palmer responded for the state of Iowa as follows:

Mr. President: In our gratitude to you for the prominent place in which you have placed Iowa in this greatest of universal expositions of peace, in our earnest appreciation of the artist and his beautiful work, whose plastic dream looks down from this pedestal in all the calm majesty of its classic lines, and in all the dignity of the sculptor's art it is also the earnest wish and hope of our Commission that the beauty of this sculptured vision shall not perish, as the beauty and splendor of this mighty exposition in so short a time must perish, but that, inspired by the noble dignity of the thought which caused its erection here, to perpetuate its beauty



CEREMONIES IOWA DAY AT STATUE OF IOWA.
Colonnade of States, Art Hall.



COMR. LEROY A. PALMER,
Mt. Pleasant.

and make it safe "against the assaults of savage time," I say it is our wish and hope that the commemorative purpose of this statue shall be nobly preserved and that the legislative wisdom of Iowa may be led to have it recast in unperishable bronze, so that in after years, when those of us who now assemble here shall assemble no more forever, our children and our children's children may, in their time and generation, when they shall visit this terrace, see this memorial which typifies a master's conception of Iowa's place among the children of the Louisiana Purchase.

Should Be Preserved.

A sad hearted poet has said that "the past of nations is known only by their ruins." The children of Iowa who may come after us will be deeply grateful, I cannot but feel, if Iowa's past shall be again and again called to their minds and to their hearts not by its ruins but by its preservations.

Speaking then for them, these children of Iowa's tomorrow, our wish and hope says let this figure be cast in bronze. Better the story of preservation, better a visible emblem of immortality than the sad, sad story of decay, and the still sadder tale of evanescence and ruin.

What the Statue Typifies.

If you ask what this plastic dream typifies, I say that its heroic figure, its noble lines, its garnered sheaf, its rested scythe, its peaceful, thoughtful face looking down upon these clustered survivals of Greek Old-World art—looking down upon these majestic accumulations of the arts of peace, the greatest ever assembled in the history of the whole past of the world—this heroic figure embodies the story of a young commonwealth, one among the youngest of the world's great states, whose achievements and victories of peace along all the lines of this earth's higher civilization have been compassed, gained and their fruit conserved during the brief period of less than four generations of men.

It shall stand upon this hill and bid you from Iowa remember Iowa. It shall renew in memory your patriotic pride and give an added dignity to your patriotic claim that Iowa is the fairest sister in all the sisterhood of states, born of that common mother—the Louisiana Purchase.

Iowa, that little bit of God's earth, how proud she sits! This little Iowa, listening to the murmurs of that majestic stream, which only a short century ago divided the Spanish and French possessions from our forefathers' homes in the east, rimmed on the west by the Missouri, that sluggish

stream upon whose bosom voyaged Lewis and Clarke—voyaged that they might verify the mighty vision of Jefferson, and set a boundary to that vast domain whose limits were then unknown—who were to give the Louisiana Territory “a local habitation and a name”—this Iowa with its 56,000 square miles of territory without one sterile acre to blot its verdant landscape—this is what this statue typifies and commemorates.

As a Drama.

If you ask what drama of humanity has been played upon this little stage of life, what Iowa has achieved, what have been her contributions to the well being of the world, what shall I answer you? In this brief time allotted by this ceremony of dedication, I shall not attempt to tell you the story of that drama.

I cannot tell you of Iowa's physical achievements; I cannot tell you the story lived out upon her 230,000 farms, in all the indescribable magnitude of their economic wealth, where, for seventy years “of uneventful toil, gathered harvests have followed quiet tillage above a peaceful soil.” I cannot tell you of these in detail.

Of that mighty physical retrospect of which this statue is emblematic I can only point you to Iowa's exhibited wealth in the industrial palaces of this great exposition—these must speak for me.

Agriculture, horticulture, mineralogy, live stock—all the wealth of Iowa's soil, the stupendous and nearly indescribable wealth of field and orchard and mine—these are all hers. They tell to the world better than my faltering words the story of Iowa's marvelous advances along all lines of physical well being.

Of the men and women who achieved these physical results, what shall I say of them as they were and are related to that better and higher life of motive, of purpose, and of aspiration? What have been their motives; what have been their aspirations; what their typical ideals? To answer this and tell of those silent forces, which direct and guide mankind along the pathway of its destiny, I should be obliged to tell the story of a long past. I should tell of that mighty exodus of magnificent manhood and womanhood which, from far back, broke over the rim of the Alleghenies and rushed in to fill the last territory of Louis after Montcalm had fallen and Quebec had capitulated to the colonial army.

The story of the fall of Quebec in 1759, the abandonment of the line of French forts up the Mississippi and Ohio and along the great lake boundary as far east as legendary Arcadia—this would all be a part of the chronicle were I to attempt to tell the aspirations, the motives, the ideals, and ambitions, which, ever and ever, spurred this multitude westward and still westward until they combined to stamp western life with a type all its own.

I cannot tell you of that long, weary lapse of time—sixty-five years in all—after the fall of Quebec before the surging tide of that human ocean spread to the east banks of the Mississippi, nor of the stern school and rugged characteristics of the men who were trained in that waiting time—time forbids.

Characteristics of People.

On looking back we may discern certain fundamental traits of character which are perhaps common to the people of all western states, but Iowa may claim with enthusiastic pride that these traits became pre-eminently, characteristically hers, and which, deeply planted in the earlier days of Iowa's territorial existence, have survived and renewed themselves until her life is seen today made of the web and woof of her ideals, caught from an earlier generation of men.

Those men and women were not hunters of fortune. No favored Eldorado of gold and glittering gems, where fortune could be made without work, lured them on. No dream of perpetual youth; no life of ease without labor, was theirs. No vision led them westward with the hope that they might triumph over weak and helpless savage men, and upon the spoils of conquest build a state.

No; fundamentally no! The man who came out of the western shadows of the Alleghenies and braved the perils of the wilderness, resting awhile in Ohio, now in Indiana, and now in Illinois; then again up and away, bearing his burden farther west, and finally building his resting-place in Iowa—this man was essentially a home-seeker and home-builder. His physical exertions were great, his hardships many, his strifes not a few; but with it all he was not without a mighty stimulus for abstract truth and justice and right thinking. If we today boast of our daily newspapers and the assumed incentive to correct thought which they are supposed to serve, that pioneer of the long ago was nearer the English classics than we. It is true he had but few books; he inherited these from his father. Upon these few books he fed his intellectual and spiritual life.

The Pioneer.

It may well be that when the historian of some later day shall do for this emigrant, this pioneer to the Louisiana Purchase, what Buckle and Guizot have done for civilization in Europe, and instead of the too much recounting of the pioneer's strenuous life—his struggles with nature and savages wilder than nature, and with his fellow white man wilder than savages—he shall trace those deeper motives, those hidden moral forces, which modern intelligence is fast coming to understand are the real causes of progress. Instead of recounting these bitter days of pioneer life shall tell us of the books he read and which most influenced his life and time. He will say that the generation which fed its mental wants and moral longings upon the Bible and Bunyan, upon Gibbon and Hume and Paine, upon Shakespeare, Addison and Pope, and who read in the feeble light of his cabin the Federalist and the Madison papers, and perhaps later De Tocquerville's Democracy in America, was a man fit then to become the maker of fundamental constitutions, defining his relations to government, and which were to be the organic charters of free, intelligent and sovereign states.

And such an historian would but reflect the truth of that day if he should say that the man who came west with his rifle in his hand and Story's Debates on the Constitution in his pocket, came first to Iowa and remained there to stamp his characteristics and traits upon Iowa's 56,000

square miles of territory, create a mighty sovereignty under whose first free constitution no line could be drawn between black man and white man; upon whose soil no privileged class could flourish; where absolute equality under the law was the dominating idea, and whose spirit breathed into every line of its constitution was that of freedom, liberty and justice.

The Fourth Generation.

And so Iowa has passed into the fourth generation. Her growth in civic power has kept pace with her wonderful physical prosperity. She has never lost the vigor of her youth and has not yet forgotten the lessons of her past.

Her character, stamped as it has been with the characteristics of its founders, has remained unchanged under the beneficent influences of the ideals of her earlier days. Her great physical prosperity has not enervated her people nor degraded her public spirit.

She has met many of the problems which great states must solve, and she has solved them, and is today a great commonwealth of peace, freedom and contentment—discontent within her borders exists only as a salutary antiseptic, to the end that her contentment does not degenerate into stagnation.

Questions to Be Met.

If it shall be hers in time to come to meet the more dangerous and insidious influences of a more complex civilization; if her population shall press more heavily upon subsistence, and her bounteous prosperity and physical well being, by the operation of economic law, or by the more hidden fallacies and sophistries of partial and class legislation, be diverted from her people and her great wealth and resources be not fairly distributed within her borders; if great cities shall spring up—those sores upon the body politic, as Jefferson well said—and out of their congested population write their history of want, and vice, and crime; if there shall arise those dangerous doctrines and influences which constantly tend to mislead a just public opinion and poison the integrity of the public conscience; if vast accumulations of wealth, in the hands of powerful men, shall ever become the creative agency of class privilege, and by corrupt public opinion seek to undermine Iowa's high ideals of civic righteousness—if any or all of these should come to Iowa in the unfoldings of the future, we have faith that they will be met as the vicissitudes of the wilderness and toil and primitive suffering were met by our fathers. And as they overcame it all, changed the wilderness into a verdant garden of the Lord, and transformed all the hardships of those "far-off unhappy days" and battles long since fought into so many schools, teaching courage, steadfastness in trial, and slowly maturing a public conscience which was to write its immutable laws into a great state charter with equality before the law written into every line of it and the inalienable right to individual freedom asserted for the first time as a fact and not a theory—with these ideals of our fathers before us the dangers of tomorrow will be met. It shall be our hereditary duty to defend and perpetuate what they created.

And so the years may come and go. This noble statue shall remind the passing generations of what Iowa was at the opening of the twentieth

century, and as her part is thus fixed as inevitably as the lineaments of this figure recast in "age-resisting bronze," so her future shall be as surely fixed in the faith and hope of her sons and daughters.

May I say of her as the venerable Bryant said of our republic—this poet sage whose life spanned the entire life of Iowa as a territory and state:

"Who can fix the date of thy new-found strength or tell
How happy in thy lap the sons of man may dwell?"

At the conclusion of Commissioner Palmer's address Governor Cummins was called for, and in responding, he thanked the people for their attendance, saying:

"I will speak at the Iowa Building in a short time, so I will not detain you here. You have already heard enough, and if I were to enter upon the glories of Iowa, I would make her history immortal by making it eternal."

The Day

The weather for Iowa Day was perfect in every respect. The parade moved on time and not a hitch occurred in the program to mar its success.

The attendance from Iowa was very large and the Iowa Building was crowded from early morn till late at night by visitors from states, territories and foreign countries.



MRS. GOVERNOR CUMMINS.
Des Moines.

The evening reception was largely attended and proved a very pleasant feature of the program of the day.

In the Governor's official party, in addition to the members of the Iowa Commission and their ladies, were the following, who participated in the events of the day:

Governor A. B. Cummins and Mrs. Cummins; John Briar, private secretary, and Mrs. Briar; W. B. Martin, Secretary of State; G. S. Gilbertson, Treasurer of State, and the following members of the Governor's staff:

Brigadier General M. H. Byers, Adjutant General, and daughter, Miss Ethel Byers; Col. John C. Loper, Quartermaster General; Col.

John R. Prime, Inspector General; Col. H. B. Hedge, Commissary General, and Mrs. Hedge; Col. Wilton McCarthy, Surgeon General; Col. C. G. Saunders, Judge Advocate General; Col. W. E. H. Morse, General Inspector Small Arms Practice; Col. C. J. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Col. C. S. Crail, Chief Signal Officer, and Mrs. Crail; Maj. Joe Beeson, Military Sec-



*THE STATUE "IOWA"
Carl E. Tefft, Sculptor.

retary; Maj. John T. Hume, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. J. A. Olmsted, United States Army, and Mrs. Olmsted, and the following aids:

Col. I. B. Santee and Mrs. Santee; Col. T. A. Potter; Col. A. A. Penquite; Col. W. M. Davis and Mrs. Davis; Col. H. M. Bigelow; Col. W. B. Humphrey, 56th Infantry, I. N. G.; Gen. J. R. Lincoln, Iowa State College; Col. C. E. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell; William Coalson, Governor's messenger.

Among those present from Iowa who participated in the Iowa Day ceremonies, were the following:

Congressmen Thomas Hedge and G. N. Haugen; ex-Lieutenant Governor Col. W. S. Dungan; Hon. Chas. Aldrich, Curator Historical Department; Hon. M. D. O'Connell, Solicitor United States Treasury; Hon. Jas. O. Crosby, president Iowa Columbian Commission; Hon. N. E. Coffin, Des Moines; Hon. C. C. Nourse, orator Iowa Day, Centennial Exposition, 1876; Mr. C. E. Rawson, Des Moines; Representative J. P. Cruikshank, Fort Madison; Dr. L. F. Summers, Milton; Hon. Robert Spence, Mt Ayr; Hon. F. W. Lehmann, St. Louis; Mr. C. H. Huttig, St. Louis; Mr. James Hagerman, St. Louis; Dr. WJ McGee, St. Louis; Hon. W. H. Norris, Manchester; Hon. E. E. Mack, Storm Lake; Hon. J. L. Carney, Marshalltown; A. V. Proudfoot, Indianola; M. M. McFarlin, Des Moines; C. L. Roberts, Grinnell; C. R. Wooden, Centerville; C. A. McCune, Des Moines; W. B. Keffer, Des Moines; Dr. I. N. Busby, Brooklyn; Hon. C. A. Wise, Cedar Falls; Hon. Fred Townsend, Albia; Luther A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, and ladies.

In addition to the Iowa Day reception, a reception was given by the Board of Lady Managers to foreign commissioners, also a reception at the Missouri Building for the D. A. R.s, reception at the New York State Building and the formal opening of the Boer War.

IOWA CELEBRATES HER DAY.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, June 18, 1904.)

Friday's supernal breezes did not arrive in time for Iowa's celebration of her presence at the greatest world's fair of the age, and the dedication was done in a sweltering temperature that tried the patience of Iowans. They crowded into the immense parlors of the Iowa Building and filled what the time-tried and unterrified country editor calls "every available

*Carl E. Tefft, of New York, who executed the statue for the Colonnade of States representing Iowa, has been the subject of much praise. In this statue Iowa is typified by a seated female figure. One arm is extended and rests on a scythe blade, the other arm is holding a sheaf of wheat. The leading idea in the figure is youth, and the freshness and vigor characteristic of a people such as those of the commonwealth of Iowa, a young state, whose agricultural and other resources still remain to be fully developed. The strength and vigor inherent in the people of Iowa are well typified in this beautiful piece of sculpture.

Mr. Tefft was born in 1874 in Brewer, Me. He obtained his art education in New York City and worked in the studio of F. W. Ruckstuhl. He has executed various portrait busts and ideal figures, and was represented in the sculpture for the Pan-American Exposition by the figure for the electric tower entitled Lake Superior.

space;" and some hundreds got into unavailable space on the outside; that is to say, unavailable for any purpose of seeing or hearing. A state dedication resembles a plantation wedding down south, where the kinfolks come from all the surrounding counties, and in the south kinfolks means enough people to stock a good-sized town. At a southern wedding the kinfolks fill the gallery—what we call the verandah—and they swarm in the "pahloh" and the settin' room, and help in the kitchen; and the men congregate under the trees in the yard, talk about hosses, indulging in the weed, and the whole thing is an immense affair as important as the session of the "county co't." This is what the Iowa Building looked like from the outside. Inside speeches were going on. President Francis tickled the Iowans by telling them that one reason he liked them was because 52,000 of them had emigrated to Missouri to live, and that although they had to go to Pennsylvania for their Governor, he was a man who would have been Governor, no matter what state he lived in, so they couldn't help themselves. This made the Iowans laugh and applaud, and President Francis followed this with the statement that 99½ per cent of the children of school age in Iowa can read, which excels the record of any other state, and that she was the first state to give the world's fair encouragement. All of which made everybody swell up with pride and clap their hands with vigor.

Celebration of Fourth of July

Exercises at the Iowa State Building, under the direction of a joint committee of exposition officials and executive commissioners' association, were held on July 4 as follows:

9:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Mason Slade, of Des Moines; medley of national airs; War March of the Priests, Mendelssohn; Festal March, Calkin; Home, Sweet Home, Varied, Dudley Buck; concert variations The Star-Spangled Banner, Buck.

11:30 a. m.—Organ recital.

12:00 m.—Patriotic ceremonies, assembly room, preceded by concert by Weil's Band; chairman of the day, Hon. James H. Trewin, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. N. Graham Thwaites, of London, England; address by Hon. Chas. A. Beeman, of Washington, D. C.; original poem, "The Pioneers," Geo. F. Rinehart, Newton; address, President David R. Francis; solo, Mr. L. H. Peck, St. Louis.

3:00 p. m.—Piano recital of original music by Mr. Frank Nagel, of Highland Park College of Music, Des Moines, assisted by Mrs. Nagel, soprano.

4:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Mr. H. Dyer Jackson, of the Conservatory of Music, Quincy, Illinois.



COMR. JAMES H. TREWIN, Cedar Rapids.

Oklahoma, who had been assigned by President Francis to make addresses at the Iowa Building.

The National Day

By request of the exposition management and the executive commissioners' association, ceremonies commemorating the Fourth of July were held at the Iowa Building, this being one of three events of the day designated by the exposition management.

President Larrabee introduced Commissioner James H. Trewin, who had been selected as president of the day. The program was necessarily changed on account of a severe rain, which prevented the attendance of Mayor Patrick A. Collins, of Boston; United States Senator Newlands, of Nevada, and Governor Ferguson of

Declaration of Independence and the English.

The most unique feature of the day was the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. N. Graham Thwaites, of London, England, whom Chairman Trewin introduced as a loyal subject of King Edward. Mr. Thwaites is a journalist; served in the English army during the Boer War, and came to America during the time of the world's fair to study American newspapers. He was assigned to special work for the "New York World" and "St. Louis Post Dispatch." While Mr. Thwaites was given a copy of the Iowa Official Register from which to read the Declaration of Independence, he seldom referred to its pages. He had memorized the document when a boy in England, and surprised his hearers by making the reading in the form of a declamation.

"The modern British view of the Declaration of Independence," said Mr. Thwaite, "is not what you might suppose. King George's quarrel with his American colonists, unpopular even in that day among thousands of British loyalists on both sides of the water, is now regarded by thinking Englishmen as a piece of monumental royal folly, and the Declaration of Independence is felt to be the first national expression of what have become the twin principles of Anglo-Saxon government, the principles of 'no taxation without representation,' and 'government of the people, by the people, for the people,' as enunciated by Lincoln at Gettysburg in axiomatic form.

"The Declaration of Independence takes rank with the Magna Charta

N. GRAHAM THWAITES,
London, England.

in the mind of modern England, each forming a foundation stone in the mighty structure of representative government.

"The restrained and gentle phraseology in which the Declaration is couched, combined with the solemn dignity of its terms, has never been equaled in any document drawn up by a young nation intent upon its rights. The ideals therein set forth may serve every nation under heaven as a guide to true government, and it behooves the English-speaking race to live up to those great expressions, particularly at this time, when new issues are obscuring the vision of statesmen. Every schoolboy should be familiarized with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and the great Declaration. I learned the former by heart at the age of ten, and the latter is, I venture to say, as familiar to the British public schoolboy as it is to the American youth.

"It affords me great pleasure and gratification to be able to demonstrate that a loyal subject of King Edward (God save him) can celebrate the Fourth of July with as much enthusiasm and sincerity as any citizen of the great republic."

After an address on "The Day We Celebrate," by Hon. Charles A. Beeman, of Washington, D. C., Mr. George F. Rinehart, editor of the *Newton Herald*, read the following original poem:

THE PIONEERS.

(By Geo. F. Rinehart.)

We all love best the man who dares to do—
The moral hero, stalwart through and through,
Who treads the untried path, evades the rut;
Who braves the virgin forest, builds a hut,
Removes the tares encumbering the soil,
And founds an empire based on thought and toil.



GEORGE F. RINEHART, *Newton*,
Poet Fourth of July.

Within his veins the blood of humble
birth,
His purpose stable as the rock-bound
earth;
His mind expansive and his pulsing
brain
Resolving problems not of selfish
gain—
This man will never, servile, bend
his knees.
He feels the uplift of the centuries.

Leviathans for him forsake the main
And monsters leave the forest and
the plain;
The future holds no terrors for his
soul;
No avarice collects its robber toll;
No social caste, no party, creed or
clan
To make him more a slave nor less
a man.

With wants but few, no Pioneer will crave
A crown in life nor plaudits at his grave;
He leaves behind the slavery of style,
The myrmidons of pride, deceit and guile,
Enlisting with the cohorts of the free,
The motto on his shield is "Liberty."

What cares he for the monarch's jeweled crown,
For prince or plutocrat, for fame's renown,
The turmoil and the strife of endless greed,
When honest toil supplies each simple need?
He seeks not glory, yet the future years
Weave brightest laurels for the Pioneers.

Thus we have met in this fair spot today
To honor those, as well, indeed, we may,
Who, thinking deep, conceived God's mighty plan
And carved the creed of Liberty for man;
Who made of Bunker Hill a spot divine,
And built at Valley Forge a nation's shrine.

For emblem of that liberty so wide,
So vast that with Eternity it vied,
They snatched the blue of heaven for the scroll
And sprinkled it with stars to mark the goal,
Where we might, far beyond the crest and crag,
In Liberty and Justice plant that flag.

We venerate in patriotic pride
The sacred cause for which these martyrs died;
And feeling thus, you will with me agree
That much of what we are, what we may be,
We owe to those who wrought for future years
And earned my toast, "God bless the Pioneers."

Chairman Trewin introduced the Hon. David R. Francis, who, he said, had served the people at St. Louis as their Mayor, the state of Missouri as its Governor, the United States as a member of the Cabinet, and now the earth as the president of the greatest exposition the world has ever known.

President Francis speaks:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: What a glorious occasion is this Fourth of July, 1904! Here in this beautiful building provided for the world's fair we always find the right kind of patriotism. Here there is always something doing. If this grand state of Iowa has failed in any single instance in performing her duty, my attention has not been called to it. Always loyal to her state, country and her God, she stands out as a shining example of what a prairie state with fertile soil, natural advantages, and a school system second to none, can do to better the world.

"Iowa's influence at this great exposition is world-wide. When we were looking for a place in which to hold one of the events of today, in

celebration of this national holiday, we naturally turned to this building, considering well the matter of location and capacity. We knew if the day was propitious, an outdoor ceremony could be held, the addresses being made from the verandas; should it rain, the assembly room, so generous in its proportions, could be utilized, and in either event we could depend upon the inspiration which always comes from the pipe organ. It was not a surprise to me when I was informed that already Iowa had planned on a like celebration. This was most generously waived and you most loyally combined with the exposition officials and executive commissioners' association in this joint celebration.

"I am certainly inspired when I recognize before me representatives from Mississippi, Arkansas, Kansas, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Indian Territory, Arizona, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Michigan, Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia, New York, Tennessee, Maine, Oregon, Maryland, Wisconsin, England, Germany, and I have no doubt there are people here from many other states and nations—all uniting in these ceremonies celebrating this glorious day.

"It is gratifying to me to see, in spite of what might have been past differences, that this exposition is the agency which is tearing down the old barriers, destroying sectional lines and in place is cementing friendships which should never have been strained.

"We are here today on common ground, commemorating our nation's birth. It is certainly an inspiration. Patriotism is stronger than prejudice and has won out.

"I thank you all for coming here today. I want to thank the executive commissioners, always so generous in their support of the exposition, for assisting in making this Fourth of July a red-letter day in exposition history.

"Governor Larrabee, I want to thank you and Senator Trewin, and your Commission, for the favors of today and the constant favors which have been shown since the exposition was first thought of."

The Iowa Building had many visitors during the day, and many of the delegates from all over the country who were in attendance at the National Democratic Convention, called at the building to pay their respects.

OTHER EVENTS.

An immense audience assembled at Festival Hall, where addresses were made by Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and Hon. Lafe Young of Iowa.

An address was delivered at the Missouri Building by Governor Dockery, at the Liberty Bell in the Pennsylvania Building by Colonel J. H. Lambert of Pennsylvania, at the Illinois Building by Governor Pardee of California, at the Virginia Building by ex-Governor Patterson of Pennsylvania. Ceremonies were also held at the Temple of Fraternity.

The military parade which passed through the grounds consisted of all the military and semi-military organizations on the grounds, together with the United States Army troops at Jefferson Barracks. Every building along the line of march and within the grounds was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

American Boy Day



AUGUS M. BERRY. Logan.

The Exposition Company set aside Tuesday, July 5th, as American Boy Day. About 3,000 boys of America and from all lands congregated in Festival Hall and were addressed by boy orators and poets, several being from foreign lands. Short talks were made by leading men in the movement to inspire patriotism in the hearts of the youths of America. President Roosevelt sent a personal letter which was read. An adjourned meeting was held in the Pennsylvania Building, at the Liberty Bell. A prize was offered of \$25 by the editor of the "American Boy," Detroit, Mich., for the best American Boy Day poem, and among 400 contestants Angus M. Berry of Logan, Iowa, won. He was seventeen years old at the time. His father, Mr. John A. Berry, was one of the first lawyers to locate in Harrison County, Iowa, coming from Maryland in 1876. Angus has opened a real estate office in Logan, and conducts it in his own name. He has since won first prize at the Portland Exposition in a similar contest for the best American Boy prize poem.

AMERICAN BOY DAY PRIZE POEM.

(By Angus M. Berry.)

When morning breaks across the hills,
 When stars of silver fade and die,
 When joyous songsters fling refrains
 Up to the smiling azure sky;
 When spring breaks through her icy chains
 And scatters blossoms o'er the lea,
 When all is pure and bright and fair,
 Our country's boys, we think of thee!
 A coming man! Undaunted, brave;
 He stands before your searching gaze;
 Keen-eyed, athletic, kind and true,
 And sterling in an hundred ways.
 Strong in his zeal to stand for right,
 Too noble to abide the wrong;
 Faithful and earnest, thoughtful, too,
 But ready for a jest or song.
 Come, gather round, I'll tell you how
 The passing seasons bring him joys;
 It seems that all the year was made
 Expressly for the good of boys.
 Springtime—does not that word recall
 Long rambles in the forest land?
 Great hunting trips and swimming holes,
 And sports that train both mind and hand?

It is a sultry summer day—

Around me gleam the waters blue—
The sail is set; the bounding keel
In gladness cuts the surges through.
Oh, summer day, on summer seas,
Your joys forever will be mine
As long as mem'ry's halo glows,
Or fancy pours her magic wine.

A bright October day has come.

The youthful throng goes mad with glee.
A football circles through the air—
The sports begun. Look! look! You'll see
A gallant fight of blue and gold
Against the men in red and green.
Hurrah! hurrah! The vict'ry's won!
Was such excitement ever seen?

The scene has changed; the gleaming hills
Are clad in virgin snow.

Up, up we climb, and haul our sleds,
Beneath the moonlight's silver glow.
Get on; hold tight; we're off! Hurrah!
Down, down we go at lightning speed.
On winter nights like these 'tis joy
To ride on such a gallant steed.

Sometimes in roseate dreams I see
Beyond the skyline's narrow rim,
Where templed domes and spires rise
That point to far-off regions dim,
I see the dawn. Its gilded haze
Floods, flames and flushes into fire—
The daybreak of a golden day
Hangs o'er the City of Desire!

In those inviting ways of gold
Are pomp and pride of vanished years.
I see an arch triumphal stand
For vict'ries born in hopes and tears.
A flood of fancy bears me on;
The glowing day in grandeur lies,
But half removed from common clay,
And half exalted to the skies.

When nighttime comes the dream is done—
All, all the world has sunk to rest;
The stars come out to gem the skies,
And e'en the sunset leaves the west.
The changing hours have come and gone,
With all their toil and pain and joy.
Look down, oh, heavenly hosts, and bless
The fortunes of each sleeping boy.

Oh, God, we ask that, day by day,
Our hearts may beat more near to Thee.
May heaven grant that right may rule
Where somber evil now may be.
And when the coming years have fled,
And twilight shadows darkly fall,
Bring riches, honor, fame—but, Lord,
Bring virtue more than all.

Iowa Cities' Day

Saturday, October 15, was set apart as Iowa Cities' Day. During the week excursions had come from all parts of Iowa, bringing thousands of visitors to the exposition, the registration at the Iowa State Building being 4,854 for the week. At a meeting of the Mayors held at the Iowa Building, Thursday, October 13, an Iowa Cities' Day program was agreed upon, to be held at the Iowa Building on the following Saturday. In accordance with this desire the building was decorated and provisions made for a proper observance of the occasion.

Exposition officials who were desirous that Iowa Week be exploited for the purpose of swelling the attendance, volunteered to furnish a band to provide concerts daily at the Iowa Building during this week, and also to assign at least two of the celebrated organists secured for Festival Hall to the Iowa Building for organ recitals, which promises, like many more of a similar character, were never carried out. Iowa, however, was not dependent upon the Exposition Company for these favors, and tried to be in readiness for any emergency to carry out promises made for Iowa by the exposition management.

President Larrabee presided at the meeting and addresses were made by many prominent Iowans, among whom were Col. Albert W. Swalm, of Oskaloosa, United States Consul to Southampton, England, and Mrs. Swalm; also by Hon. J. B. Harsh, of Creston; Hon. Samuel H. Harper, of Ottumwa; Mr. Frederick W. Taylor, a former Iowan, chief of the departments of agriculture and horticulture of the exposition, and President Francis.

Music was provided by Mason Slade at the organ, with vocal solos and duets by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Keeler, former Iowans, now of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Capt. Lot Abraham, of Mount Pleasant, gave several stirring old war songs, being accompanied by Mrs. Larrabee at the piano.

COL. AND MRS. ALBERT W. SWALM.

Colonel and Mrs. Swalm were warmly received and expressed their delight at being among natives, for since their work had taken them abroad, they had been looked upon as foreigners. They were pleased with the representation made by the state at this great exposition, as Iowa is always first in everything pertaining to civilization.

SENATOR HARSH.

Senator Harsh spoke of Iowa's advantages from an industrial standpoint, and expressed the satisfaction he felt in the advanced steps taken

by the Commission in exploiting the opportunities of the state for the building up of factories and manufacturing industries. He closed his remarks by saying that as a state we make the mistake of sending away from home for many things. Why not keep our money at home? We have the coal, we have the market, and we ought to be as wise as some of the other states, whose people have pushed forward in just these lines, without the possibilities which are ours, and with poorer surroundings and markets.

SENATOR HARPER.

Senator Harper referred to Iowa as a loyal state at all times. The sentiments of her people are always in line with progress. A state or nation cannot go forward unless loyalty is the chief characteristic of its people. Although Iowa has ever taken her place in the forefront in times of war, it did not take war to keep the hearts of her people loyal. He was surprised and pleased at the magnitude of Iowa's showing at this exposition and proud of the recognition received by the state.

PRESIDENT LARRABEE.

President Larrabee said: "I am glad to hear from these representatives of the people of Iowa in approval of the place Iowa has taken at the exposition. I have heard many times that Iowa's share in this world's fair was of great magnitude, and have been told by the exposition management that Iowa is running the United States government, and that this exposition could not have been brought into being and maintained had it not been for the Iowa government at Washington. I have also been told that Iowa representation from the start has been so active and energetic as to set the pace for other states; also that Iowa has had more to do with the fair than the people of the state of Missouri. I want to say, however, that in spite of these obligations, and all the promises made, that the awards given to the state of Iowa will be earned on their merit. We expect only what we can earn. While Iowa may be able to manage the government, it is not so important as one might suppose. We were informed that jurors would be selected because of their special fitness, and not like the Jefferson Guards, because of political favors. In fact, we were informed that pulls of any kind in these selections would not be countenanced. Therefore, in their assignment of the 1,200 jurors, the foreigners were allotted some 600. This left some 600 odd to be selected according to merit among the states and territories. Missouri merited 150 and Iowa five. From some things I have seen in the papers, I did not realize that Missouri's intelligence and ability to judge was so strong as this ratio would indicate."

CHIEF FREDERIC W. TAYLOR.

Mr. Frederic W. Taylor, chief of the departments of agriculture and horticulture of the exposition, said that, as a former Iowa man, he did not believe this proportion was hardly fair. "I can say, however, that if Iowa has five jurors, these five were selected by myself, and if you look over the list you will see they are in my departments. I have never lost my love for the great state of Iowa. I wanted Iowa well represented here because of that love. I may have been somewhat insistent on spending the

lion's share of your appropriation in agriculture and horticulture, but then, why not? Has not Iowa excelled in these branches of industry?

"Of course you need factories. These all help the agricultural classes by bringing a closer market for their products, and on the other hand brings the farmer his supplies within easy reach. I am proud of the showing your state has made. The time for permanently closing up the department of agriculture and horticulture of the great St. Louis Universal Exposition having almost come, I should feel it a duty, as I deem it a pleasure, to express to yourself, Governor Larrabee, and to the secretary personally, and through you to your Commission, the hearty appreciation I have for the thoroughly satisfactory and helpful way in which you have supported my departments and in no small way assisted in bringing about the results which should, I believe, be eminently satisfactory to all of us. No one appreciates more than myself the utter impossibility of any satisfactory results being attained by this department without the generous support which has been given it by those states which have labored so earnestly and so successfully in doing their respective parts.

"I trust that it may be my pleasure to meet you and your associates often in the future, and I desire that you take with you my very best wishes for your success in whatever you may in the future undertake."

PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

At this point President Francis arrived at the building, and, being given a hearty ovation as he mounted the platform, was introduced by President Larrabee, and was asked to close the Iowa Cities ceremonies.

"Mr. President, Mayors of Cities of Iowa, Representatives and Friends: If you want a life a little more strenuous than being Mayor of a city, just try running an exposition. I really feel that I owe you an apology for not reaching here sooner, so as to hear the excellent addresses which have preceded me. I thought early in the season that Iowa's crop of orators would be exhausted before the closing of the fair, but I find on each occasion a new field, fresher, it seems to me, than ever. I would not charge a mushroom growth—Iowa never has things of that character. There is a permanency and finish about everything that Iowa does which makes it, instead of the new country which it is, a state of sturdy characters and a policy in all things as solid as Gibraltar—that seems to be the 'Iowa idea.' I suppose that when election day rolls around next month that the state will be as positive as it always has been. So many Iowans have come to Missouri that I am really apprehensive of the result.

"But, speaking of a strenuous life, I have just come from the Kansas City ceremonies and have celebrated with them. Previous to that I attended a meeting of the board of directors of the exposition. I expect to follow this with an address at Festival Hall at the great Guilman's thirtieth recital, and then open a football game between our Columbian University team and the University of the South. What shall I do when this World's Fair closes I do not know. So accustomed have I become to this strenuous life that I fear I will hardly know what to do with myself. I would be derelict in my duty did I fail to come to Iowa for this occasion. Your week here has been very satisfactory. While your people have been

coming all the season in large numbers, there have been more the past week than ever before.

"I came here simply to pay my respects and to express my appreciation to the Mayors of Iowa cities and to your people generally for your co-operation in bringing about so successful a week as this has been. Iowa's prominence at this exposition has been second to no state or nation, and I thank you for it." (See Iowa at the World's Fair.)

Thanksgiving Day

Owing to the request of the exposition officials for a union of all commissions on the grounds in a service at Festival Hall, observing Thanksgiving Day, no formal ceremonies were held at the Iowa Building.

The organ recitals at 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. were devoted by Mason Slade to Thanksgiving Day selections.

At noon the Commissioners and families, the members of the woman's auxiliary, members of the Board of Control, and the employes at the Iowa State Building were guests of President and Mrs. Larrabee at dinner; the Kansas Commission and hostess were guests of honor. A number of after-dinner toasts were responded to.

Commissioner Carruthers spoke of our good neighbors, the Kansas Commission, who had shown to Iowa so many courtesies, at all times of need lending a helping hand, from the construction period to the close of the fair. Kansas has been as close a friend in heart as she has been in location. This occasion proved to be a happy termination of the social life of the past few months, where harmony has reigned absolutely. When it is considered that these same neighbors were made up of the official representatives of practically every state in the Union, in close fellowship in an extra hazardous manner of world's fair representation, where the sharpest competition and rivalry is brought into play, not only in the various departments but in the social life as well, it is a remarkable fact that not a jar has occurred among the states. Kansas and Iowa had, perhaps, more in common than the other states.

Mrs. Noble Prentiss, hostess of the Kansas Building, who responded, said that it was a delightful thought of Governor and Mrs. Larrabee to bring together on this wonderful Thanksgiving Day this large family of world's fair sojourners. It was just such acts as these which had given the Iowa Building a standing at the exposition of which any state or nation might be proud.

Iowa was always first, she said, to do the right thing at the right time. She expressed her appreciation of the kind remarks concerning Kansas, which state had tried to fill creditably the place assigned to her in this great fair. When Kansas Day came and it was an impossibility to carry out the functions planned at the Kansas Building, because of the magnitude of the attendance from the state, it was Iowa which came to the relief, providing room for what proved to be the greatest day Kansas ever had at an exposition. Iowa opened her doors to Kansas, and it was the wish of the representatives of that state that Iowans have the assurance

of their appreciation of all such favors. She said she was not surprised that every Iowan in Kansas was proud of his native state.

"We have heard Iowa's praises sung every day of the fair in our own building, and, instead of creating a feeling of rivalry on our part, it has only proven an inspiration. We shall leave the fair with pleasant recollections of the family at the Iowa Building."

Mrs. Henry J. Howe of the woman's auxiliary committee of the Iowa Commission, said:



*MRS. HENRY J. HOWE, Marshalltown,
Vice-Chairman Auxiliary Committee.

"I count it indeed a privilege to be a guest at this dinner and to lend my heart in thanksgiving on this day, set apart by a Christian nation for such purpose. We have so many things to be thankful for as a nation, and as a state. The Lord has been kind to us as a people. The state which has been represented at this great world's fair has much for which to render thanks. Governor and Mrs. Larrabee, in bringing us together today in such a happy manner, have but placed us under renewed obligations. Coming so close to the end of the fair, it brings with it a feeling of regret that so soon we must all be separated, these magnificent buildings demolished, and all trace of what has been the greatest exposition in the history of the world, entirely obliterated. It has

been a great pleasure to be associated with people of such noble impulses. This brings to me the recollection of the good old New England dinners of years ago, when such occasions were looked forward to with anticipated pleasure and thankfulness, tempered with the pang of sadness which must come as the absent faces are noted about the festive board, or the parting of friends soon to leave for the great west, for at that time we feared this Louisiana Purchase territory would depopulate New England.

"And so it is with the same spirit that we assemble today, and our hearts are tuned to the ever expressive music of 'God be with us 'till we meet again.'"

Mr. Charles Sessions, superintendent of the Iowa educational exhibit, spoke for the young people of the fair. He said:

"This has been an experience for the young people, and although their scrutiny of the panorama before them may have seemed but cursory, I feel sure the benefits derived will be seen for years to come. It has been an education to every one of us, in fact a real university dispensing knowledge in every branch. Every young man or young woman who has had this great opportunity should indeed have a thankful heart on this Thanksgiving Day. On behalf of the young people who are here with me today,



IOWA OBSERVES THANKSGIVING DAY.

President and Mrs. Larrabee, Commissioners Palmer and Corruthers in front. Back of Mrs. Larrabee are Mrs. John Cownie, Mrs. Judge H. E. Deemer, Mrs. W. H. Bailly, Mrs. H. J. Howe, Mrs. Conaway, Mr. Cownie and two sons, Dr. Berry of Clermont, and Capt. G. S. Perry. Back of President Larrabee are Secretary Conaway, the assistants, superintendents, and visitors. In the doorway is Mrs. Noble Prentiss, hostess of the Kansas Building, Mrs. J. C. Morrow and Mrs. R. T. Simmons, of the Kansas Commission,

I take this opportunity to express their thanks to Governor and Mrs. Larrabee for the many favors which we have received from their hands, and to the Iowa Commission for their generous treatment of all connected with the Iowa Building and exhibits."

PRIZE PACKAGES.

Hon. John Cownie of the Board of Control of State Institutions, who was asked to respond to the toast, "Our Prize Package, the Iowa State Building, and Other State Institutions," said:



JOHN COWNIE,
Board of Control.

"It is a pleasure to me to be here today and to be at work with Governor Larrabee in taking over the property of the state. During the years of experience with him on the Board of Control, I found a man whose highest ambition as a public official has always been to give the taxpayers of the state conscientious service. No man in Iowa has served our people better; no man has been more fearless of any influence whatever in discharging a public duty. To be right has been his principle in his public and private transactions. As legislator, Governor, member of the Board of Control, president of the Iowa Commission, and in other public trusts he has always insisted on and defended the right, regardless of public opinion or consequences.

"So to me it has been one of the greatest honors of my life to be associated with him in a work that called for the highest ability and integrity.

"Like every other work in his life, the Iowa Building, in which he has taken such an interest, has been built and maintained on that high order of excellence in keeping with economy and yet filling every requirement of the purpose for which it was constructed.

"The Board has indeed drawn a prize package, and I only wish it were larger, and that where one piece of furniture now exists there were a dozen pieces. I can already see the pleasure and satisfaction which will come to the superintendents and assistants as well as the inmates of our state institutions when these pieces of furniture from the Iowa Building are received. Iowa has been liberal with her state institutions, but on account of their rapidly increasing wants, furniture and fixtures, because of the necessity for economy, must necessarily be plain, and this windfall will prove of lasting benefit, since it is all as good as the day it was placed in the building.

"The building, too, we can use. The Iowa Commission had in mind our needs when this fine structure was built, and while we cannot remove

it entire to our state, the doors, windows and lumber can all be used with profit to the state. Aside from the temporary staff and plaster work, every particle of the building can be utilized at our state institutions.

"The state of Iowa is justly proud of the work of your Commission, Governor Larrabee, and feel that the business of the Commission has been transacted wiser and better than was reasonably to be expected. Your hospitality is known throughout the nation, and yet with it all has been that genuine Iowa hospitality without extravagance.

"I thank you for the privilege of being here today and joining with with you on this occasion."

PRESIDENT LARRABEE RESPONDS.

President Larrabee, in responding, said:

"When we arranged for this little dinner, we did it that Thanksgiving Day should not pass without the usual family function. It is always our desire when we entertain to do it right, and as it should be done. In this particular instance, however, the secretary of the Commission, who had, in addition to his other duties, the special work of arrangement of the ceremonies, has, unbeknown to me, taken this affair completely out of my hands, and seems now to be running it himself. In the absence of a quorum of the Commission to bring the secretary up for insubordination, I am obliged to submit.

"I feel, however, that the speakers have taken an undue advantage of me at my own table in expressing themselves as they have. I appreciate the spirit which prompted the complimentary remarks, but feel that they are undeserved. I have only tried to do my plain duty. When associated with such men as the Board of Control—made up of the highest type of American citizenship—the performance of public duty is a pleasure. Likewise the work with the Iowa Commission, the membership feeling the highest sense of public responsibility.

"It is a pleasure to have gathered about this table such a happy family, and to include in this family our kind Kansas friends. Our only regret is that it is an impossibility to have had you in our own home on this occasion. While we are world's fair sojourners, we must do as world's fair people do.

"On behalf of Mrs. Larrabee and myself, I extend to each of you an invitation to be our guests on next Thanksgiving Day in Iowa."

As a souvenir of the occasion, President Larrabee was presented with the badge of the Executive Commissioners' Association, the world's fair organization of state and foreign commissioners, of which he had been elected vice president, and Mrs. Larrabee was presented with a Japanese lorgnette.

Sunday Sacred Concerts

Beginning on the second day of the exposition, Sunday, May 1, and continuing every Sabbath until the close of the fair without interruption for thirty-one consecutive Sundays, a song service was conducted in the Iowa Building. It was started not as a reformatory measure, but because there



L. H. PECK, St. Louis,
Chorister.

seemed to be a place for just such a function. Naturally, the pipe organ which ex-Governor and Mrs. Larrabee had provided for the entertainment of Iowa's guests, attracted a large number of visitors. The gates being closed on Sunday, the exposition population residing in the state buildings came to the Iowa Building on the first Sunday to hear the organ and the birds. When the old familiar hymns were played, everybody sang. The question was asked why it was not made a regular service on Sunday. The downtown churches were inconvenient to those living on the grounds, and such a song service would be welcomed. During the two terms as Governor which were served by President Larrabee, a sacred

concert was conducted each Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Larrabee in the capitol building. It was not only popular, but inspiring.

The Iowa Building being the only state building with a pipe organ, it was, naturally, on account of its arrangement and equipment, just the place for such a service, and was the only place on the grounds where regular Sunday services were held.

Sacred concerts were agreed upon and the expressions of thankfulness from the many people participating proved sufficient recompense for the work connected with such service. The exercises were simple in form, prompt in opening at 4:30 p. m. and closing at 5:30, informal in arrangement. An organ voluntary was played by Mason Slade, Mrs. Larrabee or Miss Larrabee, or some visiting organist. This was followed by several numbers from the Gospel Hymns, a solo, generally by Mr. L. H. Peck, of St. Louis, whose splendid tenor voice was heard every Sunday afternoon.

Visiting vocalists from Iowa and other states would assist in solos, duets or quartettes. Occasionally a short address would be given by such speakers as President and Mrs. Larrabee, Governor Cummins, Rev. Jesse Cole, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Hon. J. O. Crosby, Hon. John F. Lacey, Speaker George W. Clark, Hon. Stacy B. Rankin of Ohio, Col. A. H. Winchester of West Virginia, Mr. Claude C. Ball of Rhode Island, and Commissioners Witmer, Palmer, Trewin and Ericson.

Hymns were sung, followed by other musical selections, always closing with singing "America" and the rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" on the organ as a recessional.

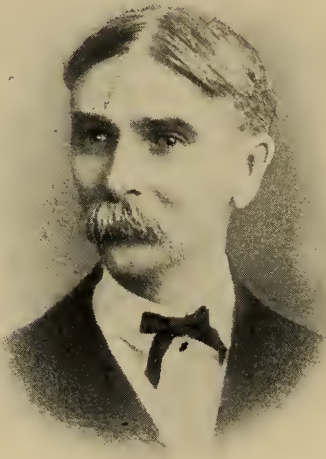
These meetings, instead of being tedious and conventional, were restful and in keeping with the day and its quiet surroundings. Sunday was the one day by act of Congress given to those charged with the exposition work for rest. Whether the act of Congress in closing the gates on the Sabbath was wise or unwise, it brought about a condition of practically closing the gates to those within. While occasional services were held at Festival Hall, the Inside Inn, and the little Mission Church, the services

at the Iowa Building were the only ones regularly conducted every Sunday.

The closing services were held on Sunday, November 27, and the attendance was larger than at any time during the year, although the weather was disagreeable in the extreme. Before the close, President Larrabee and Commissione Palmer spoke of the pleasure it had afforded the Iowa Commission to have had the Iowa Building chosen for these meetings. They thanked the world's fair population for their presence on this and the preceding Sundays. Those who had contributed in time and talent to make these services so successful were thanked. Among the regular attendants was Col. A. H. Winchester, Executive Commissioner for West Virginia. He arose from his seat, and speaking for those who had participated in these services, said that the thanks should not come from Iowa but to Iowa, which had provided these services.

The Sunday Service

Address of Col. A. H. Winchester, Executive Commissioner from West Virginia.



COL. A. H. WINCHESTER.
West Virginia Commissioner.

I would feel derelict to my highest impulse should I let this occasion pass without in some measure expressing the gratitude I feel, and have felt, and shall ever feel to the state of Iowa and to her official household in this beautiful Iowa Building for the series of religious song services held here each Sunday since the exposition opened, and for the influence it has had upon the social and moral atmosphere of the Plateau of States upon which so many of us have had our dwelling place for the several months of exposition life now just closing. Each state here represented had its own peculiar field to occupy, its own mission to fulfill, and upon your state of Iowa devolved the

task so successfully accomplished of taking this collection of detached domiciles of representatives of each separate state, and, through the unifying influence of this sweet service, cementing them into one common neighborhood, so effectually that upon the occasion of our parting we find 'our prayers, our hopes, our fears, are one.' As we look back at the months we have been associated, we realize that of our sister states, Iowa "hath chosen the better part," and in this gathering of states has had in her keeping and has successfully carried into the forefront of the spirit of this great exposition the sacred Christian Sabbath, even as the children of the sons of Levi cared for the ark of the covenant of the Almighty God. As,

with full hearts and moist eyes, we look about this scene of transcendental loveliness, and realize that within the next few days it is all to be obliterated, we feel that if that beautiful sentiment ascribed in Scott's "Waverly" to Baron Borwarden, when, having been "out" for his prince, and meeting only disappointment and defeat, his followers scattered, his estates confiscated, and himself carried across the country into hiding, with a price upon his head, that "houses, families and men have stood long enough when they have stood until they can fall with honor."

Be true, then; this glorious building of your grand state can be razed to the ground with as little to be regretted as any building that has ever been effaced, for truly, "it will fall with honor;" and upon you of her household it has devolved to keep ever in our minds such sentiments as are inspired

"Whenever a noble deed is wrought,
Whenever is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise."

And now, as we say our farewells, and sunder these ties which to us have become so dear, how forcibly are we reminded of the full pathos of the words:

"We may build more costly habitations;
We may fill our rooms with sculpture and with paintings,
But we cannot buy with gold the old associations."

And some of these associations, and those among our dearest, we are now, as we go out, severing.

Music at the Fair

Paper Read by Mrs. William Larrabee at the Sunday Service, on November 6, 1904.



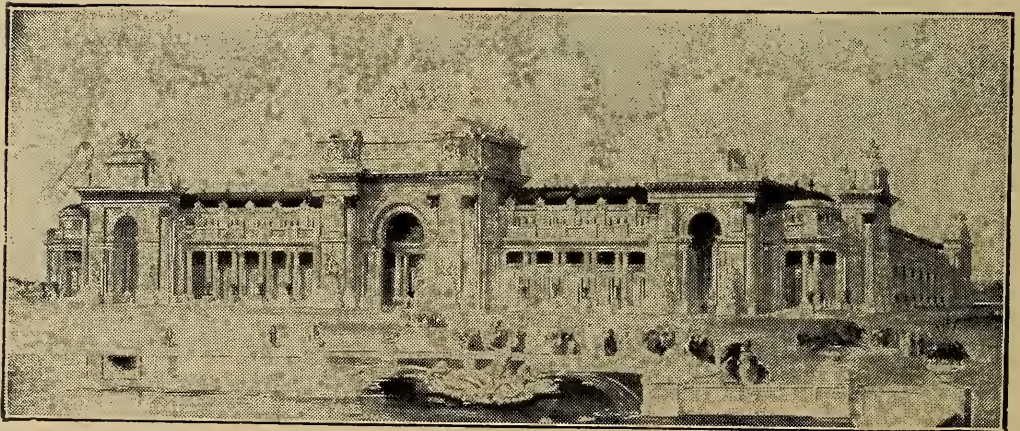
MRS. WILLIAM LARRABEE,
Clermont.

It seems that music at the fair has been one of the special attractions, for no art has received more attention. The entertainments among the most primitive peoples have had what to them is music, however discordant it may be to our ears. For people of more cultivated taste we have had the best that could be procured, and at many hours of the day could be heard the brilliant music of bands, some from our own beloved country, playing familiar airs; the Marine Band, which has so often played "Hail to the Chief," at our national capital; Sousa, who captivated the people of Paris and other European cities with his "Stars and Stripes Forever;"

bands from Mexico and from countries across the sea. All these have had crowds of listeners, as have the orchestras at various places; even at the Inside Inn the visitors have partaken of their repasts to music. We have had the great organ at Festival Hall, which has awakened sweet melody, as only a pipe organ can when played by accomplished organists, and among these and foremost was Dr. Guilmant of Paris, who received at his farewell concert plaudits such as no artisan or painter has here received. At social functions the ladies have realized that only conversation would not suffice, so there have been social and instrumental recitals of rare merit, to most of which all have been welcome, as there have been few closed doors to these musical entertainments, and some of the state of the Louisiana Purchase have led in the number of recitals, indicating that the citizens of this portion of the Union are second to none in their love of the beautiful, for no art is more refining, elevating and beautiful than music. Its praises have long been sung, and sweet memories cling about the melodies of home and country. The Iowa household has joined with its friends in raising the standard of music, and the pipe organ, which has contributed its share, will, we hope, at Christmas tide, gladden the hearts of five hundred boys at the Boys' Industrial School of Iowa, whose only present home is at that institution.

We have enjoyed with you the Sunday afternoon services here; your presence and help have been an inspiration to us, for it has seemed fitting to spend an hour of the closing Sabbath day in sacred song, and when you return to your homes, after what is transient here has been demolished, when only remembrance can come to us, will you remember with us the song service at the Iowa Building, and think, with Moore,

"Let Fate do her worst; there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy;
Which come in the nighttime of sorrow and care
And bring back the features that joy used to wear.
Long, long be my heart with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled.
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang 'round it still."



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

President's Day

Saturday, November 26, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, visited the exposition and in the one day made a strenuous yet thorough inspection of the grounds. He visited all of the exhibit build-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ings, several foreign buildings, the Philippine reservation, and drove through the state section, past the Iowa Building, bowing and waving his hat to guests on the verandas, and to the sturdy old bronze warriors adorning the pedestals of the building.

A reception was tendered the President in the large restaurant room of the Tyrolean Alps, to which had been invited the state and foreign commissioners, Governors of states and other distinguished guests.

In his address upon this occasion, the President said:

"I have but one regret, and that is a deep regret—the regret that these buildings and these exhibits could not be made permanent; that these buildings cannot be maintained as they are for our children and our children's children

and all who are to come after, as a permanent memorial of the greatness of this country. I think that an American who begrudges a dollar that has been spent here is not so far-sighted as he should be. It is a credit to the United States to have had such an exposition carried on so successfully from the beginning to its conclusion."

President Francis sent the following telegram:

"St. Louis, November 27, 1904.

"Hon. Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, Des Moines.

"President Roosevelt's visit to exposition yesterday greatly enjoyed by himself and appreciated by exposition management and by the people who welcomed him in large numbers. He saw and admired the Iowa Building and expressed great gratification at participation of your state.

"FRANCIS, President."

Closing Day

The closing day of the exposition was as bright and pleasant as the opening day. Seven months had worked little damage to the building, and, in their completed state, the palaces and grounds presented even a more brilliant appearance than upon the day when the President of the United

States by an electric key, turned on the power which started the machinery into motion. The Governor of Missouri and the Mayor of St. Louis designated Thursday, December 1, as Francis Day, and urged all loyal citizens to refrain from their usual avocations to visit the fair and pay their respects to the president of the exposition.

The attendance was satisfactory to the management.

An address was delivered at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Monument at 11:00 a. m. At midnight, in the presence of a large audience at the same place, President Francis thanked everyone who had helped to make the exposition a success. Then, approaching the electric switch, he raised both hands towards the great buildings, and said,

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all thy splendor."

He touched the switch and the lights which had turned night into day were all extinguished, and the greatest exposition in all history had closed.

AT THE IOWA BUILDING.

At the Iowa Building the Executive Commissioners Association, comprising the Commissioners of the several states, territories and foreign nations and their ladies, the hostesses of the several buildings and daughters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, had gathered, with their friends and families, for a farewell function, given in honor of Mr. Charles M. Reeves, chief of the department of domestic exploitation. As the time approached midnight, Mrs. Larrabee seated herself at the magnificent pipe organ, which had proven such an inspiration during the seven months of the fair, and started the strains of America, in which all joined in heartily singing. Then, as the chimes of the German Building announced the hour of midnight, all joined in singing the Doxology as the lights were dimmed. Good-nights were said, the great organ pealed forth the notes of "Der Tannenbaum" ("My Maryland"), and as the guests passed from the building the song was taken up and sung with spirit, applying the name of the particular home state or nation to which the singers belonged.

The great exposition had closed.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The history of the closing hours of the exposition was such as to bring a feeling of anxiety among the Commissioners and exhibitors. It had been the practice of looters, assisted by thousands prompted by the carnival spirit, to make havoc of everything movable on the closing night. This spirit had reached the stage where property and life was of small value when the pleasure of the organized mob was in consideration.

Understanding such perils the Executive Commissioners Association petitioned the exposition management to take precautionary steps to prevent a repetition of such depredations. After securing the consent of the exposition authorities the Mayor of St. Louis and the Governor of Missouri, a petition was sent to the President of the United States, asking that troops be sent to St. Louis to prevent destruction of property. The President consented and instructed the War Department to act according

ly. A regiment of the regular army was brought to the exposition grounds a few days in advance of the closing and kept on duty until the work of the removal of exhibits and property was practically completed.

These with an extra force of Jefferson Guards, prevented what might have otherwise terminated in a woeful waste of valuable property.

The thousands of visitors with the carnival spirit were contented with a more simple form of amusement in keeping with our boasted American Christian civilization.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition closed in dignified peace.

Executive Commissioners' Association

PRESIDENT YERRINGTON'S ADDRESS.

At the reception of the association at the Iowa State Building, the evening of December 1, Hon. J. A. Yerrington, of Nevada, president of the Executive Commissioners' Association, expressed the sentiments of the organization as follows:



*J. A. Yerrington, Carson, Nevada,
Pres. Executive Commissioners' Association.

"Before we say our last good-night and farewell, I wish, personally, to thank the members of the association for having made it such a potent factor at this exposition, and for the many courtesies which have been extended to me.

Our association has held forty regular meetings, with never less than a majority of the membership present. In these meetings there has never been the least friction to mar the deliberations. There have been sharp discussions at times in matters of policy in dealing with serious problems, but when these have been settled the decision reached has been the decision of the association, and the membership has stood up to a man in defending that decision.

Promotion and Protection.

The results show that the organization has accomplished what was intended for it. The association started out to help the exposition management in the matter of exploiting its greatness.

The second purpose was to protect the interests of states and countries represented. No one here will deny the efficiency of the work in

*Mr. Yerrington was born in 1864, in Nevada, and was married April 25, 1905, to Miss Elsie Prudence Hague, of New York City. He has served his state as Commissioner to the Chicago, San Francisco, Paris, Buffalo and St. Louis expositions.



FIRST MEETING EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS ASSOCIATION.

First row reading from left to right, Vaill, Connecticut; Archer, W. Virginia; Conaway, Iowa, Secretary; Yerrington, Nevada, President; Chief Reeves; Hawthorne, Missouri; Doran, Arizona; Buskett, Montana, Treasurer. Second row, Filcher, California; Burns, Canada; Hubbard, Indian Territory; Wehrung, Oregon; Kingsbury, Rhode Island; Dr. Jesus Lameda, Venezuela. Third row, Enlow, Tennessee; Wessels, Idaho; Murrell, Virginia; Governor Bartlett, N. Dakota; McCarty, Press; Hughes, Kentucky; Wiggins, California; Carpenter, Kansas; Thomas, Wisconsin; Deeming and Richardson, Wyoming.

From World's Bulletin, May, 1904.

demanding of the exposition the changing of the main thoroughfare for teams, by keeping out from the residence part of these grounds the beer and other heavy wagons loaded and destined for the Pike and other concessions on the grounds, the completion of the streets and walks in accordance with previous promises, the changing of the policy regarding ice, baggage, pilotage, and the securing of a more liberal policy regarding drinking water, toilets, seats, and the keeping from the Plateau of States unwelcome concessions, a readjustment of certain obnoxious rules in all departments, the changing of the inscription on exhibit medals to accord with American ideas, the demands of protection for property against looters at the close of the fair, and many other matters of detail requiring just such attention.

I regret that the exposition at times misinterpreted the actions of the association as being antagonistic. The Commissioners from the states, territories and foreign nations came here upon invitation as official representatives and to become co-laborers with the exposition officials, and not as employes of the Exposition Company. Certain rights in exhibit matters were guaranteed, and promises made in advance for their conveniences, as well as for protection and accommodation of the visitors to the fair. When these rights were not respected, the Commissioners would have been derelict in their duty to have submitted without protest. The fact that practically every demand made upon the exposition was eventually granted proves the wisdom of the position taken.

In the matter of opening the art galleries on Sunday for the accommodation of Commissioners and those who were unable because of their exposition duties to visit and study these masterpieces of art on week days, the suggestion was made early in the season, but the privilege declined, the excuse being that the Treasury Department, under which the exposition was operating, would not permit. An opinion in writing was given by Secretary Leslie M. Shaw to the secretary of this association that nothing in the law making the appropriations prohibited the opening of the art galleries to those on the grounds who could not visit them on week days. This settled, the next excuse was that the insurance companies had a clause prohibiting the opening of the galleries on Sunday. This was investigated, and the companies stated if properly provided with guards there would be no objection to visitors to the art galleries at any time of day, night or Sunday. This being brought to the attention of the exposition company, the last excuse given was that the foreigners objected to having their pictures looked at on Sunday. This statement was soon found to be untrue, and the matter with the proof that a large number of favored guests were being given this privilege, was for the third time presented to President Francis. Upon making a personal investigation he saw for himself the inconsistency as well as the discourteous position in which the management was placed, and gave his consent to admit Commissioners to the art gallery on Sunday. Unfortunately, this change of heart did not come until the cool November weather had arrived—too late to be of any benefit and what the Commissioners had desired so long at last had to be declined.

As President Francis has apologized and informed the secretary that

he was acting only on what had been represented to him through the exhibits department as to the condition of affairs, and that the admission of the many favored guests had been without his knowledge or consent, we freely forgive him for his part, believing that his action was based on what had been represented to him to be facts. It nevertheless remains a regret that such a privilege could not have been granted when first asked.

Inconsistencies in Exhibits.

I am informed by the secretary that the business of the association has practically been concluded, and that there remains but two or three unsettled matters. One of the early rules of the exhibits department was to the effect that no awards would be given exhibitors in state buildings. This rule, by action, was abrogated in some departments, in others the literal construction of the rule has been rigidly observed. For instance, a crazy patchwork quilt on exhibition in the Texas Building, which comes under the department of manufactures, is given a grand prize over all competitors, while the pipe organ in the Iowa Building and the aeolian in the New York Building are not subject to award in the liberal arts department. This is extreme comparison, but there are others equally as unexplainable, exhibiting in some cases under the same roof.

Pleasant Features.

But there has been a bright side to this exposition work, and this will remain with us as long as time lasts. The fellowship among the state Commissioners and their families is the most pleasant feature of the fair.

I want to thank the management of the exposition for the many favors extended. Our work has not been altogether one of protests and demands. It is an easy matter to stand off and criticise. Knowing what President Francis has had to contend with, I can readily understand why his path was not at all times lined with American Beauties and potted plants. The cordial greeting he gave the association upon its organization, his readiness at all times to give ear to such matters as we have had to present in exploiting the fair, and his recognition of the association and its membership at different times has demonstrated the usefulness of the organization and its importance at this exposition.

We will leave St. Louis with many happy recollections of President Francis, and will hope that his future life will be a happy and prosperous one, and that he will receive the grand prize he deserves for faithful service.

I want to express for the association and for myself, personally, to Governor and Mrs. Larrabee and the Secretary and Mrs. Conaway, our thanks for the many courtesies extended. Just why the Iowa Building was made the administration building for the Plateau of States, I am unable to say, unless it be that our first meeting was held here and we found such a royal welcome that we could not get out of the habit of making it our official headquarters. It was natural after the many occasions held in this building socially and for business purposes that we should spend the last evening with Iowa.

I have the honor to introduce our friend and comrade, Mr. Chas. M. Reeves, chief of the department of domestic exploitation. To Mr. Reeves

we are individually and as an association indebted. His desk has always been easy of access to all Commissioners. Our detail work being chiefly with Mr. Reeves, we have always found him on duty and ready to conscientiously carry out to the fullest extent of his powers the promises made by the Exposition Company. All states and territorial exhibits were made under his direction. In arranging for this participation Mr. Reeves visited every state and territory in the Union.

ADDRESS BY MR. CHAS. M. REEVES.



CHAS. M. REEVES.

Chief Department Domestic Exploitation.

Commissioners and myself, which I hope will continue to our closing days.

My work naturally has brought me into close touch with you, and after all of the perplexities, the trials and vexations of a world's fair that I should be thus honored instead of being hanged in effigy is more than I can understand. I have tried to do my duty and to conduct the affairs of my office as best I could; but after all is said and done, I have been simply one spoke of the great wheel of the exposition.

A Potent Factor.

I am grateful to the Executive Commissioners' Association for its quiet, effective work in exploiting the fair. It has been a very potent factor, and, without disloyalty to the management, of which I am a part, I say that in the adjustment of the affairs between your membership and the exposition it is unfortunate that so much of your time had to be consumed, in certain cases, unnecessarily. I can say honestly that it was the policy of my department from the beginning, where I had the power to act, to grant your request when such requests had been investigated and passed upon by the association, and in not a single instance has a mistake been made in such cases. This was good policy because the asso-

Mr. President, Daughters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Hostesses, Commissioners and Ladies: I am certainly grateful to the Executive Commissioners' Association, to Governor and Mrs. Larrabee, and to Secretary and Mrs. Conaway for this very pleasing reception given in honor of Mrs. Reeves and myself. Being the farewell party given by those who have had such a leading part, in fact, I might say have taken the most prominent part, in the most stupendous exposition the world has ever seen, the honor is highly appreciated. It is not this alone, however, that fills my heart with gratitude, but the warm friendship formed between these state

ciation proceeded cautiously and conservatively, if I am in a position to judge of its methods, and its policy was not to recommend measures that were not in harmony with the promises made by the proper authorities of the exposition prior to the opening of the fair. Furthermore, the association has at all times evidenced a spirit of having the success of the fair at heart, and has ever stood ready to exploit it in every possible way. I recall your good work with the bill posters and the good work with the press. It was the better part of good business judgment to keep the members in a good humor. The time which you have spent in trying to gain admission to closed doors to present matters for adjustment; the needless waste of time spent in waiting for responses, could have been more profitably spent in talking the wonders of the exposition. I am satisfied that had we been in a position to fulfill certain promises made to the Commissioners representing the states, territories and foreign nations, this world's fair would have been first in point of attendance instead of being second. We simply failed at times to take advantage of our opportunities.

For the generous response at all times by the Commissioners to the requests made by the exposition management I desire to thank you. While there have been regrettable delays in complying with your requests I want to say that the Commissioners for the most part took a broad view of the matter—made due allowance for the tremendous volume of business we were forced to transact daily, and we generally got quick action on any matter in which we were interested. We frequently came to the Executive Commissioners, where it seemed that President Yerrington and Secretary Conaway had power in advance of any formal action of the association to comply with our requests. In the complex machinery of the management delays were absolutely unavoidable. It was unfortunate that this was so. We know now that it would have been better to provide a shorter cut in emergency cases for "hurry-up" business. To a certain extent this was provided through the office of President Francis, but with the multiplicity of his duties he could not always stop to investigate, but when he did and was able to hear both sides of a question, he always gave relief.

What the States Did.

Never in the history of international expositions have the states and territories of the American Union been so comprehensively represented as they have been at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The total value of their participation was \$9,346,677. This includes all moneys appropriated by legislative assemblies, all funds raised by popular subscription, and all exhibits loaned or donated to the Commissions representing the states and territories. The amount of money actually expended by the Commissions, derived from legislative enactment and popular subscription, was \$7,092,786. The difference between the total cost of state participation (\$9,346,677) and the cash expenditure (\$7,092,786), represents the value of exhibits donated or loaned to the states and territories.

Every state and territory within the boundaries of the United States except Delaware arranged for participation in the exposition, either through the appropriation of funds by legislative enactment or by popular subscription. Many of the states used both methods. In addition to the states and territories within the United States proper, the District of

Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Hawaii arranged for participation through proper official channels. All of these have been well represented except Hawaii, where the appropriation of \$60,000 made by the legislature was rendered invalid by a decision of the supreme court. The legislature of South Carolina made a preliminary appropriation of \$5,500, but the state failed to be represented through complications which arose in the succeeding legislature. South Carolina, Delaware and Hawaii are, therefore, the only states and territories that have not been represented at the exposition.

Forty-four States Represented.

Forty-four states, territories and possessions were represented on the exposition grounds by buildings and some of them had more than one building. Eleven states and territories were not represented by buildings. They are: Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Porto Rico, South Carolina, and Wyoming. With the exception of Delaware, Hawaii and South Carolina, these states are all represented in the exhibit palaces.

The total amount expended by the states and territories on their buildings and exhibits was a fraction over \$4,000,000 in excess of the amount spent by the states and territories on their buildings and exhibits at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

One fact I wish to emphasize is that every dollar expended by my department was so expended that it was accounted for in detail on our books. The lobby work (I use the word in its best and broadest sense) was conducted on the broadest and perhaps the most systematic lines ever undertaken in the United States. In carrying on this work I received valuable assistance from many of the members of this association. Let it be said to the credit of the American elective system that the men who have held honorable positions in our representative bodies are honest and upright, and that in my judgment departure from this in individual cases are not only exceptions, but very rare exceptions, to the rule.

While the closing of this great exposition comes to me as a physical and mental relief, long awaited and long desired, it is not without the deepest regret that I remind you tonight that the closing hour is upon us. At midnight the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which I believe to be the grandest achievement of modern times, will have passed into history. The day of parting is upon us, and I contemplate with deepest regret separations from friends whose esteem and friendship shall ever be dear to me. I cannot bring myself to the point of saying good-bye,, but as

"Despair was never yet so deep
In sinking as in seeming;
Despair is hope, just dropped asleep,
For better chance of dreaming."

let us say instead, "Au Revoir."

COL. R. H. HENRY.

Col. R. H. Henry, Commissioner for Mississippi, said:

Mr. President and Friends: I am glad this farewell function was held at the Iowa Building. Since we started to construct our buildings, the Johnnies from Mississippi have chummed with the Yanks from Iowa, and not even a ripple of trouble has ever been heard. Our piano has played "Yankee Doodle," and the Iowa organ has pealed forth the inspiring strains of "Dixie."

Since coming here we have known no north or south, except when telling prospective settlers that the sunny south provides the best climate and has the greatest advantages.

You of the north boast of your hardy and rugged climate, your great resources and diversified crops. We like northern people and want just as many of them as we can get. You cannot send too many. We can stand your politics because you will do just as we do when you get south.

I want to thank you all for your many courtesies. This exposition has been a great eye-opener and a great broadener of ideas.

Our country is bigger than it was before. When we come together as we have done, we find we are not so far apart in our views on any question.

REMARKS BY COL. J. A. FILCHER.*

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Before finally adjourning, I want to call your attention to a matter that deserves consideration. It is this: The officers of this association have proven very efficient. Though their duties have been arduous and accompanied at times with heavy responsibilities, in no instance have they flinched from the task imposed, and in no case have they failed to perform the function of their important trust.

This association, made up of Commissioners from all over the globe, has a record of which we may be proud.

Our president, Mr. J. A. Yerrington, of Nevada, has given much of his time to the duties of his office, and in all his rulings has been as impartial as the dews of heaven. His uniform courtesy has won for him the gratitude and high esteem of every member of the association, and proved the wisdom of his selection.

The duties of our secretary, Mr. F. R. Conaway, of Iowa, have been arduous and important, yet he has given us a faithful record of all our

*Col. J. A. Filcher, a native of Burlington, Iowa, was born in 1846, and is now a resident of San Francisco, California, the Executive Commissioner for California at the exposition. He served as a member of the California Constitutional Convention in 1888-1889, and later as a member of the Senate. He was for two terms president of the State Editorial Association. He represented his state at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and was United States Commissioner to the Hamburg International Exposition. He served his state as Commissioner to Chicago and every exposition since then. He has asked that, in accordance with a resolution adopted, his remarks upon the occasion of the closing meeting of the Executive Commissioners' Association, be given a place in the report of the Iowa Commission.

transactions. In more ways than I can tell he has given time and ability to those nice details which go to characterize a competent official and insure satisfactory results. His attendance has been regular, his work thorough, and to all demands he has been prompt and efficient. He came to us a stranger, and among all the Commissioners present, many of whom had had years of experience in exposition work, for some reason we selected him for secretary. We found that we had chosen wisely. He had studied expositions as a student, and, being a close observer, had familiarized himself with the practical workings of every department. He is a typical representative of his native state—frank, suave, kindly and business-like, thorough in everything, aggressive, a good fighter when necessary, as well as an ardent man of peace. While he has not neglected the work of the Iowa Commission in taking on these added duties, he has, to my certain knowledge, deprived himself of very many of the pleasures of this exposition to faithfully serve this association.

He has won for himself a warm place in our affections, and to him we owe a debt of gratitude.

It has pleased me greatly to see Iowa take the position she has at the fair. While her representation has been aggressive it has been free from any factional strife, either among her own people or in a selfish rivalry among the other Commissions. Iowa has done in this just as she does in all of her public business affairs—selected strong men to represent her and then stood by them.

We will always remember with grateful hearts the recollection of Governor Larrabee, vice president of this association, and the other members of the Iowa Commission with whom this whole association has come in perhaps closer touch than any other.

The treasurer, Mr. W. C. Buskett, of Montana, has been most painstaking. It is hard to tell whether we owe the splendid financial record of this association more to the promptness of the members than to the promptings of the treasurer. He has honored us by a faithful account of all our financial transactions, and has reported today that every dollar for dues has been collected, giving us a record that stands without a parallel.

When these officers were elected they were strangers to most of us, but their service shows conclusively that those who brought them forward knew their men and were inspired by that high motive which should always characterize gentlemen when they meet for noble purposes. I have participated in six expositions, and I want to say that the work of this association has been the most satisfactory in every way.

Some form of acknowledgement of the work of these faithful servants is due from this association, and, Mr. President, I now move you that it be the sense of the members here assembled that we recognize the impartiality, courtesy, and fidelity of our officers, as displayed in their personal conduct and official acts, and that we extend to them our grateful thanks for the efficient manner in which they have performed the duties imposed upon them; that we register the expression of our confidence in them as men, and our hope that the traits displayed in their conduct may

be emulated by their fellows, and prove an inspiration to nobler deeds on the part of all their associates.

This motion having been seconded by at least half a dozen members, and to save the president from embarrassment, I will put the question, and I now declare it carried unanimously.

Mr. President, every member present has voted aye.

Upon motion of Governor Brady, of Alaska, Mr. Filcher was requested to put his remarks and resolution in writing and present to the various Commissions for publication in their reports.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS' ASSOCIATION.

The organization of state and foreign Commissions was comprised of the Executive Commissioners or executive official from each Commission.

The following is a list of officers and members:

J. A. Yerington, president, Nevada.
J. H. Hawthorne, vice president, Missouri.
Wm. C. Stubbs, vice president, Louisiana.
William Larrabee, vice president, Iowa.
Newton W. Gilbert, vice president, Indiana.
J. C. Carpenter, vice president, Kansas.
F. R. Conaway, secretary, Iowa.
Wm. C. Buskett, treasurer, Montana.
J. A. MacKnight, Shelby Springs, Alabama.
Gov. John G. Brady, Sitka, Alaska.
A. J. Doran, Prescott, Arizona.
J. C. Rembert, Helena, Arkansas.
Frank Wiggins, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, California.
J. A. Filcher, The Gables, San Francisco, California.
Paul Wilson, 215 Central Block, Pueblo, Colorado.
J. H. Vaill, Winsted, Connecticut.
Glascok Barrett, Atlanta, Georgia.
M. J. Wessels, Kendrick, Idaho.
C. B. Hurtt, Boise, Idaho.
J. W. Cockrum, Oakland City, Indiana.
F. C. Hubbard, Muskogee, Indian Territory.
Gov. William Larabee, Clermont, Iowa.
F. R. Conaway, Des Moines, Iowa.
Col. J. C. Carpenter, Chanute, Kansas.
Col. R. E. Hughes, American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Audubon Park, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Louis B. Goodall, Sanford, Maine.
Capt. Edward E. Philbrook, Portland, Maine.
Albert Jones, Baltimore, Maryland.
W. H. Fairbank, Warren, Massachusetts.
Hal. H. Smith, 713 Hammond Building, Detroit, Michigan.
S. George Stevens, 2231 West Third Street, Duluth, Minnesota.
Col. R. H. Henry, Jackson, Mississippi.

- M. T. Davis, Springfield, Mo.
J. H. Hawthorne, 3434 Campbell Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.
William C. Buskett, Helena, Montana.
H. G. Shedd, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Col. Lewis T. Bryant, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
M. W. Porterfield, Silver City, New Mexico.
Chas. A. Ball, Wellsville, New York.
J. A. Yerrington, Carson City, Nevada.
H. H. Brimley, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Hon. David Bartlett, Cooperstown, North Dakota.
Stacey B. Rankin, South Charleston, Ohio.
Edgar B. Marchant, Aline, Oklahoma.
W. H. Wehrung, Hillsboro, Oregon.
Thos. H. Garvin, Sharon Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.
Dr. W. P. Wilson, Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Gustavo Niederlien, Manilla, Philippine Islands.
George N. Kingsbury, P. O. Box 866, Providence, Rhode Island.
S. W. Russell, Deadwood, South Dakota.
George R. Farmer, Madison, South Dakota.
Hon. B. A. Enloe, Jackson, Tennessee.
L. J. Wortham, Austin, Texas.
S. T. Whitaker, Ogden, Utah.
J. L. Patton, Newport News, Virginia.
Elmer E. Johnston, Everett, Washington.
Col. A. H. Winchester, Buckhannon, West Virginia.
Grant Thomas, Madison, Wisconsin.
C. B. Richardson, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Chas. M. Rosenthal (Austria), temporary address, 5671 Clemens Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
Col. F. M. Souza Aquair, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Esteban Duque Estrada, Direccion General de Okras Publicas, Habana, Cuba.
N. Kanzaki, No. 1 Kagacho Kiobaskiku, Tokio, Japan.
C. F. Irigoyen, Guatemala City, Guatemala, Central America, via New Orleans.
W. A. Burns, Ottawa, Canada.
Francis A. Carl (China), temporary address 3847 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.
Manuel Gonzales (Costa Rica), temporary address 4024 Bell Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
Howard S. Reed, San Pedro, Sula, Honduras.
Walter B. Stevens, St. Louis, Missouri.
Charles M. Reeves, 3957 Cleveland Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
Col. Henry E. Dosch, Portland, Oregon.

EXPOSITION MANAGEMENT.

At no time during the period of the exposition did the machinery of the management run smoothly. There was not a day that it did not work to a disadvantage. This was partly because of a run of bad luck in the completion of the buildings, roads and grounds, St. Louis having experienced an unusually wet spring and summer, and partly because funds were lacking and insufficient revenue coming in to meet the expenses, and partly because of the cumbersome and unwieldy machinery in the administrative organization.

In advertising "life, color and motion," the Exposition Company hardly meant the life and motion of the directors of the exhibits and concessions department. Possibly the color had reference to the red tape at the Administration Building, such a display never having been seen since the days of McClellan's quiet army on the Potomac.

During the construction period, the business of the exposition was carried on in a much more satisfactory manner under the executive head of the director of works, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, than during the exposition in charge of the director of exhibits.

Mr. Taylor, a tireless worker himself, made an heroic effort to assist those who had business with his department in expediting affairs. In the office of the director of exhibits the reverse was true. It was unfortunate for the exposition that a man, no matter how capable, should have been selected for this position who was not willing to give up his daily forenoon visit to the golf grounds and his afternoons and evenings at the downtown clubs, when hundreds of exhibitors were idle or working to disadvantage, awaiting his action.

Mr. Taylor was aggressive, progressive and receptive. If an obnoxious rule was brought to his attention, he would promptly proclaim that "if the rule is wrong we will make it right." Although a great club man himself, he gave up all such pleasures that the business intrusted to him might not suffer, or those dependent on him for rulings and decisions might not be put to disadvantage.

The director of exhibits mapped out his work before the opening of the fair and expected it to run itself. He was a stand-patter of the most obstinate order. Rules once made were never to be changed. He would give permission to violate the rules, but to change them was against exposition policy. The office was in charge most of the time, when occupied at all, by the assistant to the director, a man incompetent in every particular for such a position.

Business in connection with the concessions and admissions department was equally as unsatisfactory. However, the director was not so particular about rules. In fact, the rules of his department were no more sacred than his pledges and promises.

In the department of exploitation, under Secretary W. B. Stevens and Chief Charles M. Reeves, most generous and courteous treatment was given. Careful attention and investigation were given in all matters presented to them. Their doors were always open to those having business to transact. In this department also was Mr. J. C. Thompson, Jr., private

secretary to President Francis, whose conscientious work saved many unpleasant experiences between the president and the state Commissions because of inefficiency of certain departments.

While the management of such an enterprise requires the skill and ability which few men possess, President Francis is entitled to great credit for its success. Unwieldy as the organization was, he made a strenuous effort to carry forward the work to a satisfactory conclusion. He was never idle. He attempted, however, to do too much himself. He was always busy and never shirked work. He was more generous in his treatment of visitors than many of his subordinates. He was prone, however, to remember his friends only when he needed them, and to leave the adjustment of complaints to the offenders without the personal investigation he had given assurance he would make. While the promises he made which had to be executed in the exploitation department, or the division of works, were carried out, promises made by him in the exhibits department were overruled by the director of exhibits, and President Francis placed in the position of a subordinate. This brought about many unhappy complications among state Commissioners who, failing to bring about satisfactory adjustment with the exhibits department, had gone direct to President Francis at his own request. The personal investigation, however, went no further than the director of exhibits' office, where the complaints or regrets were promptly pigeonholed.

Occasionally an answer would be forced by threats of withdrawal from exhibiting. Then an answer would come, not from the hand of the president, but from the dictation of the director of exhibits, by letter or telephone from the golf links, unsatisfactory always.

For this reason, the question repeatedly arose as to whether Governor Francis or the director of exhibits was the real executive head of the exposition. While the chiefs of departments in practically every instance were qualified for the position, it was indeed unfortunate that the directors of exhibits and concessions could not have been selected with the same care, and only such persons selected as could give their personal attention to the matters involved, familiarizing themselves with exposition affairs.

Iowa suffered less, perhaps, than some of the other states. However, the reports of the Iowa departments show that constant inefficiency, inconsistency and obnoxious rules had to be endured.

Iowa's exhibits were in place on time, yet if the ten per cent advantage promised by the exposition management was taken into consideration in the awards, the Commission has not heard of it.

It was a satisfaction to have the exhibits installed on the opening day. In some ways it was a detriment, notably in apiary, butter and clay departments. In violation of rules, the last to arrive were given the preference. The early exhibitors were held to a strict interpretation of the rules.

All privileges were given to exhibitors who were induced to apply for the vacant spaces after the exposition opened.

One rule prohibited the entry for award of any exhibit in a state building. This rule was enforced in such exhibits as were contained in the Iowa

Building. In some of the state buildings where exhibits came under a different classification, the walls were plastered with gold medals and grand prizes.

In the live stock department, in a delayed letter from the director of exhibits answering nine interrogatories, in seven instances violation of the rules is guardedly permitted.

While Iowa fared well in the educational exhibits, it was unfortunate that the jurors in this department were made up entirely of eastern educators.

The director of exhibits made an arbitrary rule that all exhibits must be in place before the opening day of the fair. He sent hurry-up telegrams to exhibitors in January to get the material to the exposition at once and commence installation. Many exhibitors did as directed, arriving on the ground to find the buildings incomplete and impossible to install their exhibits.

At the opening of the fair, therefore, according to the rule, the exhibits were to be in place theoretically.

The director of exhibits organized the officers of the exposition, and, with other invited guests, proceeded on a tour of inspection of those parts of the exhibit buildings where exhibits had actually been installed. The many acres of incomplete and vacant space were protected from critical eyes by canvas curtains. So complete was this deception that even the National Commission and Board of Lady Managers were led to the signing of a proclamation declaring the exhibits in place.

Following the publication of this proclamation came thousands of representatives from all over the world, of the press, women's clubs, and other representatives of many conventions, which were scheduled for the month of May. The truth was heralded to the uttermost parts of the earth. It did not travel as rapidly as the first statement, but was far-reaching in results.

At the time when the attendance should have been at its height the gate receipts took a slump.

Had the director of exhibits been content to have presented a plain statement of facts at the opening, it might have temporarily held back the attendance. It would, however, have prevented the reaction from the misstatement, and from which the exposition never fully recovered. Later statements from the Exposition Company were discredited.

All of the people cannot be deceived all of the time.

Passenger traffic to and from the fair was very satisfactory, and the street car service in St. Louis was very complete. The work of the General Service Company on the exposition grounds was well managed, and, although the charges were above the ordinary, when it is taken into consideration the great outlay in equipment and the expense of maintaining almost an army of employes, the charges were not generally considered excessive. The freight service, except by railroads which were free to use their own lines in and out of St. Louis and to the exposition grounds was deplorable. The freight blockade was continuous for over two years and the Terminal Railroad Company was powerless to relieve the situation at any time. Shippers by "seeing" the train and yard men could secure the delivery of stock and perishable shipments, but all appeals to the executive officers of the company was time wasted. Practically the same troubles were encountered with the Exposition Railroad Company.

Iowa's Building

THE FUNCTION OF A STATE PAVILION.



MRS. F. R. CONAWAY,
Hostess.

The advantages of a state building at such an exposition as this are manifold.

It establishes the fact that the state is broad enough to have official representation in a showing of the progress of the world commercially.

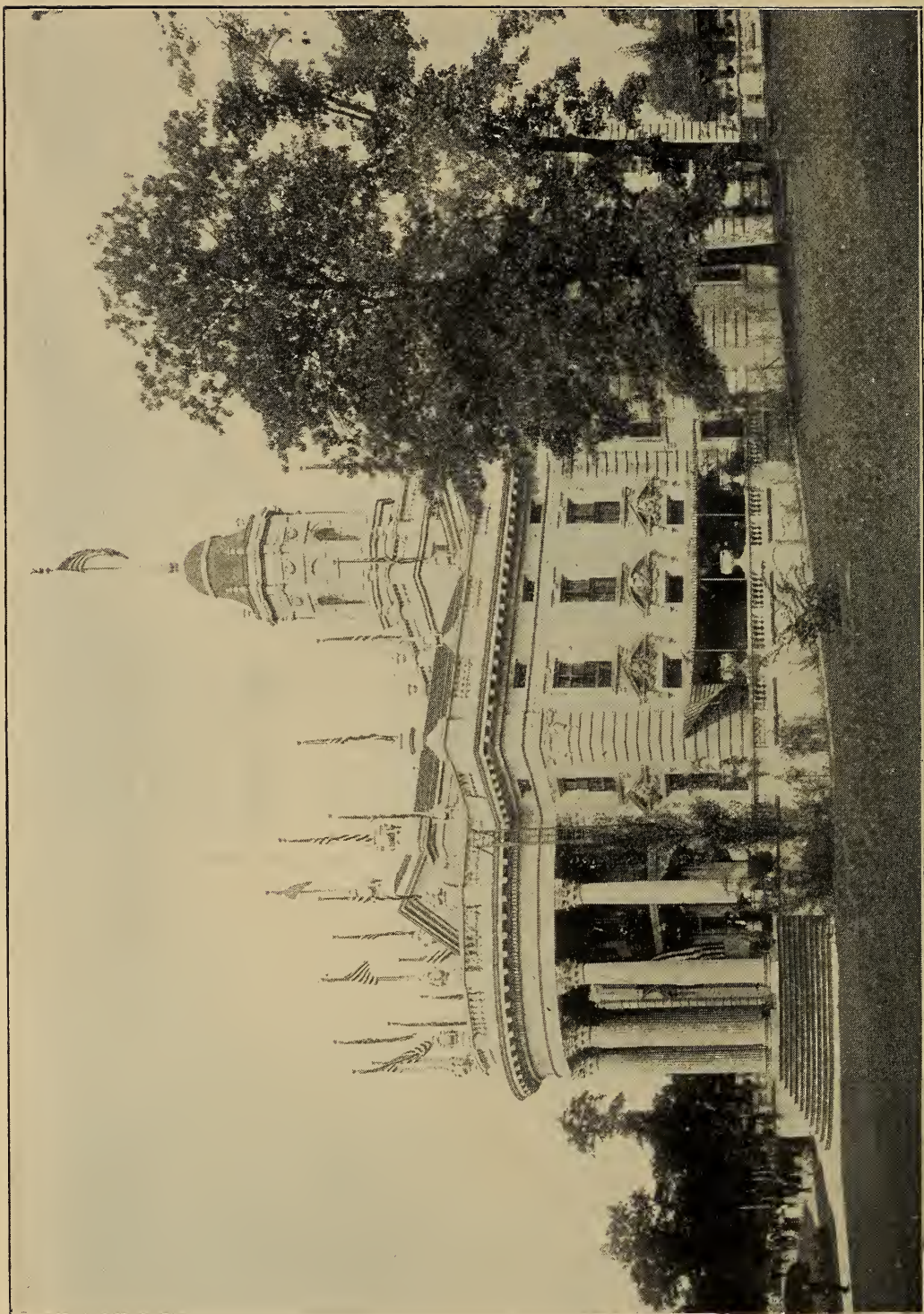
It establishes the fact that the state does not make representation simply for the awards; that the sentiments of its people go beyond these considerations, and take pride in the advancement made in art, music and the sciences, and, while it may have exhibits of these in the several exhibit palaces, the real representation as to the progress and culture of the people is made at the state pavilions. The visitors from the

home state, while they may be individually unconscious of the fact, make up this living exhibit showing the culture, enlightenment and commercial progress of its people. Those charged with the responsibility of the conduct of the affairs are mere incidents.

There is a sentiment in connection with a state building which can be likened only to the home government's embassy at a foreign court. Even though held in an adjoining state, there is a cosmopolitan air at such an exposition as this which transports the visitor in mind at least to a foreign land, and no matter how simple the representation of his state may be in its building, if the latch string is out he finds in it a home. To those tired footsore, in distress or trouble, the state building



NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING,
A Reproduction of Washington's Headquarters
at Morristown.



SOUTHWEST VIEW OF THE IOWA BUILDING SHOWING WEST PORTICO.

Photo taken from near Inside Inn.

is a veritable refuge where the visitor can go for aid, and it is the duty of those in charge who are representing the state government to give ear and friendly aid to all. These troubles may be a lost pocketbook, a strayed child or a wife separated in a crowd from the husband. All such are distressing circumstances and may consume more time and energy in rendering assistance than the duty which likewise involves on the Commission or its representatives in adjusting difficulties between individual or state exhibitors with the exposition management.

With all this comes the pleasure of the visits of thousands who come with beaming faces, proud of the state and its showing, using the building for headquarters, inviting friends from other states and countries to share with them the hospitality of a generous state.

BUILDING PLANS.

Several of the states, as well as nations, having some particular historic building, reproduced the same at the exposition for the state building, notably the following:

California, Old Spanish Mission.

Connecticut, the Sigourney Mansion.

Georgia, "Sutherland," home of Gen. John B. Gordon.

Louisiana, "The Cabildo," the building in which the transfer of Louisiana to the United States occurred.

New Jersey, George Washington's headquarters at Morristown.

Oregon, Lewis and Clark Barracks, "Fort Clatsop."

Tennessee, "The Hermitage," home of Andrew Jackson.

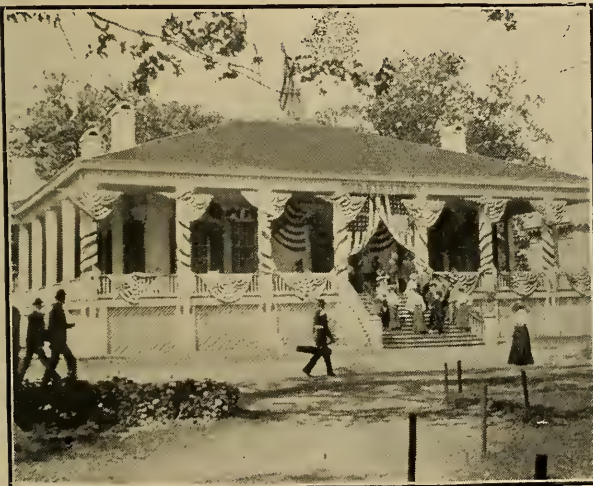
Virginia, "Monticello," home of Thomas Jefferson.

Germany, Charlottenburg Castle.

France, Grand Trianon.

China, country residence of Prince Pu Lun.

North Dakota booth, log house built and occupied by President Roosevelt when living in North Dakota.



MISSISSIPPI STATE BUILDING.

A Reproduction of Jefferson Davis' Home "Beauvoir"
Decorated with American Flags.

Rhode Island, Gammel Mansion, Providence.

Vermont, Constitution House, Windsor.

New Hampshire, birthplace of Daniel Webster.

Mississippi, Beauvoir, home of Jefferson Davis.

At one of the early meetings of the Iowa Commission, Commissioner S. M. Leach made the suggestion that because of Iowa's position in the Louisiana Purchase Territory, it would be well to consider the feasibility of either moving the old territorial



GOVERNOR'S SUITE, IOWA BUILDING.
Second Floor.



RECEPTION ROOM, IOWA BUILDING.
Second Floor.

capitol at Belmound, Wisconsin, used as a state house at the time Iowa was a part of Wisconsin Territory, to St. Louis to be used for the same building, or to have the same reproduced. An investigation of the building, however, showed the impracticability, as it would not be in harmony with the surroundings, or imposing enough for the location offered to Iowa. A picture of the building, however, made in grain was hung in the Iowa agricultural booth.

LOCATION, ARCHITECTURE, COLOR AND ARRANGEMENT.

The location given to Iowa at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the erection of its state building was ideal in every respect. Situated as it was at the intersection of the two main thoroughfares of the Plateau of States, it had an outlook that was indeed commanding.



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.

From the front verandas, looking north to the right, within sight and easy walking distance, were the state buildings of Minnesota, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri; to the left, Kansas, New York, Wisconsin, Louisiana and Washington, also the Government and Fisheries buildings; to the west, in plain view, could be seen the state buildings of Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Nevada; to the south, New Jersey, Utah and the Inside Inn,

and to the southeast were to be seen the buildings of Mississippi, Indian Territory and Arizona.

The grounds assigned to Iowa were shaded with large forest trees, bringing the surroundings into pleasing harmony with the architecture and beauty of the splendid structure.

The Intramural Railway had station No. 14 near the rear of the building.

The architects of the Iowa Building selected for the general style the French Renaissance, wide in its possibilities and scope, being subject to such finish as the Commissioners should decide, after carefully considering the appropriation.

While not so intended, the similarity and a happy blending of the architecture of the old state capitol at Iowa City and the new state house at Des Moines was discernible. The mammoth Corinthian pillars, together with the wide verandas on the three fronts, made its exterior attractiveness second to no building on the grounds.

The building was 68 feet wide by 106 feet long, including the verandas, and 90 feet to the flagpole. It was splendidly built of wood with a covering of staff. The plaster of Paris coating was made of long manilla hemp, flax, silk or long hair fiber, soaked in such mineral as comes from the gypsum mines at Fort Dodge. Instead of the pure white color effect used on the buildings at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the ivory white was used at St. Louis, producing an effect much softer to the eye and not so blinding when reflected from the bright rays of the sun.

On the second floor were also three wide balconies. The interior arrangement of the building was complete for the purpose for which it was intended. Entering from the north was a lobby where the visitors' register was kept, the bulletin board, and, when occasion demanded, was seated for concerts.

At the left were the general and private offices of the Commission, where all the business in connection with the Iowa Building and exhibits was transacted. Here also could be found the postoffice, information bureau and supplies for the use of Iowa people, in charge of the secretary's assistants.

The rotunda was 28x28 feet, and during the organ recitals was provided with seats. On one side of the rotunda was the ladies' parlor, the



LADIES' PARLOR, IOWA BUILDING.
Ground Floor.

ladies' retiring room and toilet. On the opposite side of the rotunda was the assembly room, larger, and used for writing and reading rooms and general entertainments. In the rear was the check room for the accommodation of Iowa people, and the men's toilet.

Two organ recitals were given each day from the opening day of the fair to its close. The seats in the rotunda were always filled at the afternoon recital and additional seats were often necessary in the ladies' parlor, assembly room and lobby, these rooms all being connected by broad high arches.

The organ was located on the first landing of the grand stairway, well lighted from two sides, and in addition to the musical entertainments, a complete finish to the interior decorations of the room, being of such magnificent wood and so handsomely polished.

Leaving the organ landing were stairs on either side leading to the second floor; to the left was the Governor's suite, composed of parlor and sleeping room, with private bath; to the right, the president's suite, containing the same number of rooms and similar in arrangement. These



ROTUNDA, IOWA BUILDING.
Ground Floor.



PRESIDENT'S SUITE, IOWA BUILDING.
Second Floor.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S ROOM, IOWA BUILDING.
Second Floor.

suites were rich in their appointments and were opened to Iowans on all public occasions.

On either side of the large balcony were large, spacious rooms used as parlor and library. In the parlor or reception room could be found the choice collection of china and bric-a-brac loaned to the state by her artists, and in the library were the books of the Iowa authors, handsomely bound, together with the music of Iowa composers. A large balcony opened off from the parlor or reception room and from the library, with a splendid view of the grounds from either side.

On the south side of the rotunda was the executive room of the Commissioners, arranged for meetings of that board. This room also had a balcony leading off from it, adding materially to its comfort. From either side of this room extended halls connecting with the sleeping rooms of the Commissioners, numbering six in all.

On the third floor were fourteen sleeping rooms, arranged for the use of assistants, superintendents and employes, with ample provision for storage room.

SERVICE AND LUNCHES.

The fact that the trains from Iowa unloaded their passengers at the world's fair gates early in the morning made it incumbent upon those in



THE SOUTHWEST PORCH.
A Daily Scene at the Iowa Building.



LIBRARY, IOWA BUILDING.
Second Floor.



THE SOUTHWEST PORCH.
Visitors to the Iowa Building Eating their Noonday Lunch.

charge of the Iowa Building to be on duty at an earlier hour than most of the other states. The building was closed at 6 o'clock p. m., except to Iowa visitors who made themselves known at the door.

The southwest porch, being well shaded by trees and in addition covered with a large awning, made an ideal place for Iowa visitors to eat their lunches. The porch was arranged with tables and chairs, and all conveniences for such visitors provided. Hundreds of Iowa people availed themselves of these privileges. Pure drinking water and janitor service were provided by the Commission and every courtesy shown to all those who came with their lunches. No kitchen was maintained, the occupants of the building taking their meals at hotels or restaurants. With one exception and where a restaurant was maintained in the building, the eating of lunches in all state and foreign buildings was not permitted.

The building of Iowa's beautiful edifice is told by Hon. W. T. Shepherd, Commissioner in charge of construction, in his report on the "Construction of the Iowa Building."



RECEPTION ROOM. IOWA BUILDING.
Second Floor.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

During the time the Iowa Building was in operation, the only death to occur to call for the lowering of the flags was that of former Governor Buren R. Sherman, whose death occurred on November 11, 1904, at Vin-ton, Iowa. He was born May 28, 1836. He was Governor of Iowa two terms, from 1882 to 1886, the immediate predecessor of Governor Larra-bee.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

Soon after the organization of the Commission, Commissioner Pal-mer, who was selected as chairman of the art department, held a confer-ence with the members of the Capitol Commission with reference to se-curing the new paintings to be made for the state capitol building, to be used in the Iowa Building during the exposition. At that time it was ex-pected the paintings would be completed by the time the Iowa Building was ready. Owing, however, to the insufficiency of the appropriation for the capitol improvements, this plan was abandoned.

A description of the oil paintings and other works of art which adorned the Iowa Building will be found in the report of the Women's Auxiliary Committee.

The "Burlington Hawkeye," April 24, 1904, gave the following descrip-tion of the interior decorations of the Iowa State Building:

"Iowa has one of the most beautiful buildings upon the grounds, and in numerous features it surpasses many of the states whose appropriations exceeded those of Iowa. It is with a sense of pardonable pride that the architects, Messrs. Proudfoot & Bird, of Des Moines, are Iowa men.

"Among the features of the Iowa Building to which attention has not heretofore been called is that of the interior decorations of Mr. W. G. An-drews, of Clinton, Iowa, whose ability is of a high degree of importance, whereby he has rendered his state a service of most valuable character, the success of which is in a large degree a testimony of the intelligence and tireless devotion of our worthy Iowa Commissioner, Mr. Leroy A. Palmer, of Mount Pleasant, under whose superintendence the work has been done. The decorations of the Iowa Building surpass any of the state buildings upon the grounds, is the opinion of competent critics. Entering the building from its north front, you pass into the vestibule elaborately decorated in the style of the best French interior decorations of Louis XV. The rotunda into which you enter from the vestibule off the north loggia is an elaborate treatment in ivory and gold.

"The pilasters supporting the entablature surrounding and supporting the medallion cornices are marbled in sienna effects with gold capitals. Between the pilasters a series of spandrels are inserted in rich rose red, carrying a decorated surface of conventional raised ornamental leaf, the whole illuminated by fifty frosted incandescent electric lights inserted in effective spaces in the cornices. The treatment of the second story rotun-da is the same as that below, except that the panels are treated in elab-orate designs after the manner of the later French Renaissance. To the right of the rotunda as you enter is the reading room, writing room and parlor, separated from the rotunda by three arches supported by Italian marble columns. This ceiling is divided into three panels with heavy beams and cornices, the center of each panel is in sky effect with garlands of flowers separating the panels. The main scheme for this room is green. The woodwork is mahogany. The columns supporting the drop beams are marbled with old sienna and gold effects in the capitals. The general

effect of the oval sky decoration is to raise the ceiling and give it more depth and space. This treatment is very effective and renders these rooms very beautiful. To the right of the rotunda is the ladies' reception room. This is a large room, 30x50 feet in size, with a ceiling paneled by mouldings and cornices. The room is in soft yellow tones, a delicate cream tint for the ceiling, with plastic relief ornaments in the Louis XVI style. The mouldings, beams and cornices are light ivory and gold. The pilasters and panels are Italian marble with solid gold capitals. Wall panels are a soft shade of yellow with gold ornaments. The woodwork is mahogany, the furniture white and gold. South from the rotunda you approach the grand staircase leading to the second story. On either side of this staircase, leading to the organ platform, the decorator has left two ornamented panels to be filled with large landscapes painted by Commissioner Palmer. On the left side as you ascend the stairway will be seen Mr. Palmer's landscape idyl, "When the World Rests;" on the right his landscape, "Mount Tacoma," showing the magnificent snowy peak as it appears thirty miles away behind a range of sunlit mountains in the remote middle distance.

"As you ascend the stairway, you face the magnificent pipe organ kindly donated to the Commission by ex-Governor and Mrs. Larrabee. At the organ you turn to the right and left and enter the rotunda of the second story, which, arched on four sides, leads directly into the Governor's reception room on the left and to the library on the right, and to the Commissioners' executive room on the north side of the rotunda.

"On the left of the rotunda upstairs is the Governor's reception room. This is decorated in exquisite harmony with the architecture of the building, which is that of the later French Renaissance. The ceiling is richly ornamented by a treatment the effect of which is to increase its height; a graceful oval border of flags is the feature of the ceiling. The cornice, supported by decorative pilasters, is treated in old gold with burnished gold high lights, and these rest upon pilasters of rich sienna marble finished at the top with burnished gold capitals. The walls are given a tint of subdued green to harmonize with the ceiling, while the bases or wainscot portion are done in warmer tone, thus furnishing a rich background, which harmonizes with the furniture, walls and general treatment.

"Leading from the reception room is the Governor's parlor and bed room, decorated in dainty effects, the feature of the ceiling and frieze being scattered bunches of lilacs with floral accessories.

"The treatment of the Governor's parlor is exquisite and novel in the extreme. The walls are hung with old Gobel tapestry in a conventional treatment of French scroll work of the period, the color scheme being in old brown, blues and siennas, lit up by carnations in the floral parts and all thrown into half relief by back shades of transparent siennas, lakes and umbers. The borders are treated in a flat arabesque effect tastily terminating at the cove line by relief figures which carry a double line of ivory white to the borders of the ceiling tint. The ceiling is a floral design, and in raised decorations meets the relief, and all together forms one of the best composed and best executed effects of oriental decorative conventional art to be found in any of the buildings of the exposition.

"The library, to the right of the rotunda on the second floor, is probably the one room which will attract the most general commendation. With a strong light from the east side, the treatment in various tints of blue and mauve responds with beautiful effect. The ceiling, rich in original and elaborate relief design border, enclosing roses and leafage in bewildering profusion, and with the high lights lit up with burnished gold, curves gracefully to the cove line and fades behind an entablature treated in old gold with burnished high lights. This entablature is supported by half pilasters of old English veined Italian marble, carrying gold capitals, while the wall panels between the pilasters are rich in gold ornaments thrown into prominence by a fainter tinge of azure background, the wall effect being completed by a wainscot of neutral—but warm—bronze green, shading to maroon, to harmonize with the brocaded upholstery of the furniture.

"The president's parlor, to the right of the stairway is a treatment in retiring and unpositive green. The ceiling is featured by an oval floral wreath intertwined in which is the modest flower of the old prairies of Iowa, while the ceiling space, retreating to the cove line of the walls and ceiling, imperceptibly fades into a more positive olive in the walls, creating a general effect which in the hot summertime of July and August will indeed seem most cooling and refreshing.

"The president's bedroom is in harmony with the parlor, and in the frieze is treated to a conscientious decoration of highly toned orchids and leaf ornamentation. The furniture is in perfect consonance with the decorative treatment.

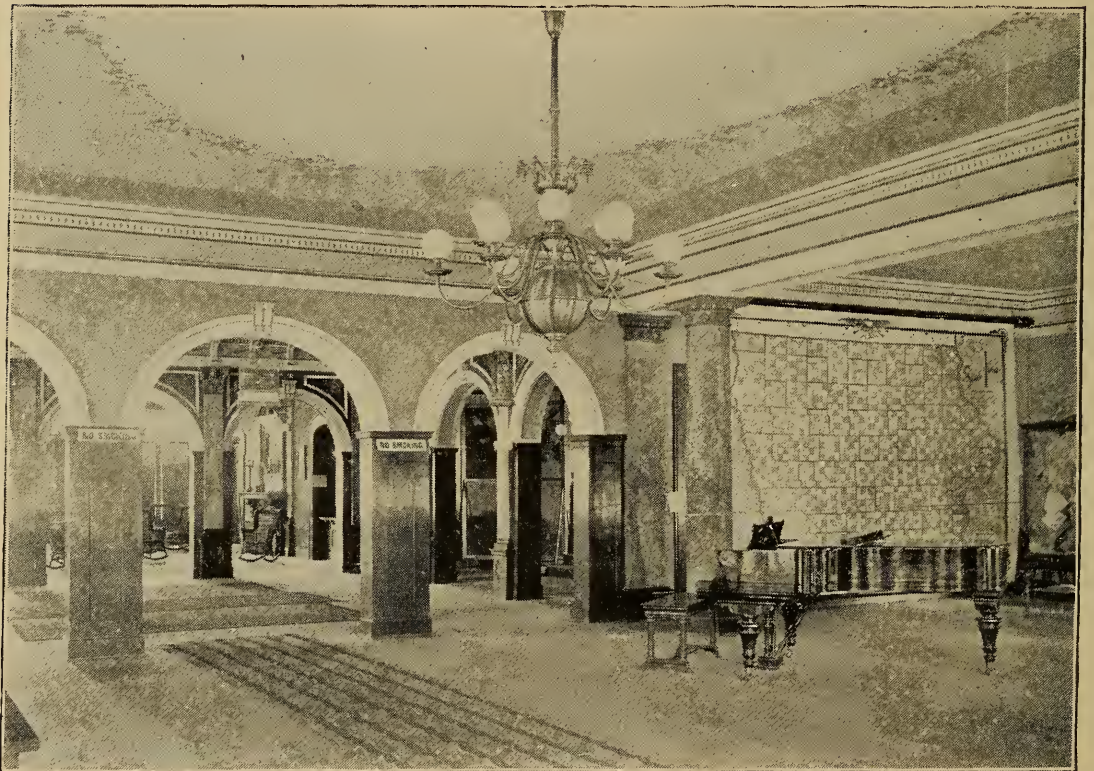
The Commissioners' executive room, to the north of the rotunda upstairs, is an original and novel treatment in color; the ceiling blending in cerulean blue in the center and, shaded into a tan, fades behind the entablature. The decorative treatment of the ceiling is in ivory and gold.

"The entablature and pilasters supporting it are in a pronounced lemon, treated with gold. The walls are brilliant in a tonal orange. The decorations are in the style of Louis XV and with old blue hangings."

The flowers furnished from the Iowa State College Experiment Station at Ames for decorations on different occasions at the Iowa Building were gifts that were highly prized and greatly appreciated by the visitors to the state building.

THE BIG MAP.

The large map of Iowa, which was on exhibition in the Iowa Building and is now in the state capitol at Des Moines, was made to order for the state at large expense. In size it is 14x18 feet, engraved on stone and



ASSEMBLY HALL, IOWA BUILDING.

Ground Floor. Showing Hubinger Map of Iowa, 14x18 ft., and Conover Grand Piano.

richly colored. It is a complete sectional map, and shows all important topographical features of the state, including timber, lakes, streams, cities, towns, villages, railroads, public highways, schoolhouses, etc. The preliminary work necessary to its publication was done by its publishers, the Iowa Publishing Company, of Davenport, under direction and supervision of M. Huebinger, C. E., in preparation for their new atlas of the state, which contains accurate and up-to-date topographical maps of every county in Iowa, together with other important features. This large map of the state was an attractive feature, and of great interest to all visitors at the Iowa Building during the exposition.

So attractive was this map that it became necessary from the day it was installed to keep it well guarded to prevent it from being marred by umbrella and cane points in the hands of enthusiastic Iowans pointing out the particular locality in which they resided at the present time or in days past.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

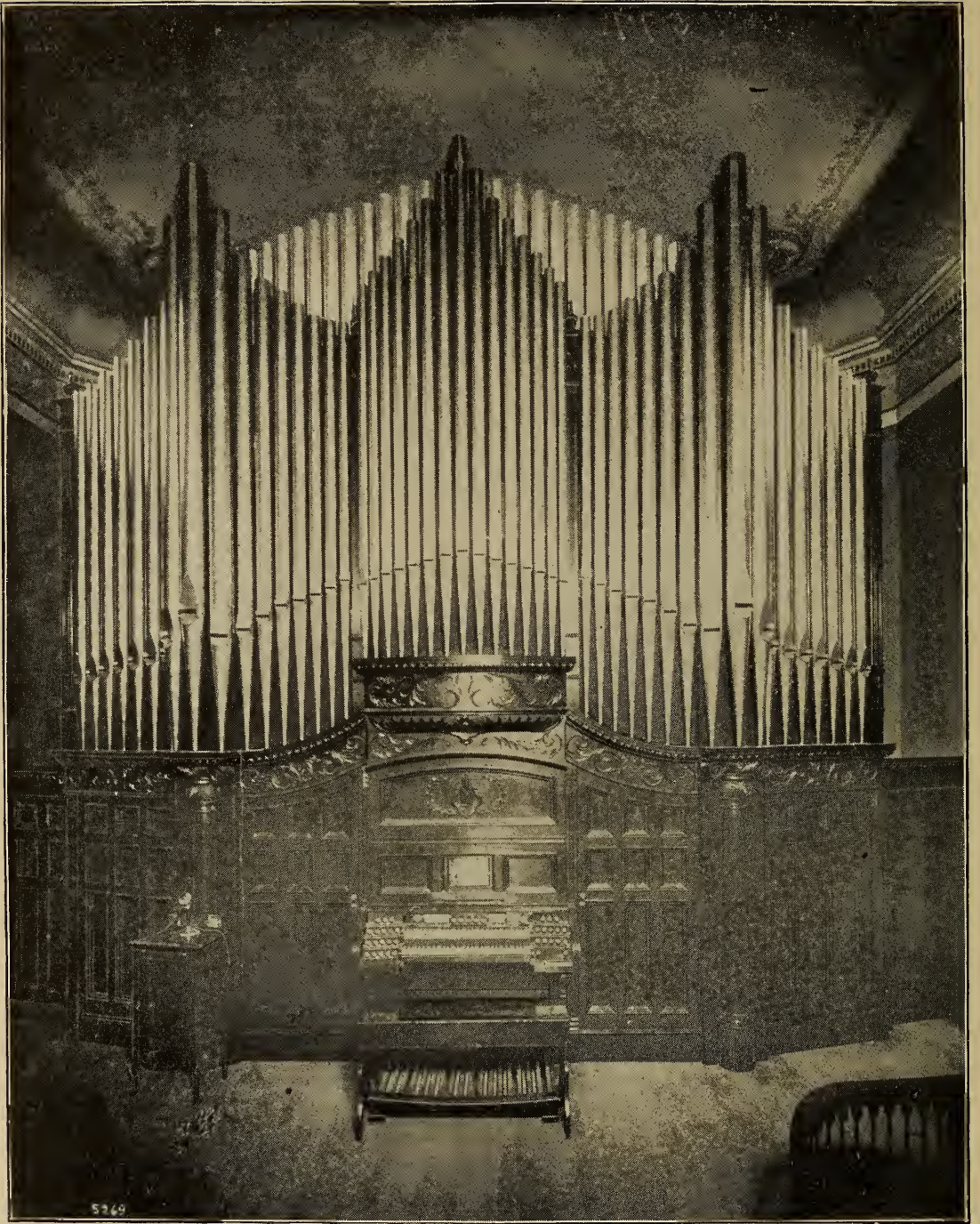
Mr. J. Howard Aubere, magazine writer and Washington correspondent of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," in an article for the "Plateau of States," a world's fair periodical, says:

"Bounding one end of a plaza is the pretentious Iowa Building, in French Renaissance. Some have called it the "Academy of Music," for the musical inclination of former Governor Larrabee has done much to bring it that reputation. There are twenty mechanical stuffed songbirds, which so carefully simulate the notes of the feathered songsters of the field as to deceive the unwary. Here, too, is a great pipe organ, loaned for the exposition period, and at its close to be made a gift to the Industrial School at Eldora by Governor Larrabee. The organ is there on the broad stair landing. Beside it sits a Conover piano, tuned to accord. Governor Larrabee has given two such organs to institutions in his state. It is due to these facilities, joined to the two other Conovers, one of them a grand in the assembly hall, that there are so many concerts w' ich crowd the building. Money and pains have not been spared. The



IOWA BUILDING, EAST ENTRANCE.

cathedral glass dome, the heroic proportions of the central court or lobby, the tapestry wall decorations of the Governor's room, the solid bronze statues to left and right of the main entrance, the comfortable library with its elaborate decorations, its great fireplaces and its bookcase filled with the works of more than three hundred Iowa authors, and its music cabinet containing only the sheets of Iowa composers, all show taste and the intent to make it distinctly monumental of the state. Here, on the second floor, in the room of the Executive Commissioners, is a splendid portrait in oil of Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury. There, in the



THE PIPE ORGAN.

Loaned by President and Mrs. Larrabee to the Iowa Building during the Exposition.
Permanently Installed at the Iowa Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.

reception room is a bust by an Iowa sculptor of Governor Cummins, the state's chief executive."

Generosity of Governor and Mrs. Larrabee.

The report of the work of the Iowa Commission as compiled by the secretary would not be complete without acknowledgment being made of the magnificent gifts and service to the state by President and Mrs. Larrabee. Yet words are inadequate to express the feelings of appreciation for this labor of love prompted by patriotic devotion to the state.

When Governor Larrabee was appointed first in a list of thirteen Commissioners to represent the state, and was subsequently chosen as president, he not only appreciated the honor, but felt its responsibilities as well. What Governor Larrabee does, he does well and does it on time. While somewhat rigid in the conduct of public affairs, he is a patriot to the core, and has a heart as tender as a child's. The purse strings of the state, when in his charge, are held with a firm grip, while his own are not even tied.

So when the Iowa Commission had appropriated the given amounts for construction and furnishing of the Iowa Building and to the departments, and had provided for the maintenance of all during the exposition, there were yet remaining the problems of entertainment. It was Governor and Mrs. Larrabee who came to the rescue, providing personally the pipe organ and the mechanical singing birds, which added so much to the pleasure of the thousands of visitors. They also aided in the beautifying of the building by furnishing four bronze statues which adorned the front exterior, of General Sherman and Admiral Farragut, the work of George E. Bissell of New York; of General Dodge and Colonel Henderson, by J. Massey Rhind.

On the interior Governor and Mrs. Larrabee assisted materially in the furnishings and decorations. Aside from the pipe organ and mechanical birds were four oil portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, by the famous artist, Colonel Thorp; the stuffed native birds of Iowa, and many other articles to complete the building according to their own ideas and to assist in carrying out the hopes of the Commission. The investment made by them for these additions was greater than the amount provided in the second appropriation of the General Assembly. It was in excess of any donation made by anyone at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition who was not interested in the financial outcome of the Exposition Company. They also contributed their time to the work of the Commission in the management of the affairs and in looking after the comfort and entertainment of the visitors at the building. Moved by that energy which has been a characteristic of the family, they never tired in the work, and, except for a short intermission, were constantly on duty, and by their presence lent a dignity and standing to the state which it would not have otherwise had. The ability to carry on an enterprise of this character successfully rests not so much in the providing of star performers as to be ready for emergencies. If everyone carried out their promises there would be no necessity for a committee on arrangements. Everyone is not so constituted, however. While in other places there were many trying disappointments and failures in programs, at the Iowa

Building, although having more entertainments than any other building on the grounds, not a single failure occurred. If an address was needed to substitute for some orator who failed to keep his promise, or a visiting delegation of notables or plain citizens arrived unheralded for a reception, Governor and Mrs. Larrabee, when asked, were always willing, without preparation or notice, to take the place and make the best of what might often have proven a disagreeable situation.

This was likewise true in regard to music, for Mrs. Larrabee or Miss Anna Larrabee, in addition to their many other accomplishments, could be called upon to preside at the organ or to aid in the vocal music. Their work was not confined to the big things. The little courtesies extended to those in the building and to the thousands of visitors to the Iowa Building are not matters which can be recorded, but will stand out in fond recollection of those recipients of the favors.

THE ORGAN.

The contract for the construction of the pipe organ was awarded by President Larrabee to the M. P. Möller Organ Company, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and the instrument was complete in all its appointments. It was installed on time and the first recital given on the opening day of the fair.

While not as large as the great organ in Festival Hall, the largest in the world, it was capable of production of the same class of music, and with the same artistic effect. Many of the noted organists who had been engaged for Festival Hall used the Iowa pipe organ for practice and often for recitals. They found the acoustic properties of the Iowa Building perfect in every respect, while the echo in Festival Hall brought about disagreeable results.

The organ has two manuels, thirty stops, 1,512 pipes and nine pedal movements. The casing is of solid mahogany, the front pipes very handsomely and fittingly decorated, adding a delightful finish to the building and its beautiful decorations.

Disposition of Organ, Statues and Birds.

At the close of the fair the organ was shipped to Eldora, Iowa, and has been erected in the State Industrial School for Boys, to whom it was presented by Governor and Mrs. Larrabee. With appropriate ceremonies it was dedicated by the state officers, May 19, 1905.

The bronze statues of General Sherman, Admiral Farragut and General Dodge were shipped to Clermont, where they will be placed in the public parks. The original of the Colonel Henderson statue is already there. The plaster cast which was used at the Iowa Building was sent to the State Historical Department at Des Moines, where it will be re-erected.

Some of the cages of mechanical singing birds were distributed among various state institutions by Governor and Mrs. Larrabee.

STATE SONGS.

It was the aim of the Iowa Commission to co-operate with and assist foreign and state commissions when the opportunity presented itself in the celebration of their national or state days. The Iowa Building would be decorated in honor of the days celebrated on the Plateau of States and parts of the musical programs were devoted to the national or state airs of the commissions celebrating and special attention given to the visitors on such occasions.



THE CONOVER GRAND PIANO.
In Assembly Room.

Practically every nation has a national air which has become standard because of its adaptation and years service. Few states, however, can claim a recognized state air or hymn and it is unfortunate that at this universal exposition no effort was made to establish the claims of states to particular hymns.

While "Der Tannenbaum," an old German hymn, was early appropriated by Maryland and universally credited as the official state song of that state, other states use it and depend upon the lung power of the vocalists to firmly establish it. Maryland, however, makes the claim of first discovery and use in America.

Michigan on its state day made the park ring with its rendition, and if the jury of awards had passed on the matter, Michigan would certainly have won upon that occasion.

Upon Iowa Day, however, previous claims to proprietorship were dwarfed into insignificance, and Iowa led.

The rendition of this old-time hymn on Maryland Day, however, may not have shown the vigor or strenuousness of Michigan and Iowa, but the sentiment and feeling expressed showed plainly that Maryland would never give up the ownership of this tune, which has lived in the hearts of the people of that state through many trying scenes for many decades.

Illinois and Ohio have each appropriated the once popular air of "Baby Mine" for state hymns, and no effort was made to settle the claim.

A few states only have distinctly recognized state songs.

Commissioner James W. Cockrum presented a resolution passed by the Indiana Commission expressing the appreciation of the courtesy that was shown on Indiana Day by the rendition on the pipe organ of such selections as "On the Wabash" and other Hoosier airs.

Col. R. E. Hughes of the Kentucky Commission, in a letter, conveyed the thanks of the Kentucky Commission for the rendition of "My Old Kentucky Home" and "She Was Bred in Old Kentucky" on the pipe organ on Kentucky Day.

Mr. J. C. Rembert, of the Arkansas Commission, and Miss Lizzie Cage,

hostess, delivered their thanks in person for the organ selection of the "Arkansas Traveler" on Arkansas Day.

Hon. Albert Jones of the Maryland Commission presented the thanks of his Commission for the selection of "My Maryland" on the pipe organ on Maryland Day. In fact, so careful was Mr. Jones and the hostess of the Maryland Building, Mrs. Parks Fisher, with her brother, Admiral Schley, in guarding the tune, that they frequently commented on the honor Iowa paid Maryland by the frequent rendition of its state song.

While the Towner-Hussey song, "Iowa Beautiful Land," was frequently used, it has not had the circulation among the schools of the state that was given Major Byers' arrangement by the State Superintendent. The younger generation who visited the exposition were as greatly surprised to hear what they claimed as their "Iowa" song at the Maryland and Michigan buildings as Maryland people were to hear it at the Iowa Building.

It is to be hoped that at the next great universal exposition something will be done towards the classification and establishment of state songs.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

In addition to the regular daily organ recitals at 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., by Mason Slade, many other musical entertainments were provided, which included some of the best artists in the country. In this list are the following:

Organists.

Mason Slade, organist.

Miss Anna Larrabee, assistant.

June 14, 1904.—Mrs. Mary Chappell Fisher, Rochester, N. Y.

July 4, 1904.—Mr. Harry Dyer Jackson, Quincy, Ill.

July 14.—Miss Lillian Hughes, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

July 16.—Miss Gertrude Branigan, Davenport, Iowa.

July 26.—Mr. G. H. Fairclough, St. Paul, Minn.

August 15.—Mr. Bertram Smith Webber, Chicago, Ill.

September 1.—Mr. Bertram Smith Webber, Chicago, Ill.

October 6.—Miss Effie Murdock, Chicago, Ill.

October 10.—Mrs. Flora Bate Kenney, Emporia, Kan.

October 18.—Mrs. Ione Riddle Ogle, St. Louis.

October 20.—Mrs. E. H. Talbott, New York City.

November 17.—Mr. Paul Witte, Louisville, Ky.

November 18.—Mr. Harrison Wild, Chicago, Ill.

November 22.—Mr. O. P. Condon, St. Louis, Mo.



MASON SLADE,
Organist Iowa Building.

Pianists.

June 18.—Everett Olive, Indianola, Iowa.

July 4.—Professor Frank Nagel, Des Moines, Iowa. (Thanatopsis read by Mrs. Nagel and accompanied by Professor Nagel on piano.)

September.—Miss May Kemp, Des Moines, Iowa, rendering the "Lincoln March," the composition of her grandfather, Mr. Edward Cox Davis, who was present upon this occasion.

October 8.—Mme. Anna Weiss, Chicago, Ill.

October 11.—Miss Adah Harris, Des Moines.

November 12.—Mr. Cady Kenney, Waverly, Iowa.

November 25.—Miss Edith Steckel, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Viloinist.

June 18.—Miss Winfred Coulson, Indianola, Iowa.

Cornet.

Mr. T. Fred Henry, Des Moines.

Flute.

August 25.—Mr. Frank H. Adams, Audubon.

Readers.

May 23.—Mrs. H. C. Gibson, Little Rock, Ark.

July 4.—Mrs. Frank Nagel, Des Moines.

Bands.

May 2, 1903.—Fifty-fourth Regiment Band, I. N. G., Ottumwa.

June 17-18, 1904.—Simpson College Band, Indianola.

July 4.—Weil's Band, St. Louis.

September 9.—Fifty-sixth Regiment Band, Fort Dodge.

Vocalists.

April 30, 1904.—Opening Day.

May 21.—Miss Donna Easley, New York City, vocal solo.

May 28-31.—Mrs. Charles Phillip Funck, Burlington, vocal solo.

May 30.—Miss Grace Lyons, New York, vocal solo.

June 2-13.—Mrs. Charles Phillip Funck, Burlington, vocal recital.

June 16-17, Iowa Days.—Soloists, Arthur Middleton, Indianola; Miss Bertha Sloan, Indianola; Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, Dubuque; Luzerne H. Peck, St. Louis.

June 20.—Miss Bertha Sloan, Indianola, vocal solo.

June 23.—Mrs. Charles Phillip Funck, Burlington, vocal recital.

June 28.—Mrs. Dwight J. Norton, Jr., Washington, Iowa, vocal recital.

July 4.—L. H. Peck, St. Louis, vocal solo; Mrs. Professor Frank Nagel, Des Moines, soprano.

July 10.—John W. Nichols, New York.

July 13.—Dubuque Choral Club Concert; soloists, Bertha Lincoln Heustis, Mark Lagen, Maud Marshall, Ida May Vivian Grant, Hortense Pontius, Marion Green.

July 14.—Miss Alice Frances Stire, Logan, whistling recital.

July 25.—Mrs. Dr. Haverstick, St. Louis, vocal recital.

July 27.—Mr. Frederick Vance Evans, Des Moines, vocal recital.

July 28.—Miss Irene Mitchell, St. Louis, vocal recital.

August 19.—Mrs. Amelia Schmidt Gobble, Muscatine, vocal recital.

October 8.—Wm. A. Willett, baritone, Chicago; Mme. Weiss, pianist, recital.

October 20.—Maud Eldridge, Des Moines.

October 22.—Ida Porter, Hampton.

October 29.—Miss Adda Blakeslee, Des Moines, vocal recital; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Keeler, solos.

November 18.—Blanche Gilson, Knoxville, vocal recital.

November 22.—M. Alfred Bertrand, St. Louis.

November 25.—Miss Mildred Steckel, Bloomfield.

Sunday Programs.

Mason Slade, organist; Mr. Luzerne H. Peck, soloist, assisted by the following:

May 22, 1904.—Mrs. Frederick Allen Whiting, Boston, vocal.

May 29-June 19.—Miss Bertha Sloan, Indianola, contralto.

June 5.—Miss Donna Easley and Miss Grace Lyons, soloists, New York.

June 26.—Robert Turner, Des Moines, baritone.

July 17.—Miss E. F. Pierce, Boston, with Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

October 16.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Keeler, of Minneapolis, soloists.

November 6.—Master Wyatt Brodix, St. Louis, soprano soloist.

November 19.—Miss Marie Chambers, Des Moines, soloist.

HOSPITALITY EXTENDED.

Several of the states having representation at the exposition, yet without state buildings or with buildings not sufficiently commodious for entertainments contemplated, were tendered the use of the Iowa Building for any and all such functions, as they might see fit.

Acknowledgements were received and letters of gratitude expressed from the following:

H. G. Shedd, Secretary Nebraska Commission.

Paul Wilson, Commissioner in charge of Colorado.

H. H. Brimley, Commissioner General for North Carolina, and Charles B. Aycock, Governor of North Carolina.

The Kansas Commission passed resolutions of thanks to the Iowa Commission for the use of the building for the Kansas Day reception.

When fire destroyed the beautiful Missouri Building, the Iowa Commission immediately tendered the use of the Iowa Building to Missouri officials and grateful acknowledgements by the Missouri Commission were expressed.

ADDRESSES AT SUNDAY SERVICES.

May 29, 1904.—Mr. Claude C. Ball, president Y. M. C. A. Lyceum, Providence, R. I.

June 19.—Rev. Jesse Cole, Marshalltown, chaplain Soldiers' Home.

July 17.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

August 7.—Stacey B. Rankin, Ohio.

August 14.—Speaker George W. Clark, Adel.

August 28.—Major John F. Lacey, Oskaloosa.

September 25.—Hon. J. O. Crosby.

November 6.—Mrs. William Larrabee, "Music and the Fair."

November 27.—Closing service. Col. A. H. Winchester of West Virginia.

Addresses were also delivered, when present, by Commissioners Larrabee, Witmer, Palmer, Trewin, Ericson and Governor Cummins.

DUBUQUE CHORAL CLUB.

The Dubuque Choral Club, numbering 100 voices, appeared at the Iowa Building on Wednesday, July 13, at 4:30, in the following program:

Conductor, William H. Pontius.

And the Glory of the Lord (Handel).

God Is Our Refuge (Buck), Dubuque Choral Club.

Sound an Alarm (Handel), Mr. Marc Lagen, tenor.

O, Gladsome Light (Sullivan), Dubuque Choral Club.

Song of Thanksgiving (Allitsen), Miss Ida M. V. Grant, soprano.

Come Away (Parker), Dubuque Choral Club.

Border Ballad (Cowen), Marion Green, basso cantante.

The Heavens Are Telling (Haydn), Dubuque Choral Club.

Scene and Prayer, "Der Freischutz" (Von Weber), Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Huestis, soprano.

Bridal Chorus (Cowen), Dubuque Choral Club.

Polonaise from "Mignon" (Thomas), Maude M. Marshall, soprano.

Sing the Lord (Haydn), Mrs. Heustis, soprano; Hortense Pontius, contralto; Marc Lagen, tenor; Marion Green, bass, and club.

Accompanists—Mrs. W. H. Pontius, pipe organ; Katherine Jess, piano.

For this entertainment Representative A. F. Frudden of Dubuque made a liberal contribution and asked the Commission to call on him at any time for further aid in presenting Iowa's musical talent.

The concert given by the Dubuque Choral Club at Festival Hall, like the one at the Iowa Building, was creditable in every way and was heartily received by press and people.

CONVENTIONS AND REUNIONS.

Many organizations used the Iowa Building for a meeting place. In addition to those regularly organized many committees from the national conventions meetings at Festival Hall or the Hall of Congresses were held in the Iowa Building.

Among the conventions which met at the Iowa Building were the following:

November 17, 1903.—Southern Iowa Press Association; L. S. Robinson, Glenwood, president; O. E. Hull, Leon, secretary.

May 16-23, 1904.—Iowa Press Association; C. M. Junkin, Fairfield, president; O. E. Hull, Leon, secretary.

May 18.—Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, G. F. W. C.; Mrs. J. J. Fletcher, Marshalltown, president.



MRS. J. L. WALLINGFORD.

Des Moines,
Assistant Secretary.

May 30.—Iowa soldiers' reunion. (See Memorial Day.)

June 6.—Reunion Iowa West Point Cadets.

June 27.—Iowa State Teachers, N. E. A.; A. V. Storms, director, Iowa State University rally day, President Geo. E. MacLean, Iowa City, presiding.

August 24.—National Real Estate Association; L. L. Byram, Des Moines, secretary.

August 31.—Tyler family reunion.

September 7-8.—Nineteenth Iowa Regiment Association, forty-second anniversary first visit to St. Louis; John S. Ragsdale, Birmingham, president; E. H. Thomas, Ottumwa, secretary.

September 7.—Brigham family reunion.

October 12.—Illinois Central Land Agents' Association; J. F. Merry, chairman.

October 17-22.—Iowa Library Association; Mrs. H. J. Howe, Marshalltown, president; W. P. Payne, Nevada, vice president; Miss Miriam E. Carey, Burlington, secretary.

October 20.—International Missionary Convention.

SOCIAL.

The social features of the exposition were established early as proper representation of a state, territory and nation at a world's fair. The Iowa Commission took its part in a modest way, and provided probably more social affairs in its building than any other Commission except Missouri.

The Iowa Building was suitably arranged for such purposes and was



U. S. SENATOR WM. B. ALLISON GIVEN RECEPTION AT THE IOWA BUILDING.

Reading from left to right, Senator Allison. Miss Anna Larrabee, Mrs. F. R. Conaway, Mrs. Wm. Larrabee, Prof. David T. Day, U. S. Geological Survey, and Mining Commissioner Lewis and Clark Exposition.

used by the Executive Commissioners, the organization of state and foreign Commissions, more than any other building for its official receptions.

The first and third Monday evenings of the month the Iowa Building was always open for informal reception to all Iowa visitors and the various Commissions on the grounds and their friends.

Among the social affairs at the Iowa Building were the following:



U. S. Consul and Mrs. Albert W. Swalm at South Hampton, England, of Oskaloosa, Ia., receive friends at the Iowa Building.

November 17, 1903.—Luncheon to Southern Iowa Editors.

May 16, 1904.—Informal reception to fair officials and state and foreign Commissioners.

May 19.—Reception by Iowa club women attending G. F. W. C.; Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and President David R. Francis, guests of honor.

May 20.—Reception to Iowa Press Association.

May 23.—Informal reception to Iowa women, prominent in club movements and developments.

May 30.—Campfire, with addresses and musical program and reception.

June 6.—On this evening a reception was given to the West Point Cadets from Iowa who were attending the exposition as follows:

G. R. Allin, Iowa City; Frederick Test, Council Bluffs; G. F. N. Dailey, Council Bluffs; Gerald Brant, Chariton; Adeline Gibson, Oskaloosa; J. A. Green, Cherokee; Mr. Howard, Fairfield; Mr. Hansen, Forest City; Mr. Lund, Cedar Falls; Joseph C. King, Muscatine.

June 16-17.—Iowa Days; ceremonies and reception by Governor and staff and state officers and Commissioners.

June 18.—P. E. O. reception, National Convention entertained; informal reception to Secretary of Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, former Governor of Iowa.

June 27.—Reception to Iowa teachers attending N. E. A.

July 4.—Celebration and reception to delegates to National Democratic Convention.

July 13.—Dubuque Choral Club, concert and reception.

July 26.—Reception for Elks attending grand lodge.

August 1.—Executive Commissioners' reception.

August 15.—Surprise reception by Executive Commissioners' Association, in honor of fifteenth wedding anniversary of Secretary and Mrs. Conaway.

September 12.—Executive Commissioners' reception.

September 30.—Kansas State Day, ball held in Iowa Building.

October 11.—Reception to visiting D. A. R.'s.

October 18.—Reception to Iowa Library Association, Sculptor J. Massey Rhind and wife.

October 20.—Reception to International Missionary Convention of Christian Church.

November 18.—Party to Daughters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

November 20.—Reception tendered Senator William B. Allison in Governor's parlor.

November 24.—Thanksgiving dinner by President and Mrs. Larrabee.

December 1.—Farewell party at Iowa State Building to Executive Commissioners' Association, in honor of Charles M. Reeves, chief of the department of domestic exploitation.

On the evening of December 7, 1904, at the conclusion of the exposition, Commissioner W. W. Witmer, chairman of the executive committee, entertained the Commissioners and ladies at dinner at the Savery House. Mr. Witmer presided as toastmaster and after-dinner speeches were made by Governor Cummins, President Larrabee, Commissioners Curtis, Leach, Palmer, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Baily, Senator Ericson, Commissioner Whiting, Lafe Young, Jr., and Secretary and Mrs. Conaway.

The wives and families of the Commissioners added much to the social features at the Iowa Building, and to these the secretary and hostess wish to extend thanks, and especially to the following:

Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, wife of the Governor of Iowa, Des Moines.

Mrs. William Larrabee, wife of former Governor of Iowa and president of the Commission, and Miss Larrabee, Clermont.

Mrs. W. W. Witmer, wife of chairman of the executive committee, and the Misses Witmer, Des Moines.

Mrs. Leroy A. Palmer, Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. George M. Curtis, Clinton.

Mrs. W. F. Harriman, Hampton.

Miss Rachel Updegraff, McGregor.

Mrs. James H. Trewin, Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. S. S. Carruthers and daughter, Bloomfield.

Mrs. S. M. Leach and daughter, Adel.

Mrs. S. Bailey, Mt. Ayr.

Mrs. W. T. Shepherd, Harlan.

Miss Lorena Ericson, Boone.

Mrs. Will C. Whiting, Whiting.

Mrs. W. H. Baily, Des Moines; Mrs. H. J. Howe, Marshalltown; Mrs. H. E. Deemer, Red Oak, members of the auxiliary committee.

The Hostesses

Miss Anita Moore, staff writer for the "St. Louis Republic," in a special article on state buildings, June 12, 1904, says:

"As far as the social life of the several state buildings is concerned, there is no 'Four-hundredism' at the world's fair. There is no north, no south, no east and no west in the Terrace of States buildings—Mississippi, Iowa and New Jersey are together; Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio and

Kansas are side by side; Arkansas and Connecticut share front yards; Georgia, Tennessee, Idaho, Virginia and Illinois are next-door neighbors; Texas, Michigan, Kentucky and South Dakota are close enough to talk across back fences or front porches. There is no Mason and Dixon line.

"The social life at the fair is typical of the change of conditions in the entire country since April, 1865. The most cordial relations exist between the Commissioners and the ladies from the various states and between the official hostesses for the state buildings.

"There is a constant interchange of official courtesies and a still more frequent exchange of informal visits, hurried and friendly chats, invitations to dine. It is like a big suburban village, where everybody is on the same social plane and where everybody likes everybody else. In fact, the social relations and the social customs among the state buildings are lessons in the art agreeable that deserve study.

"Almost every night there is either a formal or an informal reception at one or the other of the state buildings, and the Commissioners and hostesses and other members of the official state families do not wait for invitations, but go and are made welcome.

"There is a slight difference in the positions taken by the hostesses as to how often they must be 'at home,' but when they are at home they are agreeably ready for callers. Some of them appear to feel that their duty to their states requires them to be constantly on duty, while others insist upon having one or two afternoons a week for themselves and for the reception of personal guests.

"At its easiest the life of a world's fair hostess is not a sinecure, for she is constantly, all day and late into the night, busy being agreeable, and she finds little time to even sit down for a rest."



MRS. PARKS FISHER, Baltimore, Md.
President Hostess Association.

The hostesses effected an organization, of which Mrs. Parks Fisher, sister of Admiral W. S. Schley, and hostess of the Maryland Building, was president. The following is a list of the hostesses of the several state buildings:

Arizona, Miss Jessie Drais, Prescott.

Alaska, Mrs. Mary Hart, Nome City.

Arkansas, Miss Lizzie Cage, Helena.

California, Mrs. Frank Wiggins, Los Angeles; Mrs. J. A. Filcher, The Gables, San Francisco.

Colorado, Mrs. Josiah Hughes.

Connecticut, Mrs. C. C. Monson, 1 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven.

Georgia, Mrs. John Hughes, Atlanta.

Inside Inn, Mrs. Georgiana K. Prince, Buffalo, N. Y.

Idaho, Miss Anna Sonna, Boise; Miss Genevieve Vollmer, Lewiston.

Indiana, No regular hostess; different ladies of the state serving in that capacity when invited to do so by the Commission.

Indian Territory, being a government building, had no regular hostess, but the Commissioner, Mr. F. C. Hubbard, a bachelor, presided in that capacity.



DAUGHTERS OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Ruth Winchester, West Virginia. President; Marion Monuts, Illinois, Vice President; Laura Conaway, Iowa, Secretary; Mildred Godell, Maine; Josephine Dosch, Oregon; Laura Reeves*, Missouri; Carrie Farmer, South Dakota; Grace Reeves, Missouri. Other members not in above group, Vera Mac Knight, Alabama; Dorothy Deemer, Red Oak, Iowa; Virginia Williams, Postville, Iowa.

*Died June 4, 1905, of appendicitis, daughter of Hon. Chas. M. Reeves, Chief Department of Exploitation.

Iowa, Mrs. F. R. Conaway, Des Moines.
 Illinois, Mrs. Governor Yates and wives of Commissioners.
 Kansas, Mrs. Noble Prentiss, Topeka.
 Kentucky, Mrs. Bertha Miller-Smith.
 Louisiana, Mrs. W. C. Stubbs, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
 Maine, Mrs. E. E. Philbrook, Portland.
 Maryland, Mrs. Parks Fisher, The Brexton, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts, Mrs. W. H. Fairbank, Warren.
 Michigan, Mrs. Fred Smith, Detroit; Miss Ida M. Dowdell, 2021 North
 Madison Ave., Bay City.
 Minnesota, Miss Adelaide G. Murphy, 613 Second Ave., St. Cloud.
 Missouri, Mrs. Belle Small, 423 West Broadway, Sedalia; Mrs. Emma
 D. Nucholls, Jefferson City.
 Mississippi, Mrs. Gracia Walton, Greenville.
 Montana, Mrs. Addie McDowell, Helena.
 New Jersey, Mrs. Geo. L. Wall, care of T. S. Crane, 70 Nassau st.,
 New York.
 New Mexico, Mrs. Sallie Douglass, Las Vegas.
 New York, Mrs. Dore Lyons, New York City; Mrs. Florence Appleby,
 Wellsville.
 Nevada, Mrs. H. E. Freudenthal, Pioche.
 Ohio, Mrs. Stacey B. Rankin, South Charleston.
 Oklahoma, Mrs. Edgar B. Marchant, Aline.
 Oregon, Miss Ethel G. Wehrung, Hillsboro.
 Pennsylvania, Mrs. Thomas H. Garvin, Sharon Hill.
 Rhode Island, Mrs. Geo. N. Kingsbury, Providence.
 South Dakota, Mrs. George Farmer, Madison.
 Tennessee, Mrs. Rachel Laurence, Nashville.
 Texas, Twenty-one hostesses, beginning with Mrs. L. S. Thorne, of
 Dallas, wife of the general manager of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and a
 native Iowan; Mrs. Roger Q. Mills, and Mrs. J. B. Wells, Brownsville, and
 Mrs. Wm. Christian of Houston.
 Utah, Miss Inez Thomas; Miss Cora Helen Snyder.
 Virginia, Mrs. W. M. Strothers.
 West Virginia, Mrs. Agnes Brown, 2227 Chaplain St., Wheeling.
 Wisconsin, Mrs. Emma J. Walsh, Baraboo.
 Kansas City Casino, Miss Hester Barnhart, Kansas City.

Iowa People In Positions

The Iowa Commission had applications from at least 1,000 people de-
 siring places with the Iowa exhibits, on the Jefferson Guards, or at the
 gates. Most of the applicants stated they were not particular as to the
 kind of work secured, so that an opportunity was given for seeing the ex-
 position. It was impossible to secure places for but a very limited number.
 The exposition management felt itself under such obligations to the mem-
 bers of congress who had secured appropriations and loans for the fair
 that the available places, which were much less in number than originally

contemplated, were filled for these political reasons. The examination for guard duty, being a rigid military one, many were unable to pass it after securing an appointment.

Iowa was very much in evidence at the exposition, either by present residents or by former Iowans. Many of these were invited to important places by the government or the exposition; others were secured in the regular way by making application and presenting the necessary endorsements.

The representation was creditable to the state.

IOWANS AND FORMER IOWANS CONNECTED WITH THE EXPOSITION IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

Board of Lady Managers.—Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Washington, D. C. (former Iowan); Mrs. Frederick M. Hanger, Little Rock, Ark. (former Iowan).

National Commission.—Senator Thomas W. Carter, Montana (former Iowan).

Exposition Officials.—Chas. M. Huttig, St. Louis (former Iowan), sixth vice president Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Frederick W. Lehmann, St. Louis (former Iowan), member board of directors; Dr. WJ McGee, St. Louis (former Iowan), chief anthropology department; Frederick W. Taylor, St. Louis (former Iowan), chief agriculture and horticulture; Prof. J. T. Stinson (former Iowan), superintendent of pomology; George S. Prime, Oskaloosa, superintendent of swine.

Secretary's Office.—J. S. Crawford, Cherokee; Harold Young, Des Moines.

Educational Department.—Miss Minnie Bronson, Fayette; Miss Nellie G. Warren, Greenfield; Miss Maude Gilcrist (former Iowan), Ann Arbor, Mich.

Judges.—Mrs. W. G. Harrow, Ottumwa, juror; Dr. B. F. Shambaugh, Iowa City, anthropology; M. J. Wragg, Waukegan, juror, horticulture; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, juror, horticulture; G. B. Brackett, Denmark, juror, horticulture; W. N. Irwin, Ames, juror, horticulture; Prof. P. G. Holden, Ames, corn judging and demonstrations; P. H. Kieffer, Manchester, butter scorer; C. D. Elder, Manchester, executive commissioner Buttermakers' Association; H. J. Neitert, Walker, president National Buttermakers' Association; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, judge, Aberdeen cattle and Shropshire sheep, also dairy cow test; * Mr. Van Pelt, Ames, I. S. C., and Ramsey Oppenheim, Ames, I. S. C., assistants in dairy cow test; George Rommel, Mt. Pleasant, cattle judging; W. A. Dobson, Marion, juror, German coach horses; Prof. S. A. Beach, I. S. C., Ames, juror in horticulture and lecturer on grape breeding experiments.

Art Palace.—Mrs. R. A. Patchin, Des Moines, cataloguer; Mr. Moran, Des Moines, guide and lecturer.

*Professor Curtiss was also appointed judge of Clydesdales and juror of agricultural exhibits, also judge by three other breed associations, but, owing to the dates conflicting with the Iowa State Fair, was unable to serve.

Philippine Exhibit.—Mark H. Evans, Bloomfield, collector of imports and exports, Philippine exhibit, and manager Filipino midgets.

Government Appointees.—Robert Fullerton, Des Moines, United States disburser; E. W. Appleman, Clermont, United States Mail Service; W. H. Harford, Brooklyn, N. Y. (former Iowan), Customs Department; Stoughton Armstrong, Polk City, Customs Department; Geo. D. Robinson (former Iowan), assistant collector customs under Treasury Department; Professor Marston, Ames, civil engineering experiments; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, member special committee of United States Agricultural Colleges.

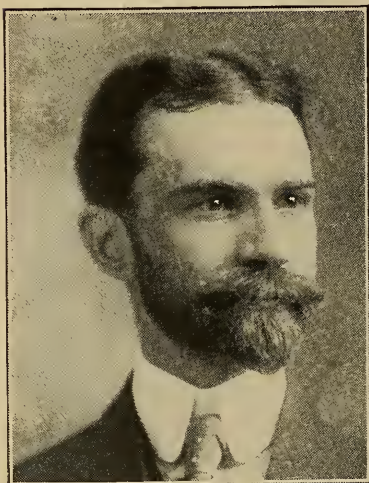
(See also "Iowa at the World's Fair.")

Commissioners.—Hon. J. A. Filcher, California (former Iowan); Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Utah (former Iowan); Governor Ferguson, of Oklahoma (native Iowan); Senator R. T. Simmons, Kansas (former Iowan); Hon. J. C. Morrow, Kansas (former Iowan); Hon. E. H. Talbot, honorary member Mexican Commission and superintendent of exhibits, Palace of Varied Industries (former Iowan).

Exposition and Concession Employees.—Forrest Adams, Mt. Vernon, concessions department; Irving J. Buck, Grinnell, landscape department; A. J. Barker, Reinbeck, chair guide; Bell, Bloomfield, guard; James A. Buell, I. S. C., Ames, guard; Ruel P. Camp, Fayette, guard; Frank Camp, West Union, guard; Archie R. Crawford, Cherokee, newspaper work; Chester Dickinson, Tipton, guard; Preston Daniels, Marion, guard; W. S. Gurnea, Iowa Falls, inspector; Edward Goddell, Lisbon, guard; Henry Grant, Waterloo, automobile company; Paul Houghton, Hedrick, guard; Guy Hood, Glidden, concessions department; Merrill J. Holmes, Red Oak, gatekeeper; Gladden Hall, Red Oak, guard; Cyrus Hillis, Des Moines, admissions department; Harold W. Holman, Independence, Terminal Railway; Ralph N. Hill, Bloomfield, guard; Robert Keith, Des Moines, guard; Mrs. Grace D. Lattin, Marshalltown, cashier "Creation;" R. L. Lillibridge, Mason City, Jerusalem exhibit; R. C. McMillen, Red Oak, floral construction; McKeon, Muscatine, gateman; Fred Meyers, Winthrop, landscape department; Monte Pike, Williamsburg, guard; Louis Palmer, Mt. Pleasant, guard; Will L. Powers, Mt. Vernon, chair guide; Roy Peshak, guard; Phillips, Ottumwa, lecturer, "Battle Abbey;" Earl Plank, Pulaski, guard; Arthur Rigby, Mt. Vernon, chair guide; James Stinson, Red Oak, gardener; John Smart, Grinnell, landscape department; Charles Swinehart, Greenfield, guard; Edward Stinson, Red Oak, concessions department; Carl Steinke, Atlantic, guard; Sturch, Fayette, guard; George Thompson, Earlham, guard; T. A. Thompson, Clermont, guard; Vaughn, Council Bluffs, guard; Will Wilson, Atlantic, gateman; Rhea West, Mt. Vernon, guide; Silas Wilson, Jr., Atlantic, ticket taker; Harold A. Willard, Mt. Vernon, concessions department; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Wallace, Bloomfield, Philippine exhibit; Will F. Saam, Lansing, in charge of roller chairs.

Demonstrators.—George Adams, Sidney, Adams & Co.; Lee De Forest, New Haven (former Iowan), wireless telegraphy; West Dodd, Des Moines, Dodd & Struthers; Rose Flynn, Cedar Rapids, Palmer method business writing; Major E. M. Ford, Des Moines, Woven Wire Rubber Co., New York; H. W. Grout, Waterloo, Grout automobiles, Massachusetts;

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ogle, Waterloo, Herrick Refrigerator Co.; Leroy Porter, Fayette, National Cash Register Co.; Ned Pratt, Milwaukee (former Iowan), Milwaukee Gas Plant; Earl Stutts, Des Moines, Dodd & Struthers; A. C. Struthers, Des Moines, Dodd & Struthers; Frank Sullivan, Fairfield, Loudon Machinery Co.; F. C. Squires, St. Louis (former Iowan), Herrick Refrigerator Co.; J. A. Wheeler, Waterloo, advertising southern country, Illinois Central Railway; Myrtle Whistler, Des Moines, Mines and Metallurgy Building; Oscar Wentworth Rogers, New York (former Iowan), electrical appliances; H. C. Warner (former Iowan), South Dakota exhibits; John Cook, West Union, excursion agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway; Miss Nancy McKinley, Clermont, Blickendorf typewriter.



JOHN H. MCGIBBONS,
Sioux City,

Secretary Committee of Awards.

John H. McGibbons, of Sioux City, secretary of the Superior Jury, one of the most important and responsible positions at the exposition, being the active director of the work of the International Jury (1,300 members), and in charge of the preparation and issuing of 52,000 diplomas and medals, all of which will be distributed within one year after the close of the exposition. At Chicago and Paris this work did not begin until one year after the close of the expositions. At the time of the issuance of this report the diplomas have all been issued. The medals will soon follow. All medals are of the same metal.

The medals of award were struck at the government mint in Philadelphia for the exposition under special act of Congress. Dies were prepared in the highest degree of the engraver's skill. The alloy which enters into the composition of the medals was made especially for the exposition after samples were submitted and passed upon by expert medalists. The striking of the medals, notwithstanding the resources of the government for this kind of work, had to proceed carefully and slowly to insure perfect results. As the medals were received from the mint they were distributed by the exposition in accordance with the awards, without cost to the recipients.

A list of Iowa exhibitors will be found in the report of Manufactures and Machinery.

The Exposition Company offered a prize for the best exposition emblem. Many thousand schemes were presented, but the one found to be the most appropriate was that offered by Mr. Charles Holloway of Clinton, Iowa.

IOWA TALENT ON EXPOSITION PROGRAMS.

May 18, 1904.—Addresses at G. F. W. C. by Mrs. J. G. Berryhill, Des Moines; Mrs. A. B. Shaw, Des Moines; Mrs. T. J. Fletcher, Marshalltown.

May 30, Memorial Day.—Addresses by General John W. Noble, St. Louis; General J. H. Stibbs, Chicago; D. W. Haddock, St. Louis (Thirty-third Iowa); President Larrabee, Clermont.

June 15-16, National Society Sons of American Revolution.—Addresses by H. B. Hawley, Des Moines; Major E. D. Hadley, Des Moines.

June 18, P. E. O. Convention.—Address by Mrs. W. E. Andrews, now of Washington, D. C.

June 24, Swedish Day.—Address by Commissioner C. J. A. Ericson, Boone.

June 27-28.—National Association of State Universities—Address by Geo. E. MacLean, Iowa City, president State University of Iowa; National Educational Association—Address by Prof. Frederick E. Bolton, Iowa City, department of education, State University of Iowa.

July 12, Festival Hall.—Dubuque Choral Club.

July 15, American Osteopathic Association Convention.—Address by Dr. C. H. Spencer, Des Moines.

August 6, Bohemian Day.—Address in Bohemian and English by Prof. Bohumil Shimek, of Iowa City.

August 15.—Phinney's United States Band, Frederick Phinney, conductor.

September 5-9, Oklahoma Days.—Iowa represented by Miss Adah Myrick of Des Moines.

September 8, Woodmen Day.—Address by Col. C. G. Saunders, Council Bluffs; Fort Dodge Band.

September 26, American Bar Association.—Address by Justice Brewer, (former Iowan), United States Supreme Court; address by Charles Noble Gregory, dean law department State University of Iowa; address by President James Hagerman, St. Louis (former Iowan), general counsel Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

October 4, Apple Day.—Iowa represented by the Misses Ellen Hillis and Elsie Galbraith of Des Moines.

October 5-7, League of American Municipalities.—Address by John MacVicar, Des Moines; address by W. H. Baily, Des Moines.

October 11, National Society D. A. R.—Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge, historian General D. A. R.; Mrs. Marie Purdy Peck, Davenport, state regent; Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, Dubuque, soloist.

October 15, Iowa Cities' Day.—Addresses by Col. A. W. Swalm, Consul to Southampton; Mrs. A. W. Swalm; J. B. Harsh, Creston; Frederick W. Taylor, St. Louis (former Iowan); President Larrabee, Clermont; Hon. Samuel H. Harper, Ottumwa.

October 17-19, Iowa Library Association.—Addresses by Johnson Brigham, Des Moines; F. W. Lehmann, St. Louis (former Iowan); President Larrabee, Clermont; W. P. Payne, Nevada; Capt. W. H. Johnson, Fort Dodge; F. F. Dawley, Cedar Rapids; Miss Alice S. Tyler, Des Moines; Mrs. Henry J. Howe, Marshalltown; Miss Esther Crawford, Cleveland (former Iowan); Miss Ella McLoney, Des Moines; Mrs. H. M. Towner, Corning.

October 18, National Association of State Libraries.—Addresses by

President Johnson Brigham, Des Moines; Professor Starr, Chicago University (formerly of Coe College).

October 24, Interstate Commerce Convention.—Address by Hon. Wm. Larrabee.

October 26, Festival Hall.—Garnet Hedge, baritone.

October 28, Festival Hall.—Organ recital by Mason Slade.

October 29, Home Missions Convention.—Address by Rev. A. B. Storms, president Iowa State College.

November 3, Collegiate Alumnae Association.—Mrs. W. H. Baily, Des Moines, president Iowa branch; Mrs. E. D. Burbank, Des Moines, delegate; Mrs. H. R. Howell, Des Moines, delegate; Miss Edna Hooley, Des Moines, delegate; Miss Anna K. Peterson, McGregor, delegate.



THREE ORGANISTS.

The tall gentleman is Charles Galloway of St. Louis, Official Organist for the Exposition; in the center is Felix Alexandre Guilmant of Paris, the most noted living Composer and Organist in the world; at the left stands Mason Slade, Official Organist of the Iowa Building. Festival Hall in the back ground.

Mr. Mason Slade, official organist of the Iowa Building, was honored with an invitation by the music department of the exposition to give a recital at Festival Hall on the evening of October 28. Mr. Slade had the distinction of being the youngest organist to appear at Festival Hall, where only artists of national and international reputation were heard.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment Band, of Fort Dodge, took grand prize at the Woodmen's tournament at the exposition in September, securing \$300 in money in addition to its expenses. The band is under the leadership of Bandmaster Lem Wiley, who claims the distinction of being the only left-handed bandmaster in the United States. On September 9 this band rendered a concert at the Iowa State Building, after which it was photographed at the Louisiana Purchase Monument.

The Visitors' Register

A Study in Mathematical Calculation.

The visitors' register at the Iowa Building was maintained as a convenience for Iowa visitors in which to record their names and stopping places, and not as a basis for making calculations.

In most of the buildings registry clerks were employed to see that all who came within placed their names on the books. The Iowa register was not so kept and was restricted to Iowa and former Iowa visitors. Those who registered did so because of a desire to record their names and

not because they were urged to do so. During the busy days of the fair, when people came in large numbers on limited tickets, time was precious and many who felt they could not wait their turn in the long line in front of the register, left the building without recording their names. The total registration at the Iowa Building was 67,798 during the seven months, being a monthly average of 9,714, a weekly average of 2,193, and a daily average of 369. One hundred and three Iowa people registered the opening day, April 30, and 243 the closing day, December 1. The registration the first weeks of the fair were: To May 7, 154; to May 14, 266; to May 21 (Press and Federation week), 520; to May 28, 457; May 30 and 31, 165, making a total for May of 1,562; to June 4, 401; to June 11, 1,066; to June 18 (Iowa week), 2,521. The total registration up to August 15, three and one-half months, was 24,687. The registration for the last three and one-half months was 43,111, as follows: August 15 to September 16, 11,233; between September 16 and October 11, 11,189; between October 11 and November 1, 11,225; between November 1 and December 1, 9,464. The registration on Iowa Day, June 17, was 712; on Iowa Cities' Day, October 15, 586; Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 544; President's Day, November 26, 448. During the Iowa Cities' week, six days, October 10 to 15, the registration was 4,854, a daily average for the week of 809.

Some of the state Commissions, in their reports, make the claim that the registration in their buildings will not exceed fifty per cent of the attendance from their states. A careful comparison of the registration in the Iowa Building with the estimates of the railroads of the number of tickets sold from the state, establishes the same proportion of Iowa people who visited the exposition and recorded their names in the Iowa register.

While no effort was made to compile an accurate estimate of the number of visitors at the Iowa Building, yet from counts made at various times the average would be placed perhaps between 2,500 and 5,000 people per day.

Attendance From Iowa

Railroad Official Estimates the Number at 127,000.

An effort has been made to ascertain the number of people who visited the exposition from Iowa. The railways have made so far no definite compilation. Each road can give the number of tickets sold to St. Louis over their lines in the aggregate, but cannot classify them as to states.

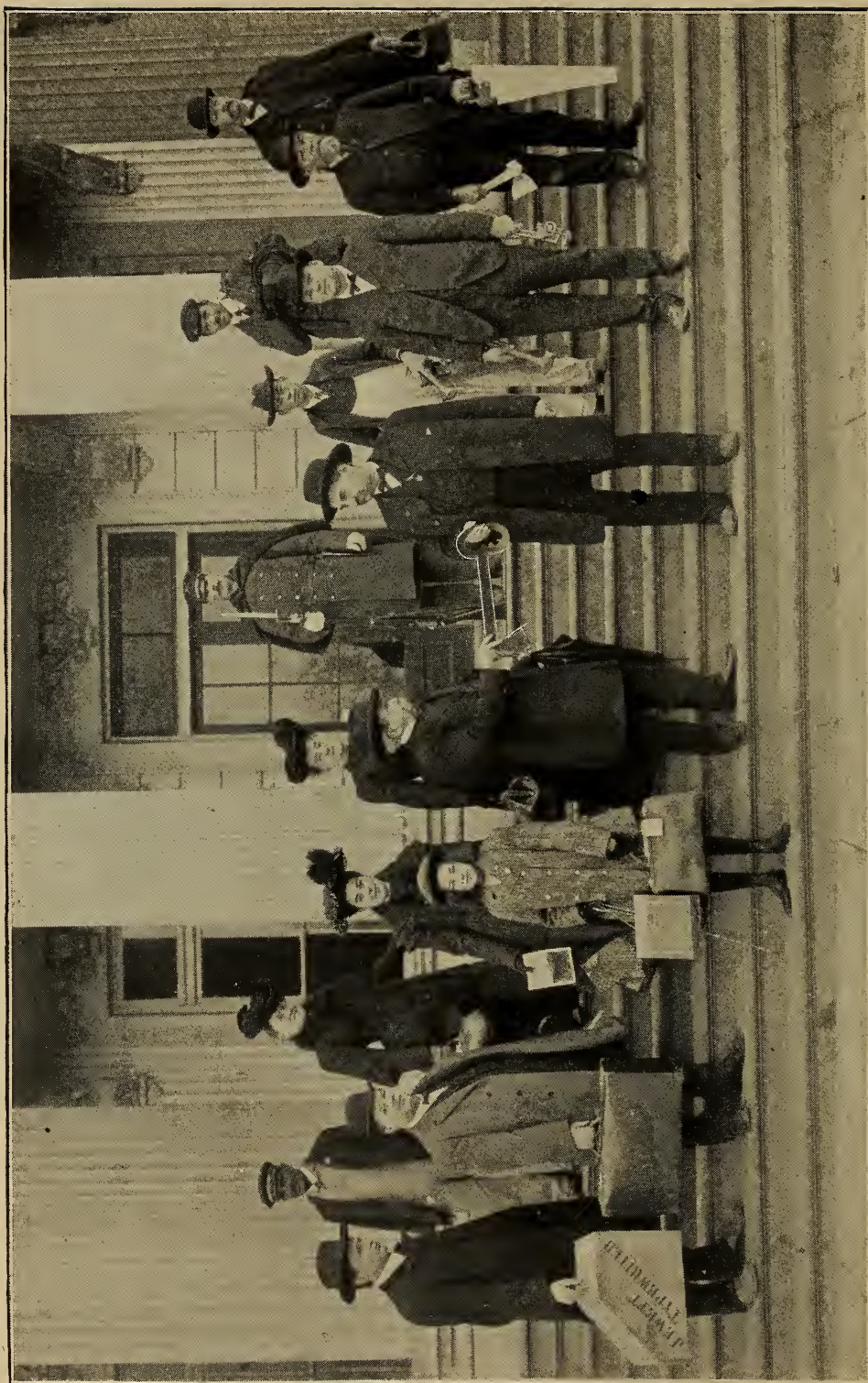
The Wabash had two lines in operation from the state; one from Council Bluffs and the other from Des Moines, taking passengers from other lines at these points.

The Burlington operated also two lines carrying Iowa passengers, one on the west side of the Mississippi river and the other on the east side.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway ran personally conducted excursions via Chicago, in charge of Mr. John Cook, of West Union.

The Illinois Central also carried Iowa passengers from Dubuque and northern Iowa.

The following letter gives a very probable estimate:



FAREWELL TO THE IOWA BUILDING.

President Larrabee officially presents key of the Iowa Building to Hon. John Cownie of the Board of Control, which assumed management, the Commission retiring Dec. 5, 1904. Behind the President stands Mrs. Larrabee, Mrs. Conaway and daughter Laura, Secretary Conaway and Clerk Arthur W. Crane; at the rear is Miss Ida Johnson, housekeeper, and Morris Mills, janitor. Behind Mr. Cownie stands his force of wreckers, P. V. Hart and son, of Clarinda, Edward T. Morgan of St. Louis, electrician, Henry Jones of Des Moines with saw and axe is the superintendent of destruction. At the rear is Hon. C. E. Cameron. Vice President of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. The guard is Alex Danby, Co. K, 10th Infantry, U. S. A., Tampa, Fla.

"Des Moines, Iowa, March 3, 1905.

"Mr. F. R. Conaway, Secretary Iowa Commission, Des Moines:

"Dear Sir—Per your request in reference to probable attendance from Iowa of people going to St. Louis to attend the exposition, will say that I have made as careful an estimate as I can, and one that I think is very conservative, starting my basis on about the per cent of people that were sold to St. Louis from Polk County, ranging all of the counties on a line east and west and south of here at the same per cent, and graduating to a smaller per cent north, east and west. Running on this basis, I find that possibly 127,000 people attended from Iowa. I do not think that there were any less than this number, and it might possibly run 10,000 to 15,000 higher. Of course, as to the absolute number, it cannot be gotten at only by making absolute checks of all the railroads and stations ticketing people out of the state.

As to the rates, of course a cheap rate always moves business, but the rates from Iowa to St. Louis were not high from either start to finish, we having two rates, a rate for sleeping-car passengers and a rate for coach passengers. This coach rate was on from the very beginning of the fair, which gave the people an opportunity to go for much less than one cent a mile if they wished. A test of an extremely low rate, not greater than half a cent a mile, was made from St. Paul, which permitted even to go in sleepers, and to show that it did not stimulate business, would say that it was not necessary for the roads running out of that city to put more than from one to three cars extra per train, this drawing from territory north of St. Paul and Minneapolis and south through the heart of Iowa and down the river towns, and in all that district did not increase traffic at the rate of more than 400 passengers a day. I do not think that any cheaper rate would have moved any more business, unless it would have been at the last three weeks of the fair, when, say a rate of a quarter of a cent a mile might have moved 1,000 more people out of Polk County. From the exposition standpoint, of course, this would have paid, but from a railroad standpoint it would not, as it would have necessitated hauling extra sleepers holding only about thirty-five to forty passengers if they doubled, and a sleeper pulls twice as hard as a coach, where a coach will hold sixty to ninety.

"I am positive that the railroads from every standpoint did their part in making the world's fair a success. The Wabash gave me instructions to advertise liberally in this territory with every legitimate paper in the state that made application for transportation. I had on my list 260 papers and looked over all of them. When their representatives were returning home we would find that they would possibly speak a good word for the railroad over which they traveled, and would give about three-inch write-ups to the entire exposition, etc., which is due, of course, to the world's fair originally agreeing to liberally advertise with the papers, and when the time came they cut them off, naturally making the newspaper fraternity 'sore.' The city papers, of course, did much better. The great trouble was the people were not educated as to what the exposition had to show. To illustrate this, on a tour that I made in northern Iowa I found a number of people that were working on guess contests as to about the

number of people that would attend the exposition in St. Louis, and they were comparing the number in attendance by those that attended such expositions as San Francisco, Omaha and the Pan-American, which would naturally show that the people were not enlightened as to the magnitude of the St. Louis Exposition.

"Yours respectfully,

"S. W. FLINT,

"Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wabash Railroad."

"I have but one regret, and that is a deep regret—the regret that these buildings and these exhibits could not be made permanent; that these buildings cannot be maintained as they are for our children and our children's children, and all who are to come after, as a permanent memorial of the greatness of this country. I think that an American who begrudges a dollar that has been spent here is not so far-sighted as he should be. It is a credit to the United States to have had such an exposition carried on so successfully from the beginning to its conclusion."

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



FINIS.

Illustrations

Robert Livingston	Frontispiece
William Larrabee	8
W. W. Witmer	12
Administration Building	16
F. R. Conaway	17
Map of St. Louis	19
Iowa Building, Columbian Exposition	24
Iowa State Officers (group)	25
Thomas Jefferson	26
Festival Hall and Cascades	28
Temple of Fraternity	29
Governor Albert B. Cummins	34
David R. Francis, Frederick W. Lehmann, J. C. Milliman	41
Joseph R. Lane, David B. Henderson, William B. Allison, Leslie M. Shaw, George E. Roberts, Robert B. Armstrong, Albert B. Cum- mins, William T. Shepherd, W. W. Witmer, Robert Fullerton....	42
James Wilson; William Larrabee	43
W. B. Stevens	45
Iowa Commission (group)	48, 52, 53
Iowa State Institutions	55, 57
P. L. Prentis	58
Iowa Scenes	61, 63
Establishment of Site	62
World's Fair Views	65
Sergeant Charles Floyd Monument	67
Joint Legislative Committee	80
Iowa Building, front view	84
Admiral Farragut Statue	86
General Sherman Statue	88
General Dodge Statue	90
Colonel David B. Henderson Statue	92
Fort Dodge Band	94
Manufactures Building	97
Varied Industries Building	104
George H. Adams & Sons Exhibit	104
Iowa Building, Construction	106, 108
William T. Shepherd	107
Iowa Building, Floor Plans	110, 111
Iowa Building, Northwest View	114
G. S. Robinson	115
John Cownie	116
L. G. Kinne	118
Iowa Building, Pediment	120
James H. Trewin	121
Educational Exhibit	122, 126

F. J. Sessions	124
Charles M. Sessions	125
Charles F. Curtiss	131
P. G. Holden	131
Historical Exhibit	136, 138
Thomas Updegraff	137
Charles Aldrich	140
Charles A. Cumming	141
Interior Views, Iowa Building	152
George M. Curtis	153
Mrs. W. H. Baily	156
Mrs. Henry J. Howe	157
Mrs. Horace E. Deemer	158
W. W. Witmer	162
United States Government Building	169
Awarding of Premier Championships	170
W. F. Harriman	171
E. H. White	172
George S. Prime	174
Chester White Champion	174
Belgian Mare Champion	184
Will C. Whiting	185
Agricultural Exhibit	186, 187
George S. Forest	189
Whiting Corn Trophy	189
L. G. Clute	194
Honey Exhibit	196
Palace of Agriculture	197
Palace of Horticulture	197
Butter Exhibit	198
Charles J. A. Ericson	199
H. R. Wright	200
S. B. Shilling	203
Diploma's Brown Lassie	209
Diploma's Brown Bessie	209
Palace of Education	210
Samuel Bailey	211
Horticulture Exhibit	212
Silas Wilson	213
J. W. Murphy	214
C. O. Garrett	214
Samuel M. Leach	221
A. C. Hutchins	222
Edward D. Brigham	224
John M. Palmer	226
Fisher Governor Company Exhibit	217
Iowa Manufacturers Exhibit	218
Bettendorf Axle Company Exhibit	219, 222
Herrick Refrigerator Company Exhibit	220

Iowa Dairy Separator Company Exhibit	223
Scott Manufacturing Company Exhibit	224
C. E. Locke Manufacturing Company Exhibit	225
Louden Machinery Company Exhibit	226
Adams & Co. Exhibit	227
Lee Broom and Duster Company Exhibit	228, 229
T. M. Sinclair & Company Exhibit	230
Dunham Steam Trap Exhibit	231
R. S. Caward Exhibit	231
Fish Brothers Manufacturing Company Exhibit	232
Nichols Manufacturing Company Exhibit	233
Dodd & Struthers Exhibit	234
John Morrell & Company Exhibit	235
Murray Iron Works Exhibit	236
Lamb Boat and Engine Company Exhibit	236
G. W. McNaught & Sons' Exhibit	237
Iowa Mines and Mining Exhibit	238
Samuel S. Carruthers	240
C. B. Platt	241
Palace of Mines and Metallurgy	246
Allotment Ceremonies	248
Leroy A. Palmer	250
State Governors at Allotment Ceremonies	254
James Monroe	256
R. C. Barrett	260
Albert B. Cummins	261
Lafayette Young	263
Iowa Building at Time of Flag Raising	266
Tower of Iowa Building	267
Group at Flag Raising	268
William T. Shepherd	269
Minnie Bronson	269
Napoleon Bonaparte	270
Map of United States, Showing Louisiana Territory	272
Albert B. Storms	271
Southern Iowa Editors	278
Frederick M. Smith	280
W. W. Witmer	280
Frederick W. Lehmann	281
Henry Sabin	285
Isaac S. Taylor	290
General John W. Noble	293
Father James Marquette	294
Louis Joliet	296
Views from Iowa Veranda	298
Iowa State College Cadets	300
Simpson College Cadets	300
Marion Drill Corps	302
Rev. Jesse Cole	303

William Larrabee	305
David R. Francis	306
Albert B. Cummins	308
Thomas D. Healy	310
Ceremonies at Iowa Statue	320
Leroy A. Palmer	321
Mrs. Governor A. B. Cummins	325
Statue of Iowa	326
James H. Trewin	329
N. Graham Thwaites	329
George F. Rinehart	330
Angus M. Berry	333
Mrs. H. J. Howe	339
Thanksgiving Day Group	340
John Cownie	341
L. H. Peck	343
A. H. Winchester	344
Mrs. William Larrabee	345
Palace of Liberal Arts	346
Theodore Roosevelt	347
James A. Yerrington	349
Executive Commissioners' Association	350
Charles M. Reeves	353
Mrs. Freeman R. Conaway	363
New Jersey Building	363
Iowa Building, Southwest View	364
Mississippi Building	365
New York Building	367
Iowa Building, Interior Views,	366 to 377
The Pipe Organ	378
The Conover Grand Piano	381
Mason Slade	382
Mrs. J. L. Wallingford	386
William B. Allison and Party	386
Albert W. Swalm and Party	387
Mrs. Parks Fisher	389
Daughters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition	390
John H. McGibbons	394
Three Organists	396
Transferring Iowa Building to Board of Control	398
Finis	400

Index

- Academy of Music, 377.
Adams, F. H., 50, 383.
Adams, Geo. H., exhibitor, 104, 229.
Adams Co., exhibitor, 227, 229, 393.
Addresses by
 David R. Francis, 41, 43, 249, 269, 281, 289, 306, 331, 337.
 Wm. Larrabee, 249, 304, 336, 342.
 Mrs. Wm. Larrabee, 345.
 Leroy A. Palmer, 249, 319.
 A. H. Winchester, 344.
 James H. Trewin, 257, 329.
 J. A. Filcher, 356.
 R. H. Henry, 356.
 R. C. Barrett, 260, 283.
 Charles M. Reeves, 353.
 Albert B. Cummins, 261, 283, 308.
 James A. Yerrington, 349.
 Mrs. Henry J. Howe, 339.
 Frederick W. Lehmann, 262, 281.
 Theodore Roosevelt, 291, 347, 400.
 Lafayette Young, 263.
 Wm. H. Taft, 291.
 Wm. T. Shepherd, 267.
 John Cownie, 341.
 Albert B. Storms, 271.
 Thomas D. Healy, 310.
 L. S. Robinson, 279.
 N. Graham Thwaites, 329.
 W. W. Witmer, 166, 260, 281.
 Albert W. Swalm, 335.
 Henry Sabin, 284.
 J. B. Harsh, 335.
 Samuel H. Harper, 336.
 Frederic W. Taylor, 336.
 M. L. Temple, 168.
 L. W. Lewis, 169.
 See also 165, 166, 167, 168, 384, 394.
Adjutant General, 27, 149, 260, 264, 325.
Administration Building, 16.
Agriculture, Department of, 73, 91, 185, 186, 187.
Agriculture, Iowa Department of, 17, 38, 77, 149, 165.
Agriculture, Palace of, 197.
Agriculture, Products of, 190, 273, 312.
Aldrich, Charles, 25, 49, 139, 140, 141, 151; report of, 137.
Allison, William B., 42, 138, 139, 145, 317, 386.
Allotment Ceremonies, 248, 249.
American Boy Day, 333.
Andrews, Wm. G., contractor, 50, 77, 109, 112, 159, 374.
Anthropology. (See Historical.)
Apiary, Department of, 195, 196.
Appleman, E. W., 301, 392.
Apportionment of Funds, 67, 72, 74, 76, 95.
Appropriations, 26-80; when available, 91, 93.
Armstrong, R. B., 42.
Architects, 54, 56, 59, 60, 62, 109, 374.
Architecture, 307.
Arkansas, 311, 381.
Art Work, Value of, 156.
Ashton, Charles, member Columbian Commission, 19, 23, 24, 73, 76, 147.
Assembly, General. (See General Assembly.)
Attorney General, Opinion of, 91, 93.
Auditing Committee, 59, 75, 103.
Authors, Iowa, 81, 144, 160, 377.
Auxiliary Committee. (See Woman's Auxiliary.)
Awards and Premiums, 44.
 Agriculture, 44, 191.
 Apiary, 44, 197.
 Commissioners and others, 47.
 Dairy, 44, 205.
 Dairy Cows, 44, 208.
 Earned on Merit, 336.
 Education, 44, 128.
 General Summary, 44.
 Historical, 44, 141.
 Horticulture, 44, 214.
 Individuals, 47.
 Live Stock, 44, 101, 173.
 Manufactures and Machinery, 44, 229.

- Mines and Mining, 44, 245.
 Medals for, 394.
- Baily, Mrs. W. H., chairman auxiliary committee, 50, 73, 153, 154, 156, 158, 167, 340, 388, 396; biography of, 156; report of, 155; address by, 167.
- Bailey, Dr. Samuel, Commissioner, 48, 49, 58, 76, 79, 87, 89, 93, 99, 100, 165, 166, 167; report of, 211; biography of, 211; appointed, 59; address by, 167.
- Bands, 94, 260, 345, 383.
- Barnes, G. W., exhibitor, 229.
- Barrett, R. C., Superintendent of Public Instruction, 39, 73, 121, 123, 125, 260, 282, 283, 284.
- Barton, W. C., architect, 56, 60.
- Beach, Wilfred W., architect, 54, 60.
- Bean, Tarlton H., chief, 52, 142.
- Beard, I. N., address by, 282.
- Beck & Sons, exhibitors, 230.
- Belgian Mare Champion, 184.
- Belknap, General W. W., 316.
- Bennitt, Mark, superintendent press, 282.
- Berry, Angus M., poet, 333.
- Bettendorf Axle Co., exhibitors, 219, 222, 230.
- Beyer, Prof. S. W., 239, 241.
- Bills, rule, 30.
- Birds, Mechanical Singing, 85, 159, 307, 377, 379, 380; mounted, 159.
- Bishop, C. A., 25.
- Bishop, Colonel Frank W., 260, 264, 383.
- Bissell, Geo. E., 86, 88.
- Blue Grass Palace, 149, 150.
- Board of Control of State Institutions, 18, 97, 113, 119, 194, 195, 197, 338, 342; report of, 115.
- Boies, Governor Horace, 147.
- Bonaparte, Napoleon, 151, 271, 285, 286, 287; biography of, 270.
- Bonds, secretary and treasurer, 54, 60; contractor, 64.
- Brant, David, preliminary commissioner, 20.
- Briar, John, private secretary, 325.
- Brick and Tile Association, 40.
- Brigham, E. D., Labor Commissioner, 167, 219, 221, 222, 224.
- Brigham Family, 386.
- Brigham, Johnson, State Librarian, 25, 166, 395.
- Bronson, Minnie, 268, 269, 392.
- Bryan, William Jennings, 191, 332.
- Building Committee, 60, 64, 66, 109.
- Building. (See Iowa Building.)
- Burg Wagon Co., exhibitor, 229.
- Burlington Semi-Centennial, 147, 148.
- Burlington Hawkeye, 164, 374.
- Burr, Aaron, 151.
- Business, Order of, 31.
- Burroughs Adding Machine, 97.
- Butter Production, 191; exhibit, 198, 205.
- Cable Piano Co., 73, 97, 381.
- Cadets, Iowa State College, 27, 298, 299, 300; Simpson College, 298, 299, 300; West Point, 387.
- California, 127, 356, 365.
- Calvin, Professor Samuel, 25, 239.
- Cameron, C. E., 38, 165.
- Carpenter, Governor C. C., 139, 140, 146.
- Carroll, B. F., 25.
- Carruthers, Samuel S., commissioner, 48, 49, 51, 74, 80, 85, 87, 93, 112, 165, 239, 240, 338; report of, 240; biography of, 240; address by, 340.
- Carter, Thomas H., 290, 392.
- Caward, R. S., 230, 231.
- Cement Block Manufacturing Co., exhibitor, 231.
- Ceremonies, 247.
- Allotment, 249.
- Louisiana Purchase, 257.
- Corner Stake Driving, 260.
- Exposition Buildings Dedicated, 265.
- Iowa Flag Raising, 267.
- Louisiana Purchase Day, Iowa State Fair, 271.
- Iowa Building Dedicated, 279.
- Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, 282.
- General Assembly Day, 168.

- Opening Day, 289.
 Memorial Day, 293.
 Iowa Day, 295; at Iowa Statue, 320.
 Fourth of July, 328.
 American Boy Day, 333.
 Iowa Cities' Day, 335.
 Thanksgiving Day, 338.
 Sunday Sacred Concerts, 342.
 President's Day, 347.
 Closing Day, 347.
 Entertainments, 377, 382.
 Conventions and Reunions, 385.
 Iowa Talent on Exposition Programs, 394.
 (See 164, 384, 386, 394.)
 Ceremonies, rule, 30.
 Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 22, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 195, 199, 202, 211.
 Chamberlain Medicine Co., 98.
 Championships, Awarding of, 170.
 Charitable Institutions, Iowa, 314.
 Characteristics of Iowa People, 263, 323.
 Chase, F. N., 19.
 Chester White Champion, 174.
 China Paintings, 159.
 Christianity, 314, 324, 342, 344.
 Chronology of Iowa and the World's Fair, 145.
 Citizenship, 252.
 Civilization, 273, 287, 277.
 Claims, rule, 30.
 Clark, H. J., N. P., 53.
 Clarke, George W., speaker, 343, 383.
 Clay, Henry, 151.
 Cleland, Jonas, 73.
 Cleveland, Grover, 70, 140, 260, 265, 292.
 Closing Day, 347, 349, 353, 356.
 Clute, L. G., superintendent, 49, 91, 165, 188, 195; report of, 194.
 Coal Palace, 149, 150.
 Cole, Rev. Jesse, 301, 303, 343.
 Color, 367.
 Columbian Exposition, 22, 23, 24, 46, 147, 148, 149, 150, 195, 199, 211, 355; Iowa Building at, 24.
 Commercial Exchange, Des Moines, resolutions of, 38.
 Committees—
 Auditing, 59, 75, 103.
 Building, 60, 64, 66, 109.
 Executive, 31, 54, 64, 66, 68, 69, 71, 78, 99; report of, 11.
 Plans, 53, 54.
 Special, 101, 103, 104.
 Woman's Auxiliary, 18, 47, 64, 70, 73, 77, 81, 144, 153, 155.
 (See Iowa Building.)
 Commission, Iowa—
 Organization of, 51, 52.
 Proceedings of, 51 to 98.
 Departments of, 49.
 Medals for, 47.
 Expense, rule, 32.
 Meetings, rule, 32.
 Committees, list of, 49; rule, 29.
 Officers of, 49.
 Group of, 48, 52, 53.
 Commission, Preliminary, report of 20, 21, 24.
 Composers, Iowa, 156, 161, 377.
 Compromise, Missouri. (See Missouri Compromise.)
 Conaway, F. R., secretary, 13, 16, 17, 37, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 70, 73, 79, 80, 82, 91, 96, 97, 99, 101, 102, 115, 121, 158, 165, 167, 169, 171, 183, 184, 194, 219, 222, 278, 284, 293, 295, 301, 337, 340, 342, 350, 353, 354, 356, 358, 387, 388, 398; letter of transmittal, 17; resolutions to 99, 356.
 Conaway, Mrs. Freeman R., 16, 50, 80, 99, 158, 293, 301, 340, 353, 363, 386, 387, 388, 391, 398; resolutions to, 99.
 Concessions, 78.
 Connecticut, 284, 365, 358, 389.
 Conover Pianos, 73, 97, 377, 381.
 Constitution, Iowa's, 318.
 Contractors, 49; bills of, 72; settlement with, 91.
 Conventions and Reunions, 385.
 Cornerstake, 70, 71, 260.
 Cornetist, 383.
 Corn Judging, 69, 131.
 Corn Palace, 149, 150.

- Corn Trophy, Whiting, 189.
 Cornwall, W. W., 25.
 Corn Yield, 190.
 Corse, General John M., 316.
 Cownie, John, 25, 97, 115, 116, 117, 340, 341, 398; address of, 341.
 Cox & Schoetengen, architects, 60.
 Crane, A. W., 50, 398.
 Crawford, J. S., 80, 268, 392.
 Crocker, General M. M., 316.
 Crockett, J. C., 25.
 Crosby, James O., president Columbian Commission, 147, 385.
 Cumming, Professor Charles A., 49, 130, 139, 141.
 Cummings, B. F., speaker pro tem, 168.
 Cummins, Governor A. B., 17, 25, 33, 36, 37, 42, 44, 51, 69, 70, 71, 74, 78, 80, 83, 139, 145, 148, 156, 159, 166, 250, 260, 282, 284, 295, 299, 301, 303, 306, 307, 325, 328, 343, 347, 366, 385, 388; biography of, 34; message of, 36; proclamations of, 33, 35; addresses of 261, 283, 308.
 Cummins, Mrs. Albert B., 34, 83, 301, 303, 325, 388.
 Curtis, George M., commissioner, 48, 50, 54, 60, 62, 70, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 99, 100, 157, 388; report of, 153; biography of, 155.
 Curtis, General S. R., 316.
 Curtiss, Professor Charles F., 131, 165, 274, 392, 393.
 Custodian, duties of, 30, 80.
 Dairy, 39, 96, 191, 198, 199.
 Dairy Cow Demonstration, 208.
 Dairy, State Association, 39, 150.
 Daughters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 390.
 Davison, A. H., 25.
 Dawson, E. A., 25.
 Days. (See Ceremonies.)
 Dean, Henry Clay, 151.
 Decorations, 77, 85, 374.
 Dedication, 70, 265, 279.
 Deemer, Horace E., 25.
 Deemer, Mrs. Horace E., secretary auxiliary committee, 50, 73, 81, 153, 154, 156, 158, 340; biography of, 158.
 Democratic Party, 37.
 Departments, 49; provisions for, 54, 59; apportionment of funds, 67; reapportionment, 72, 74, 76, 95.
 Des Moines Commercial Exchange, resolutions of, 38.
 Des Moines Daily Capital, 119, 164.
 Dieman & Fiske, architects, 54, 60.
 Dildine, Wm. H., preliminary commissioner, 20.
 Dillon, John F., 318.
 Diploma's Brown Lassie, 209.
 Diploma's Brown Bessie, 209.
 Diplomas to Iowa, 44, 47. (See Awards.)
 Dodd & Struthers, exhibitors, 231, 234, 393.
 Dodge, General G. M., 139, 316; statue of, 90, 380.
 Drake, Governor Francis M., 139, 147.
 Dubuque Choral Club, 385.
 Dunham, C. A., exhibitor, 231.
 Eaton, W. L., 145.
 Economy Rug Co., exhibitor, 231.
 Education, 39, 40, 70, 85, 87, 91, 96, 121, 122, 126, 312, 313.
 (See Schools.)
 Education, Palace of, 65, 210.
 Edwins, C. E., architect, 54, 60.
 Egan, Edward W., address by, 282.
 Employes, 32, 49, 69, 81, 82.
 English and Declaration of Independence, 329.
 Entertainments, 377, 382, 386, 394.
 Ericson, Charles J. A., commissioner, 20, 48, 49, 62, 73, 79, 83, 87, 89, 96, 165, 204, 343; addresses of, 166, 385, 388, 395; reports of, 195, 199; biography of, 199.
 Executive Commissioners' Association, 328, 329, 342, 348, 349, 350, 353, 387; list of, 358.
 Executive Committee, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 99; appointed, 54; rules, 31; meetings of, 56, 66, 69, 71, 72, 75, 77, 81, 82, 87, 91, 93, 96, 100; report of, 11.

Exhibits, Iowa—

Agriculture, 185.
 Art, 154.
 Apiary, 195.
 Dairy, 199.
 Dairy Cow, 208.
 Education, 123.
 Historical, 139.
 Horticulture, 211.
 Industrial, 228.
 Institution Feeble-Minded, 154.
 Iowa State College, 130.
 Live Stock, 173.
 Manufactures, 221.
 Mines and Mining, 244.
 Newspaper, 163.
 Woman's Work, 127, 129, 130, 155.
Expenditures, rules and limitations,
 14, 32.
Exploitation, 72, 165, 169.
Exposition, Louisiana Purchase, views
 of, 65; figures of, 45; dedicated, 265;
 proclamation for, 33; opened, 289;
 closed, 347; obligations to, 18, 253,
 259, 281, 306, 308, 360, 394; co-oper-
 ate with, 253, 259; educator, 276;
 unfavorable conditions, 132, 172, 173,
 195, 336, 351, 352, 353, 360. (See
 Iowa at the World's Fair.)
Exposition, Paris, 22, 144, 147.
Expositions, cost of, 22.
Expositions, Iowa at, 146, 149.
Evans, Samuel B., preliminary com-
missioner, 20.
Exhibitors, Individual, 18, 217, 228.
Exposition, Columbian. (See Columbi-
an Exposition.)
Exposition, New Orleans, 147, 148, 149,
150, 199, 211, 241.
Exposition, Educational, 147, 149.
Exposition, Trans-Mississippi. (See
Omaha Exposition.)
Farragut, Admiral, Statue, 86, 380.
Farm Industry and Products, 190, 273,
312.
Features, Social, 42, 158, 325, 338, 349,
371, 382, 386.
Federation of Labor, 38, 167.

Federation of Women's Clubs, 40, 82,
129, 130, 154, 157, 158.
Festival Hall, 28.
Fifty-fourth Regiment and Band, 260,
264, 383.
Filcher, J. A., 350, 358; address of, 356.
Final Report, 11, 101, 102.
Financial Report, 14.
Finis, 400.
Fisher Governor Co., exhibitor, 217,
233.
Fisher, Mrs. Parks, 382, 389.
Fish Bros. Manufacturing Co., exhibit-
or, 232, 233.
Fixtures. (See Iowa Building.)
Flax Palace, 150.
Flag Raising, 268.
Flags Half Mast, 374
Flint, S. W., letter of on transporta-
tion, 399.
Floyd, Sergeant Charles, 67, 68, 148,
169.
Foreign Nations, 46.
Forest, George S., superintendent, 49,
75, 80, 89, 91, 165, 185, 189, 194; re-
port of, 188.
Forestry, 79, 107, 133.
Fort Dodge Band, 94, 396.
Fort Madison and Appanoose Stone
Co., exhibitor, 231.
Foster, T. D., 223.
Fourth of July, 328.
Francis, President David R., 18, 52, 69,
70, 96, 109, 125, 145, 202, 268, 273, 277,
278, 280, 282, 291, 292, 298, 299, 301,
307, 308, 319, 328, 329, 335, 347, 348,
351, 354, 361 387; addresses of, 41,
43, 249, 269, 281, 289, 306, 331, 337.
Freedom, 276.
Fruit Exhibit, 216. (See Horticulture.)
Frudden, Representative A. F., 80, 385.
Fuller, Wm. E., preliminary commis-
sioner, 20.
Fullerton, Robert, 42, 392.
Funk, A. B., preliminary commissioner,
20.
Furniture. (See Iowa Building.)
Fursman, E. S., decorator, 49, 79, 183.

- Garrett, C. O., assistant superintendent horticulture, 49, 87, 93, 101, 213, 214.
- Geisler & Co., exhibitors, 233.
- General Assembly, 25, 44, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 150, 168.
- Generation, Fourth, 324.
- Geology. (See Mines and Mining.)
- German Opinion of Iowa, 164.
- Gibson, Lemuel, artist, 159.
- Gilbertson, G. S., 25, 325.
- Governor of Iowa, proclamations of, 33, 35. (See Cummins, Gov. A. B.)
- Governor's Staff, 27, 260, 264, 325.
- Governors at State Allotment, group, 254.
- Government, United States, Building, 65, 169.
- Grant, U. S., 202, 277, 292, 316, 379.
- Green, Wesley, 25.
- Grimes, Governor James W., 139, 315, 316.
- Gue, B. F., 295.
- Guilmont, Felix Alexandre, organist, 396.
- Hagerman, James, 18, 395.
- Hamilton, Alexander, 151, 258.
- Harbach-Harris Co., contractor, 50, 82.
- Harbach, L., contractor, 50, 82.
- Harper, Senator Samuel H., 335, 336.
- Harriman, Commissioner W. F., 39, 48, 49, 51, 54, 59, 62, 66, 68, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 89, 91, 95, 101, 165, 166, 183; addresses by, 166, 271; report of, 171; biography of, 171.
- Harsh, Senator J. B., 335.
- Hay, John, 33.
- Hayward, Florence, 279.
- Hayward, Senator, W. C., 20, 162.
- Henderson, Colonel David B., 42, 379; statue of, 92, 380.
- Healy, Senator Thomas D., 301, 310, 319.
- Hear & Son, architects, 60.
- Heizer, Edward P., preliminary commissioner, 20.
- Henry, Colonel R. H., 356, 358.
- Herrick Refrigerator Co., exhibitor, 220, 234, 394.
- Herriott, John, Lieutenant Governor, 25.
- Hethershaw, Fred, decorator, 188, 190.
- Historical Addresses. (See Louisiana Purchase Historical Addresses.)
- Historical Department, 27, 83, 89, 93, 136, 137, 138, 211.
- Historical Department, State, documents with, 142.
- Historical Society, documents with, 144.
- Hobby, C. M., historical address by, 150.
- Holden, Professor P. G., 131, 165, 185, 189, 392.
- Holmes, J. A., chief, 52, 143.
- Honey Exhibit, 195, 196.
- Hopkins, Senator Frank M., 80.
- Horticulture, 133. (See Horticultural Department.)
- Horticulture, Department of, 39, 76, 87, 96, 99, 100, 133, 216; report, 211, 212.
- Horticulture, State Society, action of, 39, 150, 166.
- Hospitality, 384.
- Hostess, 47, 81, 363, 391; resolutions to, 99.
- Hostesses, the, 348, 388, 389.
- Howard, Fletcher, 25.
- Howe, Mrs. H. J., vice chairman auxiliary committee, 50, 73, 153, 154, 156, 158, 166, 340, 386, 388, 395; biography of, 157; address by, 339.
- Heustis, Mrs. Bertha Lincoln, soloist, 301, 383, 395.
- Hull, O. E., secretary press, 163, 278, 279, 385.
- Hunter, Edward H., preliminary commissioner, 20.
- Hutchins, A. C., superintendent manufactures, 49, 73, 93, 95, 165, 167, 220; report of, 222.
- Huttig, Charles H., 18, 392.
- Illinois, 127, 190, 332, 381.
- Individual Exhibitors. See Industrial.)
- Industrial Exhibitors, 18, 38, 217, 228.
- Insurance. (See Iowa Building.)

- Inventory, 115.
- Iowa at the World's Fair, 41, 125, 145, 164, 269, 281, 306, 307, 309, 331, 336, 337, 339, 341, 344, 347, 356, 357, 377.
- Iowa Authors, books by 81, 144, 160.
- Iowa, Birth of, 252.
- Iowa Composers, 156, 161, 377.
- Iowa Building—
 - Architecture, 307, 367.
 - Arrangement, 367.
 - Color, 367.
 - Location, 367.
 - Plans, 54, 56, 59, 60, 62, 70, 71, 77, 81, 109, 365.
 - Site, 51, 52, 53, 62, 70, 71, 75.
 - Usefulness, 43, 332, 344, 350, 371, 384, 396.
 - Function of, 43, 363.
 - Academy of Music, 377.
 - Service and Lunches, 371.
 - Plumbing, 68, 69.
 - Furniture, 71, 82, 341.
 - Insurance, 71, 87.
 - Decorations, 77, 85, 374.
 - Fixtures, 77.
 - Contractors, 49, 72, 91, 109, 112.
 - Legatees. (See Board of Control.)
 - Construction of, 107.
 - Architects, 54, 56, 59, 60, 62, 109, 374.
 - Cost of, 112.
 - Salvage, 19, 113, 115, 341, 398.
 - Entertainment in, 377, 382, 386, 394.
 - Floor Plans, 110, 111.
 - Paintings, Photographs, China Painting in, 159.
 - Books in, 160.
 - Musical Compositions, 161.
 - Views of—
 - Front View, 84.
 - Construction, 106, 108, 266.
 - Northwest View, 114.
 - Pediment, 120.
 - Tower, 267.
 - Southwest View, 364.
 - East Entrance, 377.
 - Floor Plans, 110, 111.
 - Interior Views, 152.
 - Governor's Suite, 366.
 - Reception Room, 366.
 - Ladies' Parlor, 368.
 - Rotunda, 369.
 - President's Suite, 370.
 - Executive Committee Room, *370.
 - Southwest Porch, 371, 372.
 - Library, 372.
 - Reception Room, 373.
 - Assembly Room, 376.
 - Pipe Organ, 378.
 - Piano, 381.
 - Views from Veranda, 298.
 - Hospitality of, 384.
 - Dedicated, 279.
 - Opened, 289.
 - Ceremonies in. (See Ceremonies.)
 - Flag Raising, 282.
 - Sunday Concerts, 43, 342, 383.
 - Transferring to Board of Control, 398.
- Iowa Brick and Tile Association, 40.
- Iowa Cities' Day, 43, 335.
- Iowa Commission. (See Commission.)
- Iowa Constitution, 318.
- Iowa Dairy Association, 39, 150.
- Iowa Dairy Separator Co., exhibitor, 223, 234.
- Iowa Day—
 - Arrangements for, 35, 70, 73, 78, 79, 80, 89.
 - Celebration of, 295, 297.
 - Ceremonies of, 303.
 - Proclamation for, 35.
 - Parade of, 299.
 - (See Ceremonies.)
- Iowa Day at Former Expositions, 148, 149.
- Iowa, Discovery of, 295, 297, 304, 306, 309.
- Iowa Federation of Labor, 38, 167.
- Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, 40. (See Women's Clubs.)
- Iowa Improved Stock Breeders, 39.
- Iowa Horticultural Society, 39, 150, 166.
- Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded, 55, 81, 130, 154, 155, 159.

- Iowa, Justice in, 318.
 Iowa Library Association, 40, 158.
 Iowa Library Commission, 130, 157, 158.
 Iowa in Peace, 317.
 Iowa People, Characteristics of, 263, 323.
 Iowa Publishing Co., 68, 98, 164, 165, 376.
 Iowa Scenes, 61, 63.
 Iowa, Semi-Centennial of, 147, 148.
 Iowa Soil, 133, 312, 322.
 Iowa State College, 130, 131, 198, 300, 312, 313, 376.
 Iowa State Institutions, 55, 57, 314, 341.
 Iowa State Normal School, 313.
 Iowa State Manufacturers Association, 38, 167, 217.
 Iowa State University, 134, 313, 395.
 Iowa Statue. (See Statue of Iowa.)
 Iowa Talent on Programs, 394.
 Iowa Teachers' Association, 39, 40.
 Iowa in War Times, 316.
 Jackson, Andrew, 151, 276, 286, 288, 365.
 Jackson, Governor Frank D., 147.
 Jefferson, Thomas, 151, 166, 168, 250, 251, 255, 258, 259, 277, 285, 286, 287, 288, 311, 322, 324, 365; biography of, 26.
 Jewett Typewriter Co., 67, 98, 398.
 Johnson, Ida, housekeeper, 50, 83, 115, 398.
 Joint Legislative Committee, 80. (See General Assembly.)
 Joliet, Louis, 252, 295, 296, 297, 304; biography of, 297.
 Judging Corn, 69, 131.
 Junkin, Charles M., preliminary commissioner, 20, 163, 386.
 Jurors, 336.
 Justice in Iowa, 318.
 Kansas, 128, 190, 298, 308, 338, 384, 393.
 Kasson, John A., 1, 67, 316.
 Keeffer, P. H., dairy, 200, 205, 392.
 Keith, D. G., postmaster, 50, 82.
 Kelsoe, W. A., superintendent press, 18, 144, 268.
 Kennedy, Dr. J. F., 25.
 Kentucky, 134, 381.
 Kinne, L. G., 25, 118.
 Kirkwood, Governor Samuel J., 136, 139, 146, 316.
 Koeckeritz, Frank, exhibitor, 225.
 Knoepfler, Professor J. B., 121, 123.
 Kurtz, L. H., contractor, 50, 69, 109.
 Lacey, Major John F., member Congress, addresses by, 166, 343, 385.
 Lane, Joseph R., member Congress, 42.
 Ladd, S. M., 25.
 Labor, Iowa Federation of, 38, 169.
 Lamb Boat and Engine Co., exhibitor, 235, 236.
 Lambert, Senator Thomas, 80.
 Larkins, John P., architect, 60.
 Larrabee, Miss Anna, assistant organizer, 50, 301, 380, 382, 386.
 Larrabee, President William, 17, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 60, 69, 70, 74, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 99, 139, 140, 147, 159, 194, 277, 282, 292, 293, 295, 301, 303, 305, 317, 329, 332, 335, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 353, 357, 358, 370, 375, 377, 378, 379, 385, 388, 395, 398, 400; letter of transmittal, 9; biography of, 10; addresses by, 249, 304, 336, 342; resolutions to, 85.
 Larrabee, Mrs. William, 17, 83, 85, 282, 292, 293, 301, 303, 335, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 345, 348, 353, 375, 377, 378, 379, 385, 386, 388, 398, 400; resolutions to, 85; biography of, 10.
 La Salle, 287.
 Laws, 26, 80.
 Leach, Robert L., 50, 83.
 Leach, Commissioner S. M., 20, 38, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 60, 66, 72, 75, 77, 79, 80, 83, 87, 91, 93, 95, 97, 101, 112, 165, 166, 167, 388; report preliminary commission, 20; report of, 217; biography of, 221.
 Lee Broom and Duster Co., exhibitor, 228, 229, 234.

- Legislation. (See General Assembly.)
- Lehmann, Frederick W., 18, 41, 262, 278, 281, 392, 395.
- Lewis and Clark Expedition, 322.
- Lewis, D. N., 25.
- Lewis, Senator, L. W., 80, 169.
- Liberal Arts, Palace of, 65, 346.
- Liberty, 275.
- Library Association, Iowa, 40, 158.
- Library Commission, Iowa, 130, 157, 158.
- Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, architects, 56, 60, 109.
- Lincoln, Abraham, 151, 202, 277, 285, 287, 292, 316, 329, 330, 379.
- Live Stock, 39, 89, 91, 96, 101, 170, 171, 172, 184; awards, 173, 183.
- Livingston, Robert, 65, 151, 251, 253, 285, 286, 287; frontispiece; biography of, 1.
- Location. (See Iowa Building.)
- Locke Manufacturing Co., exhibitor, 225, 234.
- Louden Machinery Co., exhibitor, 226, 235, 394.
- Louisiana, 143, 288, 311, 365.
- Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, 33, 73, 125, 282, 283, 284.
- Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (See Exposition.)
- Louisiana Purchase Monument, 65.
- Louisiana Purchase Territory, Extent of 271; purchase, 284.
- Louisiana Purchase Historical Addresses, 150, 151, 152, 166, 167, 168, 169, 250, 257, 259, 271, 284, 310, 311, 319.
- Loyalty, 315, 316, 331, 336. See Patriotism.)
- MacBride, Professor Thomas H., 121, 123.
- Madison, Wisconsin, Educational Exposition, 147, 149.
- Manufacturers' Association, Iowa, 38, 167, 217.
- Manufactures Building, 97.
- Manufactures, Department of, 73, 91, 93; report of, 217, 218.
- Manufacturing Industries, 335, 337.
- Map, Big, 68, 376.
- Map, Dairy, 96, 198, 205.
- Map of United States, Showing Louisiana Territory, 272.
- Marquette, Father James, 140, 287, 294, 297, 304; biography of, 295.
- Marion Drill Corps, 79, 298, 299, 302.
- Martin, W. B., 25, 35, 36, 325.
- Maryland, 143, 381, 382.
- Massachusetts, 127, 128, 298.
- Maytag, Senator F. L., 79.
- Marbois, Barbe, 65, 151.
- McClain, Emlin, 25.
- McConnell, Professor J. J., 121, 123.
- McGee, WJ, chief, 83, 89, 137, 142, 282.
- McGibbons, John H., secretary awards, 394.
- McKay, Professor G. L., dairy, 49, 200, 201, 203, 204.
- McKinley, William, 36, 250, 255, 288, proclamation of, 33.
- McNaught & Sons, exhibitors, 237.
- Medals, 394. (See Awards.)
- Meetings, rule, 32.
- Memorial Day, 293.
- Merriam, G. & C. Co., 98.
- Michigan, 311, 381, 392.
- Middleton, A. D., 301.
- Military Parade, 264, 299.
- Miller, Mrs. Florence, 78, 155.
- Miller, Samuel F., 139, 318.
- Milliman, Lieutenant Governor J. C., 20, 21, 41, 145.
- Mines and Metallurgy, Palace of, 65, 246.
- Minnesota, 128, 143, 190, 298, 308.
- Missouri, 127, 128, 190, 305, 308, 311, 332, 348, 384.
- Missouri Compromise, 311, 315, 316.
- Mines and Minerals, Department of, 74, 76, 80, 134, 238; report of, 239.
- Minutes of Iowa Commission, 51 to 98.
- Mississippi Building, 365.
- Mississippi, 356, 365.
- Mitchell-Vance Co., contractors, 50, 78.
- Moller, M. P., organ maker, 50, 75.

- Monroe, James, 65, 151, 251, 256, 258, 285, 286; biography of, 257.
 Montcalm, 284, 287, 322.
 Morrell, John & Co., exhibitors, 235, 237.
 Morrison Manufacturing Co., exhibitor, 237.
 Morrow, W. W., president department of agriculture, 38, 165.
 Mullan, C. W., Attorney General, 25, 91; opinion of, 27.
 Murphy, B., 25.
 Murphy, J. W., director of horticulture, 49, 87, 93, 100, 213, 214.
 Musicians and Soloists, 18, 382.
 Murray Iron Works, exhibitors, 235, 236.
 Music Academy, Temple of, 282, 307, 377.
 Music at the Fair, 345, 383.
 Napoleon. (See Bonaparte.)
 Netcott & Donnan, architects, 60.
 Newbold, Governor Joshua, 147.
 Nevada, 349, 356.
 Newell, A. F., exhibitor, 237.
 New Jersey, 143, 363.
 New York, 127, 128, 190, 298, 352, 367.
 Newspaper Clippings, 142, 163.
 Nichols, E. W. & Co., contractors, 50, 64, 66, 72, 80, 91, 109, 113.
 Nichols Manufacturing Co., exhibitor, 233, 237.
 Noble, General John W., 18, 293, 395.
 Northeastern Iowa Press Association, 37.
 Nutting, Professor C. C., 134.
 Oat Yield, 190.
 Officers, Duties of, 29; list of, 49; rule, 29; election of temporary, 51; permanent, 53.
 Officers, Iowa State, group of, 25.
 Ohio, 190, 343, 381.
 Oklahoma, 143, 393.
 Omaha Exposition Commission, 23, 24, 147, 148, 150, 195, 199, 211.
 Opening Day, 289.
 Order of Business, 31.
 Organ, Pipe, 43, 307, 378, 380.
 Organists, 382, 396.
 Page, C. S., 50.
 Paintings in Iowa Building, 156, 159.
 Palmer, A. N., business college, 130.
 Palmer, Colonel D. J., 25, 169.
 Palmer, Superintendent John M., 49, 82, 226.
 Palmer, Commissioner Leroy A., 48, 50, 53, 54, 60, 66, 68, 69, 77, 87, 97, 100, 102, 157, 159, 165, 301, 321, 325, 340, 350, 343, 344, 385, 388; biography of, 255; addresses by, 167, 249, 319.
 Pammell, Professor L. H., 79.
 Parade, Military, 264, 299.
 Paris Exposition, 22, 147, 144.
 Parvin, T. S., 151.
 Passenger Traffic, 362, 397.
 Patriotism, 293, 331, 332, 336, 343. (See Loyalty.)
 Pay Roll, 30.
 Peace, Iowa in, 317.
 Peck, L. H., chorister, 293, 301, 343, 383.
 Pennsylvania, 127, 128, 191, 307, 332.
 Perry, Captain G. S., watchman, 50, 82, 340.
 Philippines, 45, 47, 143.
 Photographs in Iowa Building, 159; in educational exhibit, 127.
 Piano. (See Conover.)
 Pianists, 383.
 Pickard, President J. L., address of, 151.
 Pike, Robert, 50, 83.
 Pioneers, The, 252, 323, 328, 330.
 Plans. (See Iowa Building.)
 Plans, Committee on, 53.
 Platt, C. B., superintendent, 49, 76, 79, 93, 239, 240; report of, 241.
 Plumbing. (See Iowa Building.)
 Poetry, 253, 255, 275, 287, 315, 330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 345, 346.
 Police, Department of, 47.
 Political Institutions, 314.
 Political Parties, 37.
 Positions, Recommendations for, 62.

- Precautionary Measures, 348.
 Preliminary Commission, Report of, 20.
 Poultry Production, 191.
 Proudfoot & Bird, architects, 50, 54, 56, 60, 62, 109, 113, 374.
 Premiums. (See Awards.)
 Prentis, Mrs. Noble, Kansas hostess, 338, 340, 388.
 Prentis, Dr. P. L., Commissioner, 51, 53, 59; resigns, 58; biography of, 58.
 Prime, George S., superintendent of swine, 174. 391.
 President Iowa Commission, rule, 29. (See Larrabee, Wm.)
 President of the United States, proclamation of, 33; message of, 36; dedication, 265; opening, 289; day, 347; finis, 400. (See Roosevelt, Theodore, and McKinley, Wm.)
 President, Vice, rule, 29.
 Press, 37, 41, 75, 80, 82, 314.
 Press Associations—
 Iowa, 37, 163.
 Northeastern, 37.
 Upper Des Moines, 37.
 Southern, 163, 279.
 Press and Exploitation, Department of, report, 162.
 Proceedings of Iowa Commission, 51 to 98.
 Proclamations by Governors of Iowa, 33, 35, 146, 147, 148.
 Proclamations of President of United States, 33.
 Promotion and Protection, 349.
 Publications, World's Fair, 142, 162, 164.
 Public Schools, 127, 253, 313. (See Education.)
 Publishing Co., Iowa, 68, 98, 164, 165, 376.
 Puck Soap Co., 98.
 Pulpit and Press, 314.
 Quebec, 251, 284, 322.
 Questions to Be Met, 324.
 Railroads, 317; traffic, 362, 397.
 Readers, 383.
 Recommendations for Positions, 62.
 Resources, 259. (See Products.)
 Red Mineral Springs, exhibitor, 237.
 Reeves, Charles M., chief, 18, 52, 70, 80, 113, 348, 350, 360, 388, 390; address of, 353.
 Register and Leader, 164, 297.
 Register, Visitors', 142.
 Report, Final, 11, 101, 102, 103.
 Report, Financial, 14.
 Republican Party, 37, 167.
 Rhode Island, 143, 343, 365.
 Rice, General Samuel A., 317.
 Richardson, J. J., 131; 208.
 Ricker, Professor Maurice, 121.
 Riggs, John F., Superintendent Public Instruction, 25.
 Rinehart, George F., 328; poem, 330.
 Rhind, J. Massey, 90, 92, 388.
 Roberts, George E., 42.
 Robinson, G. S., 25, 97, 115, 119.
 Robinson, L. S., president Press Association, 163, 278, 279, 385.
 Rogers, Howard J., chief, 52, 142.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 36, 70, 146, 202, 260, 265, 292, 348, 400; addresses by, 291, 347. (See President of the United States.)
 Rules, Iowa Commission, 29.
 Rules, Committee on, 51, 54.
 Sabin, Henry, 121, 123, 285; address of, 284.
 Salvage, 115. (See Iowa Building.)
 Scenes, Iowa, 61, 63.
 Schools, Public, 127, 253, 313. (See Education.)
 Scott Manufacturing Co., exhibitor, 224, 237.
 Secretary—
 Letter of Transmittal, 17.
 Duties of, 29.
 Bond, 54.
 Close Work, 99.
 Ceremonies, 30.
 Custodian, 30.
 Transportation, 75.
 Resolutions for, 99.
 Semi-Centennial of Iowa, 263.

- Service, General, 200, 362.
- Sessions, Superintendent Charles M., 49, 87, 91, 123, 125, 339; report of, 124.
- Sessions, Superintendent Frank J., 40, 49, 70, 71, 79, 85, 87, 91, 121, 123, 124, 165, 168, 282.
- Shambaugh, Professor Benjamin F., 137, 139, 140, 151, 295, 392.
- Shaw, Governor Leslie M., 20, 36, 42, 145, 148, 157, 351, 370, 377, 387.
- Sheakley, Professor S. H., 121.
- Sherman, Governor B. R., 147, 374.
- Sherwin, John C., 25.
- Shriner, H. C., 159.
- Shepherd, Commissioner Wm. T., 14, 42, 48, 50, 51, 54, 60, 62, 66, 70, 71, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 91, 165, 166, 268, 269; report of, 107; biography of, 107; address of, 267; secretary pro tem, 51, 54; auditor's report, 103.
- Sherman, General, Statue of, 88, 380.
- Shilling, S. B., superintendent dairy, 39, 49, 79, 200, 203.
- Simpson College Cadets, 298, 299, 300.
- Simpson, John C., Secretary Department of Agriculture, 18, 25, 38, 165.
- Sinclair, T. M. Co., exhibitor, 224, 230, 237.
- Site, 51, 52, 53, 62, 70, 71, 75, 367.
- Skiff, F. J. V., director exhibits, 52, 202, 279, 290.
- Skinner, Representative Scott, 80.
- Skirwin, C. F., 80.
- Slade, Mason, organist, 77, 293, 301, 328, 335, 338, 343, 382, 396.
- Slavery, 315, 316.
- Sloan, Bertha, soloist, 293, 301, 383.
- Smith & Gage, architects, 56, 60, 159.
- Smith, Frederick M., chaplain, 280.
- Smith, W. I., member Congress, 145.
- Social Features, 42, 158, 325, 338, 349, 371, 382, 386.
- Soil, Iowa, 133, 312, 322.
- Songs, State, 381.
- Southern Iowa Press Association, 278.
- Special Committees, 101, 103, 104.
- Stanton, Charles A., preliminary commissioner, 20.
- Stanton, Professor E. W., 121.
- Star Manufacturing Co., exhibitor, 237.
- State Fair, 77, 165.
- State, First Free, 262, 313, 316.
- State Institutions, 55, 57, 314, 341.
- State Officers, 17, 25.
- State Songs, 381.
- States Participating, 46, 289, 332, 348, 354, 358, 389.
- State's Representation. (See Iowa.)
- Statues—
- Farragut, 86.
- Sherman, 88.
- Dodge, 90.
- Henderson, 92.
- Iowa, 320, 326.
- Louisiana Purchase Monument, 65.
- Livingston, 2.
- Marquette, 294.
- Monroe, 256.
- Joliet, 296.
- Statue of Iowa, 65, 319, 320, 321, 326, 327.
- Stevens, Secretary W. B., 18, 45, 125, 260, 278, 279, 368; address by, 45.
- Stewart, John, bust, 198, 202.
- Stock Breeders, 39, 166. (See Live Stock.)
- Storms, President Albert B., 145, 165, 167, 396; address by, 271.
- State Teachers' Association, 39, 40.
- St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 327.
- St. Louis Republic, 377.
- St. Louis, Map of, 19.
- Spencer, John, architect, 54, 60, 109.
- Sunday Programs, 43, 342, 383.
- Superintendents, Rule for, 32.
- Swalm, Colonel and Mrs. Albert W., 335, 387.
- Taft, William H., Secretary of War, 291.
- Taylor, Frederic W., chief of agriculture, 52, 69, 142, 188, 202, 335, 337, 392; address by, 336.
- Taylor, Isaac S., 18, 62, 109, 360; address by, 290.
- Talleyrand, 151.

- Teachout, Representative H. E., 80.
 Tedford, Howard, 25.
 Tefft, Carl E., biography of, 327.
 Temple, Representative M. L., address by, 168.
 Temple of Fraternity, 29.
 Temple of Music, 282, 307.
 Texas, 190, 352.
 Thanksgiving Day, 338, 340.
 Thompson, J. C., Jr., secretary, 18, 360.
 Thorwegian, Theodore, contractor, 50, 109.
 Thwaites, N. Graham, 329.
 Trans-Mississippi Exposition. See Omaha Exposition.)
 Traffic, Railroad, 200, 362, 397.
 Transportation, 200; secretary in charge of, 75; regulation, 317.
 Treasurer, rule, 30; bond, 54.
 Trewin, Commissioner James H., 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 80, 81, 82, 83, 91, 96, 101, 102, 125, 130, 282, 328, 331, 332, 343, 385; report of, 121; biography of, 123; addresses by, 166, 257, 329.
 Tuttle, General James M., 140, 317.
- Updegraff, Commissioner Thomas, 48, 49, 52, 53, 60, 93, 95; report of, 137; biography of, 139.
 United States, Map of, Showing Louisiana Territory, 272.
 United States Government Building, 65, 169.
 United States Gypsum Co., exhibitor, 226.
 Upper Des Moines Editorial Association, 37.
- Vaill, J. H., Connecticut Commissioner, 284, 358.
 Varied Industries Building, 104.
 Vice President, 62, 271; rule, 29.
 Views from Iowa Veranda, 298.
 Violinists, 18, 383.
 Virginia, 143, 332, 365.
 Visitors' Register, 142, 396.
 Vocalists, 18, 383.
- Wallingford, Mrs. J. L., assistant secretary, 50, 83, 386; resolutions for, 100.
 Waite, John L., 20.
 Wallace, Joseph, 20.
 War Times, Iowa in, 316.
 Washington, George, 151, 258, 365.
 Weaver, S. M., 25.
 Webster, Daniel, 151, 315, 365.
 Weld, Professor L. G., 297.
 West Point Cadets, 387.
 West Virginia, 143, 343.
 White, Superintendent E. H., 49, 74, 79, 96, 101, 171; report of, 172.
 Whiting Corn Trophy, 189.
 Whiting, Commissioner Will C., 48, 49, 67, 69, 75, 79, 89, 91, 165, 167, 168, 169, 189, 190, 194, 388; report of, 185; biography of, 185; addresses by, 167, 168, 169.
 Wickersham, Superintendent J. O., 50, 80, 109, 113.
 Williamson, General James A., 317.
 Wilson, James, 43, 387.
 Wilson, James F., 318.
 Wilson, Superintendent Silas, 39, 49, 76, 79, 93, 96, 99, 100, 101, 165, 213.
 Winchester, Colonel A. H., 343, 344, 359.
 Wisconsin, 143, 190, 311.
 Witmer, Commissioner W. W., 17, 41, 42, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 62, 66, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 87, 93, 95, 96, 100, 101, 102, 145, 158, 162, 163, 165, 168, 278, 279, 280, 343, 385, 388; letter of transmittal, 11; report of press and exploitation, 162; biography of, 162; addresses by, 166, 260, 281.
 Woodward, J. C. & W., architects, 60.
 Woman's Auxiliary Committee, 18, 47, 54, 70, 73, 77, 81, 82, 144, 153, 388; report of, 155.
 W. C. T. U., 78, 155, 159.
 Woman's Clubs, 40, 82, 129, 130, 154, 157, 158.
 Work, Division of, 54, 59. (See Departments.)
 World's Fair Attendance and Revenue, 45, 354. (See Exploitation.)

World's Fair, Iowa at, 41, 43 (see Iowa at the World's Fair); music at, 345.

World's Fair Views, 65.

Wragg, M. J., 39, 392.

Wright, H. R., Dairy Commissioner, 25, 39, 49, 200, 205.

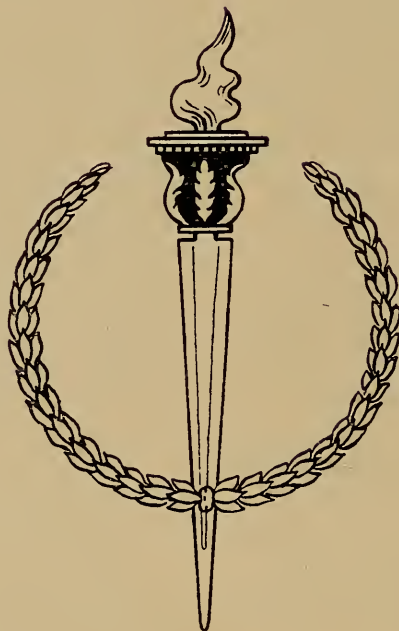
Yerrington, President J. A., Executive

Commissioners' Association, 350, 354, 356, 358; address of, 349.

Young, Harry, 268, 392.

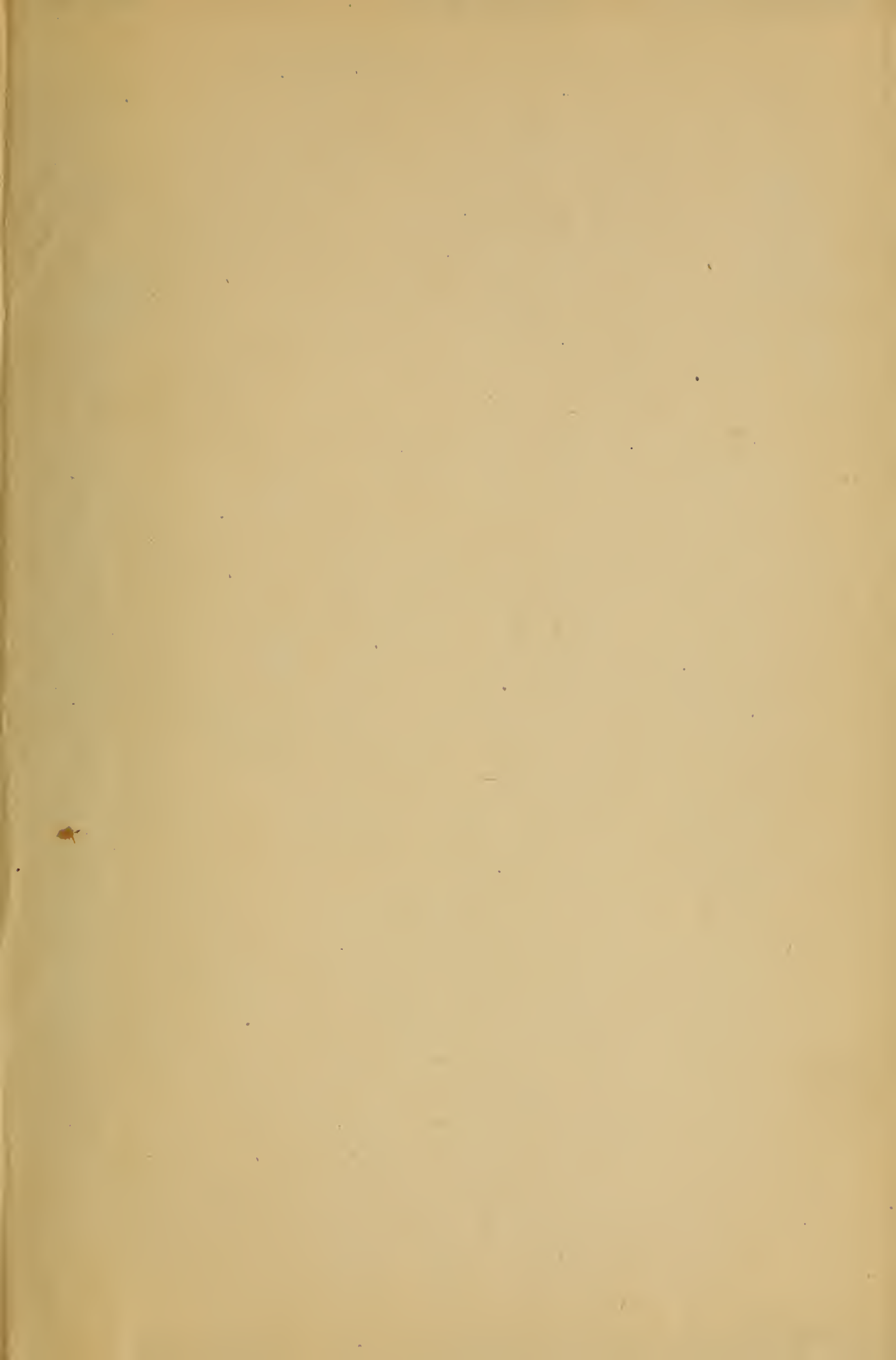
Young, Lafayette, 20, 332, 388; address of, 263.

Ziegler, S. B., preliminary commissioner, 20.



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